Report

OF THE

Bombay Chamber of Commerce

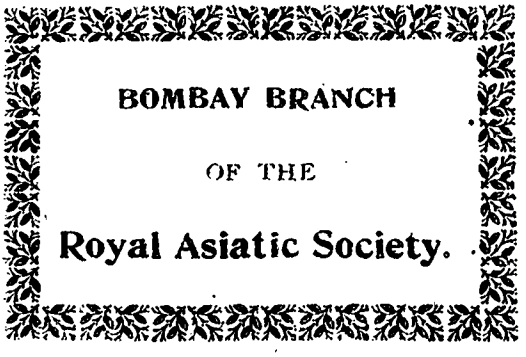
FOR THE YEAR 1914

(Established 22nd September 1836.)

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON THE 3rd MARCH 1915.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.

1915.



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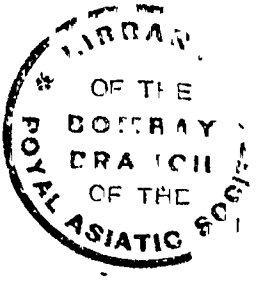

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Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

ESTABLISHED 22nd SEPTEMBER 1836.

Honorary Members.

The Rt. Hon'ble LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E. | A. H. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

Members.

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" BLASCHECK (A.) & CO.
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" KING, KING & CO.
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" SPINNER (E.) & CO.
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" TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LD.
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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.

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THE BOMBAY GAS CO., LD.
THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.
THE BRITISH DOMINIONS GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
THE COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LD.
THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
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THE GOSHO GOSHI KAISHA.
THE HOBLAND-BOMBAY TRADING CO., LD.
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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, LD.
THE UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO.,
THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY.
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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THE HON'BLE MR. T. W. BIRKETT, *Chairman.*
MALCOLM N. HOGG, ESQ., *Dy. Chairman.*
R. H. BROOKE, ESQ.
A. H. FROOM, ESQ.
MAJOR H. A. L. HEPPER, R.E.
NIGEL F. PATON, ESQ.
W. M. ROSS, ESQ.
A. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ.
G. E. XYDIS, ESQ.

RETIRING COMMITTEE.—

THE HON'BLE MR. MARSHALL REID, C.I.E., *Chairman.*
THE HON'BLE MR. T. W. BIRKETT, *Dy. Chairman.*
THE HON'BLE MR. W. L. GRAHAM.
A. CAMERON, ESQ.
L. MCILWRICK, ESQ.
J. N. METAXA, ESQ.
A. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ.
L. VOLKART, ESQ.
R. WOOLLCOMBE, ESQ.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, ESQ., SECRETARY.
NOEL WILKINSON, ESQ., B. A. (CANTAB.), ASST. SECRETARY.

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor General of India
THE HON'BLE MR. T. W. BIRKETT.

Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
THE HON'BLE MR. MALCOLM N. HOGG.

Bombay Port Trust Board.
THE HON'BLE MR. T. W. BIRKETT.
THE HON'BLE MR. W. L. GRAHAM.
A. H. FROOM, ESQ.
W. MCA. HOUSTOUN, ESQ.
G. E. XYDIS, ESQ.

Bombay Improvement Trust.
MAJOR H. A. L. HEPPER, R.E.

Bombay Municipal Corporation.
J. S. WARDLAW MILNE, ESQ.
D. M. INGLIS, ESQ.

College of Commerce Advisory board.
W. A. HAIG BROWN, ESQ.
J. S. WARDLAW MILNE, ESQ.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission.
THE HON'BLE MR. T. W. BIRKETT.

St. George's Hospital Advisory Committee.
DR. STANLEY REED, LL.D.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Chairmen.

J. Skinner	1836-37	Hamilton Maxwell	1868-69
M. T. Brownrigg	1837-38	H. E. Astley / D. Graham	1869-70
H. G. Gordon	1838-39	A. D. Grant	1870-71
J. Skinner	1839-40	W. G. Hall	1871-72
T. R. Richmond	1840-41	J. K. Bythell	1872-73
C. B. Skinner	1841-42	H. E. Bright / E. Lord	1873-74
S. D. Murray	1842-43	D. Watson	1874-75
J. Wright / E. Lyon	1843-44	J. A. Forbes	1875-76
T. Cardwell	1844-45	G. F. Henry / Donald Graham	1876-77
J. Smith	1845-46	Walter Lang	1877-78
W. Graham	1846-47	M. Mowat	1878-79
John Parsons	1847-48	C. Macdonald	1879-80
A. G. Latham	1848-49	J. N. Graham	1880-81
Robert Strong	1849-50	E. Comber / W. M. Macaulay	1881-82
W. S. Grey	1850-51	James Thorburn	1882-83
John Parsons	1851-52	Sir F. Forbes Adam, Kt., C. I. E.,	1883-84,
A. H. Campbell	1852-53		1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889
H. B. Gilmour	1853-54	A. F. Beaufort	1890°
James Graham	1854-55	L.R.W. Forrest,	1890°, 1891, 1892°
W. F. Hunter	1855-56	J. L. Symons	1892°
A. T. Binny / H. B. Gilmour	1856-57	R. S. Campbell	1893°
John Fleming	1857-58	W.R. Macdonell,	1893°, 1894, 1895
Robert Ryrie	1858-59	A. F. Beaufort	1896
H. D. Cartwright / Henry Scott	1859-60	A. Abercrombie	1897
Andrew Grant / George Hamilton / George Lord	1860-61	R. H. Macaulay	1898
James N. Fleming / Michael H. Scott	1861-62	A. Abercrombie	1899
Robert Hannay / Alexander Brown	1862-63	William Greaves,	1900, 1901, 1902°
Andrew Grant	1863-64	J. M. Dick	1902°, 1903
A. C. Gumpert / Alexander Stewart	1864-65	C. H. Armstrong	1904, 1905
A. J. Hunter	1865-66	H. E. E. Procter	1906
W. Christian / A. J. Hunter / Alexander Brown	1866-67	C. H. Armstrong	1907
J. Foggo	1867-68	Sir Henry Procter, Kt.	1908
		C. H. Armstrong	1909
		R. G. Monteath	1910
		C. H. Armstrong.	1911, 1912
		Sir Chas. Armstrong, Kt.	1913
		Marshall F. Reid, C. I. E.	1914
		T. W. Birkett	1915

(° Part year.)

Secretaries.

R. X. Murphy	1836-38	H. Brooke	1859-64
J. E. Brenan	1838	James Taylor	1864-73
R. X. Murphy	1838-41	John Gordon	1873-84
T. J. A. Scott	1841-46	David Watson (Acting)	1881-82
John Connon	1846-57	John Marshall	1884-98
John Mawson	1857-59	Frederick Nöel-Paton	1898-1905
J. A. Crowe (Acting)	1858-59	J. B. Leslie-Rogers	1905-1911

R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Appointed 1912.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held at the offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on Wednesday, 3rd March 1915, at 3-15 p.m., to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive the report of the outgoing Committee for the year 1914.

(2) To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 11 of Rule VII.

(3) To appoint Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1915.

(4) To appoint two Trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E., Chairman of the Chamber, presided.

There were also present:—The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett (Deputy Chairman), Mr. L. McIlwrick, Mr. A. Scott Smith, Mr. L. Volkart, Mr. R. Woollcombe (Members of the Committee), Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Mr. A. H. Froom of The P. & O. S. N. Co., Mr. W. M. Ross and Mr. F. H. Pearce of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., Mr. G. E. Xydis of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Mr. L. Boggiano and Mr. L. Segre of Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co., Mr. J. A. Kay of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ld., Mr. Jiwandas Pitamber of Messrs. Chugondas and Co., Mr. A. F. Sells of Messrs. Cox & Co., Mr. J. N. Mody of Messrs. Croft, Mody & Co., Mr. J. H. Hardie of Messrs. A. F.

Ferguson & Co., Mr. D. M. Inglis and Mr. B. Brown of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ld., Mr. Edwin Yeo of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., Mr. E. Schoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co., Ld., Mr. Herbert R. Greaves of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Mr. H. Holmes of Messrs. Gysi & Kleinjung, Ld., Mr. Max Frei of Messrs. Hegerle Sulzer & Co., Mr. W. H. Ogston and Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Mr. W. D. Hall of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co., Mr. J. A. Lord and Mr. G. H. Bowman of Messrs. Lyon Lord & Co., Ld., Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., Mr. E. G. Montgomery and Mr. R. L. Darley of Messrs. Owen and Okell, Mr. Maneklal Premchand of Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons, Mr. C. H. Roberts and Mr. P. H. Welman of Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co., Mr. M. Nissim of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ld., Mr. A. J. Raymond of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Mr. E. Comber of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Mr. E. Erb of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., Mr. T. Sharples of Messrs. Steiners, Ld., Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne and Mr. T. W. Dowding of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ld., Mr. A. R. Burch of the Bombay Gas Co., Ld., Mr. J. Van Rykom of the Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ld., Mr. D. Morris of the New Mofussil Co., Ld., Mr. F. P. Wiggin of the United States Steel Products Co., Mr. C. A. C. Morris of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Mr. Robert Aitken of the Bank of Bombay, Mr. George Miller of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Mr. H. T. Gorrie of the South British Insurance Co., Ld., Mr. J. A. D. McBain and Mr. P. C. Sethna of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary and Mr. Noël Wilkinson, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber.

The notice convening the meeting having been read **The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid**, in opening the proceedings, said:—

The task which lay before us a year ago did not seem to be very onerous, as my predecessors had left us well defined traditions to maintain, and the conditions of the country made it appear as if we were justified in pressing for steady progress on lines already laid down, but before many months were over we were face to face with the gravest situation of modern times.

We are met here to-day to review the year as it concerns our trade and commerce, and I will only digress to say how proud we are of the "Land we live in," and of the magnificent response of all classes and creeds to the call of empire and of right. We pay our tribute to those who have so willingly and so courageously sacrificed their lives, and to those who are daily struggling to maintain the honour and integrity of the Empire, and we offer our sympathy to the bereaved ones, from the highest to the lowliest in the land, who have lost so much of what made life good to them. We have no honest doubt as to how the war will end, but we lament the price that must be paid for victory in the sacrifice of so much of the best manhood of the Empire and its Allies.

As a rule our ann al report has dealt largely with question relating to railways and finance, but this year these questions have engaged only a small proportion of the Committee's time and our attention has been chiefly confined to questions—and some of them very difficult questions—arising out of the war. In dealing with these questions we have laboured under the disadvantage of having no precedents to guide us, and I hope members will make due allowance for us if we have at times been slow in taking action and perhaps indefinite in the replies we have had to give. I can assure you we should not have been able to progress as far as we have done, had it not been for the loyal support we have received from members of the Chamber who were not on the Committee.

The number of complicated situations and questions which arose soon made it clear that the Committee could not well keep pace with the work which came to their hands, and which included matters over which it was obvious that prolonged negotiations would be necessary. The Committee's request for volunteers met with a most encouraging response, and as a consequence we have had no less than six special standing committees who have dealt, and are dealing, with a number of difficult questions; to these gentlemen our sincere gratitude is due for the time and thought expended on the matters referred to them.

The year has been remarkable not only for the very valuable assistance our own members have rendered to the Committee, but also for the co-operation between the local Government, and

local officers such as the Collector of Customs and the Chamber. Our references to Government usually fall as a matter of course to be made to the authorities at Delhi or Simla, but commerce has been so mixed up with politics since the war broke out; that we have been constantly associated with the Government of Bombay in their deliberations on matters which concerned us as well as themselves. The results have from our point of view been entirely satisfactory, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the courtesy and consideration with which we have always been received, and the ability and expedition with which so many difficult questions have been disposed of.

To the Government of India our thanks are also due for all they have done to protect and further the interests of commerce. We recognise the difficulty of the tasks which have been set them, and we appreciate their many efforts to prevent unnecessary hardship to trade and individuals, but remoteness has meant delay and sometimes a little difficulty in appreciating local conditions, and if circumstances were not entirely exceptional and abnormal, the location and organisation of the Department of Commerce and Industry would have a formed fair subject for criticism; but in ordinary times the business of the Chamber does not involve much dependence on urgent communication with the the Government of India, and the only suggestion I wish to offer, as the result of our recent experiences, is that the Imperial Government might with advantage permit local Governments to interest themselves more directly in matters of commerce and industry which are generally regarded as being outside their province.

Prohibitions and restrictions have been very numerous, and of course they have been absolutely necessary as regards contraband and exports of merchandise which might go directly or indirectly into the hands of our enemies: but Government intervention in connection with wool and wheat exports has been deemed expedient on other grounds, and whereas we recognise that exceptional circumstances demand exceptional measures, we can reasonably ask Government to make themselves fully acquainted with all the different sides of the case before taking action. As a result of the wool conference held in Bombay, the original form of the

prohibition was practically reversed, while the old crop wheat prohibition, which was preceded by a conference, is being carried out with slight modifications. The recent Government *communique* regarding the control of the new wheat crop export was considered by a special committee of the Chamber yesterday, and the question is to be discussed at a conference in Delhi on Saturday, at which the Chamber will be represented.

The question of finance has loomed large in the records of the past year, and the recognition that the position was full of grave possibilities was not confined to those who are usually inclined to pessimism and timidity. The consummate skill and courage with which the situation was handled at Home did much to relieve the earlier tension, and it was not the fault of the Government of India that this country took so long to find its feet. The prompt and effective manner in which Government dealt with the innumerable currency, exchange and financial problems with which they were suddenly faced, commanded general approval and admiration.

My predecessor had to refer with some sadness and also with some pride to the manner in which Bombay had got involved in a financial crisis towards the end of 1913, and got out of it. It is our business I think, to bless the fact that that crisis came when it did, because if it had not come and done its work, the difficulties that were laid upon our local trade and finance at the outbreak of war would have been infinitely greater.

The Presidency Bank was naturally called upon to bear a large share of the burden, and I have heard nothing but praise of the calm and capable manner in which Sir James Begbie handled a situation of exceptional difficulty and delicacy. The Chamber has always relied on him for sound advice willingly given, and it is a matter of great regret to us as a body that we are so soon to be deprived of so loyal and so reliable a counsellor.

The Currency Report.

The Finance Department have asked our opinion on several matters during the year, the most important and most interesting being the report of the Currency Commission. Our special

Committee had hardly got to work before war broke out, and we thought it well to ask for a respite until we got the benefit of the experience which strange circumstances had forced on us. It will be for a future committee to make a pronouncement on the subject, but it is a matter of great satisfaction that the general policy of the Government of India has proved itself sound, and so well able to stand the stress of very rough weather. The financial statement was presented to the Council at Delhi yesterday, so we have not had time to consider it fully; but I have no hesitation in saying that the capable and courageous manner in which the Government of India have dealt with a position of great difficulty must commend itself to us. We could not have complained if they had decided to resort to additional taxation as a temporary measure, though we should probably again have had to complain that temporary measures had drifted into permanency. The prospect, or rather the possibility, of a 4½ crores rupee loan is not likely to be received with much enthusiasm in many quarters, particularly by our local bodies who did none too well with their last year's flotations: but the Finance Minister has reserved to himself absolute discretion as to when and how the money will be raised, if indeed it is raised at all in India; for my own part I should prefer to see him resort to the London market to an even greater extent in this particular year. The time has surely come when our countrymen must realise that investments in a prosperous, loyal and progressive India are likely to be more secure than in some other parts of the world which are apt to suffer from political and geological disturbances, the more so as our Sterling Exchange has stood the test of two crises in eight years.

Railway Expenditure.

The practice of relying on Budget surpluses for urgent and productive railway developments, and of curtailing expenditure when adequate surpluses do not happen to exist has never commended itself to us, and we have held (and I think rightly), that if India can in normal years bear the cost of providing for so much railway expenditure out of her revenues, she ought to be able to borrow for capital purposes to a very large extent. While we

adhere to this general policy we have had to realise that this is not the time to press for a full railway programme, and we have this year limited ourselves to what Government have recognised to be a reasonable request, *viz.*, that expenditure should not be cut down to an extent that will prevent the completion of costly works which are well advanced but which are so far unproductive. Under these circumstances we can only express ourselves as well pleased with the railway Budget provisions which were announced yesterday, and with the methods by which the requisite funds are to be raised.

The gross railway earnings of the current financial year will prove to be worse than in the preceding year by over Rs. 3 crores, but the total earnings leave little cause for complaint, if we compare them with those of the previous 5 years, and if we consider that during 8 out of 12 months trade was sadly dislocated owing to the prevalence of war conditions. For the sake of comparison I quote the gross earnings of Indian Railways during the last five years:—

1909	Rs. 47 crores
1910	Rs. 51 crores
1911	Rs. 55 crores
1912	Rs. 61 crores
1913-14	Rs. 63 crores

I think we may reasonably expect that India with its extraordinary variety and distribution of crops, and with its great agricultural and commercial vitality will suffer from the war to a lesser degree than most others and will be ready to avail itself of new openings when more normal conditions prevail.

The steady developments of railways under the Branch Line terms is a matter of special gratification to this Chamber and to this City, which are so largely responsible for their inception and progress. We have to acknowledge our indebtedness to Government and to the Railway Board for the practical encouragement they have given in recent years to the extension of our railway systems by this means, and for the manner in which they have attracted an increasing section of the public to invest in railway undertakings.

It is over five years since we first began to press for the railway extension known as the Muttra-Aligarh Line. Unlike several previous projects in which the Chamber has from time to time interested itself, it has not met with the immediate approval of the Government of India, or a promise that it would be taken up in due course as funds became available. We have recently gone very fully into the question again to see whether we were not justified in the claim we were making or whether there were possible alternative methods by which we could achieve most of our purpose; but the more we examined the matter, the more convinced have we been that the extension which we have asked for is necessary and reasonable. Much of the traffic which comes from and through Aligarh already finds its natural outlet in Bombay in spite of the disadvantage of blocking rates, and the control of other Railways, and we feel it is a just grievance that we are debarred from carrying our railways to their natural terminus and junction with the O. and R. Railway at Aligarh.

The Cotton Situation.

The cotton situation naturally formed the subject of much consideration and discussion on the outbreak of war, and you will find in the report a record of the various steps which were proposed and were taken in this connection. The financial facilities which the market seemed to be in such need of in October, when prices were low and looked as if they might go lower, gradually began to re-appear after the Emden was sunk and the country began to get accustomed to war conditions. Later on the measures which were adopted in America became effective, and the Government of India announced their intention of standing behind the various markets financially in case of need. It will be quite in accordance with past experience if the mere announcement that they were prepared to render financial assistance proves to be all that will be required of Government but we are none the less grateful. Government may be trusted to use a wise discretion in the advice they may give as to cotton sowings, and when the time comes for giving that advice, they will know much more about the position and prospects of the world's markets and crops.

The Chamber was invited to nominate a representative on the Commitee appointed by Government to enquire into the disastrous cotton fires which took place at Colaba in the early months of 1914, and the report of this Committee will be found in our annual report. At the same time a Committee of the various interests was appointed under the auspices of the Chamber to consider the whole question of cotton storage ; as a consequence of their deliberations and the co-operation of the Port Trustees, a cotton depôt on model lines and with railway connections has been laid out at Tank Bunder. The depôt is not likely to be taken advantage of to any great extent this season owing to the unusual movement of the cotton crop, but it may be expected that in the near future it will prove to be the means of transferring the cotton trade from its present very unsuitable location at Colaba.

Enemy Trading.

The restriction of enemy trading and the capture of enemy trade and industry have been the subjects of much discussion since the outbreak of war. The former is a necessity to prevent resources reaching the enemy, but we must be careful that we treat our enemies and their private property in our Dominions with the same consideration as we expect them to extend, and as we believe they are extending to the Allies and their private interests in Germany and Austria. The recommendations of the Chamber have been strictly on these lines, and we have realised that the interests of other parts of the Empire as well as India are concerned in the question.

When we come to consider the question of the capture of enemy trade we are on much more difficult ground. Whereas we insist that Prussian militarism must be crushed at any cost, it should not be our wish, and it cannot be for the good of the world, that the spirit of German industrial and commercial enterprise should be annihilated, and it cannot be annihilated, however much we may wish it. Exceptional opportunities are now being afforded to the Empire to make itself independent in many directions of those who are now our enemies; but it is of vital importance that we should not blind ourselves to the fact that industry and enterprise must prevail, from whatever nation they may spring; and we in India

have nothing to complain of in the past, for Germany and Austria have paid us a fair price for over 20 million sterling of raw material in a year, and have only asked us to take half that value of manufactured goods from them.

One of the greatest assets of the German nation is that it is industrious, and however much the military section may transgress the laws of nations and of humanity, I feel confident that we may rely on financial and commercial obligations being respected to the fullest extent; and when her militarism has ceased to predominate Germany will appeal (and will not appeal in vain) to the world to acknowledge that she has recognised her legal obligations and will do her best to fulfil them.

Unfortunately, we in India are not ready to take all the advantage we might of the present opportunity—only two or three out of all our provinces are equipped with a department of industries —and whereas I agree with those who seek some measure of protection for promising industries during their infancy, it would be contrary to the economic policy to which the Empire has in the past owed so much, to claim protection for an industry merely because it is indigenous. I hope the war will be over long before we can, in our necessarily slow scale of progress, develop the resources of the country to any material extent in this respect, but it will be a great misfortune if we cannot in the meantime lay the foundations of industrial progress on a broader basis.

Bombay's New Docks.

Sir Charles Armstrong a year ago referred with very proper pride to the completion of the Alexandra Dock and the progress of the reclamation works: he also reminded us of the heavy interest charges which these extensions involved, but he was of opinion that with the assistance of the substantial special reserve which had been accumulated our growing trade would enable the Port to meet the charges without any enhancement of the rates levied on trade and shipping. The war naturally upset most estimates, but it is gratifying to know that the results of 1914-15 are likely to turn out a good deal better than was at the time anticipated: we must accept the decision of the Port Trustees to follow the example

of other ports and impose a surcharge on trade so long as war conditions demand it, but I share Sir Charles' opinion that when normal times return we can reasonably expect the revenues of the port gradually to overtake the expenditure without any general permanent increase in the rates levied.

From an Imperial point of view we can only express great satisfaction that the Alexandra Dock was available for the use of Government on the outbreak of war, as without it the congestion, inconvenience and delay to transport as well as to commerce would have been immense.

Farewell.

And now it remains for me to say farewell to the Chamber, as I very soon must do to India. My term of office ends to-day, and in handing over to those whom you have chosen as my successor, I do so with the utmost confidence. It is many years since I was first closely associated with Mr. Birkett in matters which though not strictly commercial, demanded powers of organisation and enterprise: his year's work as Deputy Chairman has shown how well fitted he is to preside over the affairs of the Chamber, and I feel sure that he will prove a worthy successor to those who have gone before him both in the Chamber and in his own firm. Mr. Hogg has already made his mark as a member of Committee and I am glad to think that at the present time the Chamber has an unusually large supply of potential chairmen.

To my colleagues on the Committee, I tender my sincere thanks for their valuable assistance, advice and support, and I wish especially to thank the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and the staff for the efficient manner in which they have fulfilled their duties in a time of considerable difficulty. I now beg to propose that the report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1914, be adopted and confirmed.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

The Volunteering Question.

The Honourable Mr. T. W. Birkett said:—Gentlemen,—In seconding the adoption of the report for the past year it is hardly

necessary for me to say much, after the very able and exhaustive manner in which our Chairman has dealt with the various subjects that have occupied the attention of your Committee during the past year. There is, though, one matter our Chairman has not mentioned that is now before us and will be receiving our close attention and that is—the suggestion of the Burma Chamber of Commerce regarding compulsory military service, which has already received the support of the Bengal Chamber as far as an enquiry is concerned. The question is of course intimately associated with volunteering, and our Chamber some years ago gave its opinion that in the interests of the State every European should be trained to arms, and that if this end was not attained by volunteering, then it would be necessary to take other measures. Further measures bring us of course to some form of compulsory training, and while an enquiry is certainly called for, speaking personally I am not quite sure whether this is the right time to press our views on the Government of India. My own feeling is that when this terrible war is over, the whole question regarding the arrangements and form of the forces to be maintained in this country will come up for revision, and it seems to me that it will then be the more suitable time for the whole question of volunteering to be reviewed and if found necessary, a recommendation regarding compulsory service put forward. However, the matter is now before your Committee, and as I have already said, will receive its careful consideration.

Gentlemen, you are all aware of the protracted negotiations one of our Sub-Committees has and is having in endeavouring to get delivery of the cargo from the Hansa and Austrian Lloyds steamers sheltering in Mormugao Harbour. I am sorry to say despite the good offices of the Bombay Government who have helped us in every way possible, our efforts so far have been unavailing, but I am glad to inform you a Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce who have been successful in arranging discharge under similar circumstances in other neutral ports have now kindly offered to negotiate on our behalf, and I have every hope that their efforts will be successful. I wish to associate myself with the remarks that have been made by our Chairman regarding Sir James Begbie, and I feel sure I am voicing the feelings of all

present when I say how sorry we are to hear he is leaving India and how much we shall miss his sage advice and the loss will be particularly felt by those of us who have been associated with him in the Bank of Bombay. And now I have to thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me your Chairman for the ensuing year. All I can say now is that I will do everything I can to justify your confidence.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the outgoing Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year, said :—Gentlemen,—After the excellent speeches you have heard from the outgoing and incoming Chairman, I do not wish to detain you with any very lengthy remarks in bringing to your notice the resolution which stands in my name, more especially as the proposal that a vote of thanks should be given to the outgoing Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Committee is one that carries its own recommendation with it.

I should like, however, to take the opportunity of referring very briefly to some of the more important matters which have engaged the attention of your Committee and which, in our interests, they have devoted so much time and trouble. Many of the principal points have already been fully dealt with by the previous speakers, but I think we may take it that, in the special circumstances of the year which has passed, the work of the Chamber can well be divided under two heads: (1) the ordinary routine work and (2) the settlement, or attempts at settlement, of questions arising from the war.

As regards the first heading, gentlemen, the preliminary report which I hold in my hand gives us every indication that the ordinary routine work of the Chamber has been most successfully and conscientiously carried on and our very hearty thanks are due particularly to the Chairman, but also to the Deputy Chairman and the Committee for their regular attendance and care towards the interests of the members of the Chamber. To my mind, one of the principal matters under this heading of ordinary subjects

was the discussion of the various sections of the Indian Companies Act, and the points arising in the treatment of public and private companies. In drawing up and passing into law an Act of this kind, it was most necessary that Government should have the helpful and constructive criticism which your Committee were able to give as this was particularly a case where it was very necessary for Government to move cautiously and carry with them the commercial community as a whole so that the effect of legislation should not interfere in any way with legitimate trade while safeguarding so far as possible the interests of shareholders in public companies.

In the same way, your Committee were able to deal with the proposed legislation regarding banking and the use of the term "bank" and it is to be hoped that the result of the deliberations which have taken place will be in this case also, to safeguard the ignorant while promoting those genuine banking concerns which this country still so greatly needs.

There are numerous other matters which might be specially mentioned, both in reviewing the past and also possibly with the object of acting as a finger-post for the future. I will only refer to the questions which have arisen regarding the finances of the Improvement Trust, the question of roads in the city and the matter of working of the Port Trust Docks. I don't know that members as a rule take the interest they might do in the work of the Improvement Trust although the fruits of that work in the past fifteen years are now showing in many parts of the city, and there can be no one who has spent the last ten or fifteen years in Bombay but who must feel proud of the changes which have been brought about by the work of the Trust. The more of helpful criticisms it receives the better, and it has a vast work still before it. In the same category perhaps, the question of the provision of suitable road surfaces and the question of road extensions and widening is a very important one not only to the ordinary citizen but also to trade as many changes will be required to meet the changing conditions of vehicle traffic. The Corporation are, I know, much engaged on the question of road extensions and I hope in time it will be

possible to have a definite plan of campaign, in the order of urgency, laid down so that the money available can be spent to the best possible advantage.

Shippers' Difficulties.

The working of the Docks is a matter which has been to a large extent upset by the extraordinary circumstances governing the past year and while trade has suffered, we must be thankful that the Alexandra Dock was sufficiently ready to be so valuable an aid to Government in the early weeks of the war. I trust our Port Trust representatives will, when peace comes again, bear in mind the trend of the past and look ahead without delay towards the further extensions which I feel sure the trade of this city will shortly require.

As regards the questions raised directly by the war, these are of too numerous a character to allow of detailed examination, but the report gives you full particulars, amongst other matters, of the efforts made by your various sub-committees in connection with consignments of goods at sea or on enemy's ships at the outbreak of hostilities. Cable difficulties and delays have greatly affected all of us and I trust that our new Committee will continue in the coming year to press for such further facilities for trade as are possible and reasonable under present circumstances. It seems difficult, for example, for us to understand why the ten-letter system could not have been retained along with the use of authorised codes. The various questions arising out of the Impressment of Vessels Act are many of them still in abeyance and when it is remembered how difficult it is to carry on trade under indefinite conditions in regard to earnings and sailings, it will be realized I think how earnestly those connected with steamship lines have worked to assist the Government particularly in the early and difficult days of the war. It was no more than their duty to do so, but I feel sure their attitude in peculiar and most exceptional conditions was appreciated by the authorities. It is to be hoped that the Government will seek a very early opportunity to come to an amicable settlement of such matters as may be still outstanding in this connection. No reference to this matter

would I think be complete without a hearty acknowledgment of the great part played by the introduction of the Government Ship Insurance Scheme, which masterly measure went far to arrest fear and timidity and to restore that confidence which alone enabled the trade of Great Britain to be carried on in the dark days of last August and September. There are still numerous difficulties facing the shippers of cargo to our own ports and particularly to those of neutral countries and while some of the demands made by the Customs authorities upon would-be shippers are quite beyond their powers or indeed beyond the possibilities of actual trading at all, we all I think realise the necessity of doing all in our power to prevent assistance in any shape or form reaching our enemies. The Chamber can do a great deal in such matters with the Customs authorities to smooth the path of the honest trader while safeguarding the national interests which are at stake.

These various matters, gentlemen, are a few only of the many questions which have been dealt with by your Committee of last year and those of you who have sat upon the Committee in the past know the time and trouble which has to be given to Chamber work to make the institution of the value it is. The Chairman particularly has almost daily calls upon his time and must give much anxious study to the points raised before deciding upon what lines to lead the deliberations of his colleagues. Our very hearty thanks are due to him and them and I have therefore great pleasure in proposing that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the out-going Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year.

Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg, in seconding the proposition, said that their Chairman had had a very strenuous year of office and had many opportunities of showing his worth and he was sure the members would agree with him that Mr. Reid had proved to be an ideal Chairman.

Mr. Hogg thanked the Chamber for the great compliment they had paid him by electing him their Deputy Chairman and he assured them that he valued the compliment very highly and that he would endeavour to maintain the best traditions of the post.

The Resolution was carried with acclamation and Mr. Reid thanked the meeting for their kind appreciation of his work and that of the Committee.

On the motion of **Mr. H. R. Greaves**, seconded by **Mr. E. Comber**, it was resolved that the following gentlemen be elected members of the Committee of Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1915 :—Mr. R. H. Brooke, Mr. A. H. Froom, Major H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Mr. W. M. Ross, Mr. A. Scott Smith, Mr. A. P. Stewart, and Mr. G. E. Xydis.

It was proposed by **the Chairman**, seconded by **the Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett**, and agreed that under Rule IV of the Chamber's Rules and Regulations the Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. cease to be members of this Chamber as from the 1st January 1915.

Mr. G. E. Xydis proposed, **Mr. W. M. Ross** seconded, and it is resolved that Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. be re-elected Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1915.

Mr. L. McIlwrick proposed, **Mr. A. Scott Smith** seconded and it was resolved that the Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett and Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg be elected Trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL REPORT.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER FOR 1915.

The annual ballot for the office of Chairman took place on the 13th January 1915, and resulted in the election of **the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett** as Chairman for the current year.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FOR 1915.

The ballot for the above office took place on the 20th January 1915, and resulted in the election of **Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg.**

PORT TRUST.

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE BOARD.

The term of office of the **Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong, Kt., Mr. H. R. Greaves,** and **Mr. D. Carmichael,** expired on the 31st March 1914. A ballot was held on the 10th March, and resulted in the election of **the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham** and **Mr. J. N. Metaxa.**

Mr. A. H. Froom, on proceeding to Europe, obtained leave of absence from the Board meetings for nine months from 7th March 1914, and **Mr. A. R. Burney** was elected to act for him during his absence.

Later in the year **Sir Henry Procter, Kt.,** on proceeding to Europe, resigned his seat. A ballot was accordingly held on 27th May 1914, and resulted in the election of **the Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett.**

The Committee of the Chamber at the same time placed on record their very warm appreciation of the valuable ser-

vices rendered by **Sir Henry Procter** to this Chamber, during the eleven years he had acted as their nominee on the Board of Trustees of the Port.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Chamber's Representative on the Board.

The term of office of **Major H. A. L. Hepper, R.E.,** expired on the 31st March 1914. A ballot was accordingly held on the 4th March 1914, and resulted in the re-election of **Major Hepper** for a further period of two years.

Major Hepper proceeded to Europe on 20th April 1914, and obtained leave of absence from the Board meetings from that date to the 30th October 1914, and **Mr. A. C. Rumboll** was elected to act for him during his absence.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Following the procedure adopted in former years, the undermentioned Sub-Committees were appointed to assist the General Committee during the year 1914 :—

Imports.

H. Holmes Esq.	W. M. Ross Esq.
N. G. Hunt Esq.	A. P. Stewart Esq.
L. McIlwrick Esq.	T. Zouros Esq.

Docks & Railways.

A. R. Burney Esq.	J. Muller Esq.
A. Cameron Esq.	A. C. Rumboll Esq.
F. W. Hanson Esq.	H. G. Weber Esq.

Shipping & Exports.

W. Denso Esq.	A. J. Raymond Esq.
E. Hoffmeister Esq.	G. Sugdury Esq.
J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Esq.	L. Volkart Esq.

Finance.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett	Sir James Begbie, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham	C. H. Wilson Esq., C.I.E.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CHAMBER.

The total membership of the Chamber on the 31st December 1914 was 123, as compared with 120 at the end of 1913.

The following are the names of those elected during the year under report :—

Messrs. Grindlay & Co.—Proposed by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and seconded by the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.

Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.—Proposed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., and seconded by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Mr. A. Durst.—Proposed by Messrs. E. Spinner & Co., and seconded by the National Bank of India, Ltd.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, the Chamber's representative in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, having resigned his seat, a ballot was held on the 22nd April 1914, and resulted in the election of **Mr. T. W. Birkett.**

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong, Kt., the Chamber's representative in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor General of India, having resigned his seat, a ballot was held on Friday, 20th March 1914, and resulted in the election of **Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E.**

TERM OF OFFICE OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Government of Bombay forwarded to the Chamber copies of certain correspondence that had passed between them and the Government of India with reference to the extension of the term of office of the additional members of the Legislative Council. The Government of Bombay pointed out that the three years' term of the Council would expire in the second half of December; and it would not be possible in every third year for a Finance Committee to be appointed as early as 1st December. The retiring Council would still be in Office, and their successors even if elected by that date would not be able to enter on their term of office until the vacancies occurred. It was suggested, therefore, that the 30th April 1916 would be a convenient date for the termination of the office of the additional members of the existing Council, and the Chamber's opinion was requested in the matter.

The Committee, in reply, stated that the 30th April 1916 would be a convenient date, so far as this Chamber was concerned, for the termination of the office of the additional members of Council. (*Appendix* **A.**)

THE WAR.

The event of the year under report, which has overshadowed all others in its far-reaching effects upon the commerce, not only of Bombay but of the whole world, is the outbreak of the great War, in which the British Empire became involved on the 5th of August 1914. It is felt, therefore, that before giving a detailed account of the Committee's actions in this connection, a few generalisations as to the effect which the hostilities have produced upon the commerce of Bombay may be permitted.

At the outbreak of hostilities, the situation in Bombay may be said to have been very satisfactory.

Capital, rendered shy by the Swadeshi Banking failures was once more re-appearing from its retirement. The cotton crop forecasts were promising and an excellent monsoon bore witness to coming prosperity generally.

Then came the tidings of diplomatic troubles and military preparations in Europe, and in a few short days the Empire found herself involved in the greatest War in the history of the World.

Perhaps the most notable and most gratifying feature of the struggle in which we then became engaged, is the magnificent loyalty shown by all Communities in India. From the first, their staunch allegiance to the British flag never wavered and it is impossible to estimate the value of the support, as well from the commercial as from the military point of view, afforded to the Empire by the loyal sons of India.

Another gratifying feature was the absence of panic at the outbreak of War. Although certain classes of the community at first appeared somewhat anxious to exchange paper for coin, the demand for gold and silver was very easily coped with and confidence was quickly restored.

As the War progressed signs of ever-growing confidence were not absent. It is true, commerce experienced some grave set-backs. Thus, for example, the exploits of the German Cruiser "Emden" were the cause of much anxiety in the bazaar and, in fact, in all commercial circles. Moreover when the trade routes were once more declared safe, commerce was still handicapped by the lack of shipping accommodation owing to the large number of vessels which were required by Government for the transport of troops.

The cotton situation also gave cause for anxiety. In the first place abnormally large stocks of last season's cotton remained on hand in Bombay. Reports from upcountry pointed to a large yield in the coming season. With the advent of War, two important markets for Indian Cotton—Germany and Austria—were closed and in fact the demand for cotton in Europe practically ceased. Moreover money was tight and great anxiety was expressed in the cotton trade as to the possibility of financing the new crop which would soon be on its hands.

At the end of the year under report however the majority of the minor difficulties with which the commercial community were faced had disappeared.

The Indian Ocean had been entirely freed from the menace of hostile cruisers. The cotton outlook had become much more hopeful under the improved financial conditions and the stimulus of promises of assistance from Government and in view of the prospective decrease of cotton sowing in favour of cereals and foodstuffs. At the same time more steamers had again become available to shippers.

It may be said therefore that the spirit which pervaded the commerce of Bombay at the end of the year 1914 was one of comparative confidence and of optimism.

Turning towards the actions taken by the Chamber in connection with the War, it need scarcely be remarked that hard on the train of the hostilities with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, have arisen innumerable commercial problems for which the Committee, when called upon, have done their utmost to find solutions. And such problems have been all the more difficult of approach as in most cases no precedent whatever was to be found on which the Committee could base their discussions.

In the first place it may be mentioned that a particular effort has been made to communicate promptly to all Members of the Chamber copies of such legislative enactments as have from time to time been promulgated by Government in connection with the War. Thus numerous circulars have been issued to members on subjects such as the following :—

Prohibition of exports of certain articles from British India and from the United Kingdom.

Regulations in connection with absolute and conditional contraband.

Proclamations concerning trading with the enemy.

Notifications with regard to the safety or non-safety of the principal trade routes.

In this connection it may be remarked that a very interesting pamphlet entitled "Legislation and Orders relating to the War" was issued towards the end of the year under report by the Legislative Department of the Government of India. This publication contains such War ordinances and notifications of interest as were in force up to the date of issue, and forms an excellent volume for ready reference.

In the second place it should be mentioned that the Committee have considered that certain questions which have arisen might best be dealt with by a small Sub-Committee of experts and with this object in view the following Sub-Committees were appointed :—

Sub-Committee to represent owners of cargo on board enemy steamers sheltering at Marmagoa :—The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett, and Messrs. G. Miller, L. McIlwrick and Gilbert Ramsey.

Sub-Committee to represent owners of cargo on board enemy steamers detained at Aden :—Messrs. A. M. Tod, T. M. Scrini J. M. Bannister and L. Volkart.

Sub-Committee to represent owners of cargo on board enemy steamers detained at Alexandria:—Messrs. E. Comber, F. H. Pearce and A. M. Reith.

Sub-Committee to consider the possible capture of German and Austrian Trade by British manufacturers and merchants:—Messrs. L. McIlwrick, R. H. Brooke, and H. H. Lakin.

Sub-Committee to assist Government in the regulation and winding-up of enemy trading concerns:—Sir Henry Procter, Kt., and Messrs. R. Wallace and H. G. Weber.

Having thus briefly indicated the procedure followed by the Committee in dealing with questions arising from the War, a more detailed account of the various questions themselves must be given. The following, then, are among the principal matters with which the Committee have dealt since the outbreak of hostilities:—

Code Telegrams.—Immediately after the outbreak of War, the despatch of telegrams both local and foreign in Code was prohibited. This caused a great deal of dislocation of business, more especially in Banking circles, and the Committee at once wired to the Government of India that it was imperative that immediate arrangements should be made to permit Banking and Business telegrams in cipher to be transmitted under censorship, as any delay in doing so would have most serious effects. The Government of India at first permitted Banks, subject to censorship, to send remittance messages in plain language with one code group indicating the amount remitted as a guarantee of authenticity, and later arranged that certain selected Banks and firms could send telegrams overseas or inland through official agency. These telegrams had to be handed in *en clair* to local Accountants General who had them coded or ciphered under supervision

and addressed them to an official agency at the place of destination for transmission to the addressees.

Subsequently the Chamber invited the principal Home Chambers to support its endeavours to obtain from Government further concessions in respect of the use of codes for commercial purposes, and the Bengal, Karachi and Madras Chambers strongly supported this Chamber's appeal.

The Committee suggested that Private Word Codes should be permitted and that as a beginning permission might be given for the use of Bentley's Phrase Code and any other such public Commercial Word Codes as might be approved. Among other Codes which had been suggested, they added, were the A.B.C. 5th Edition, and the A.I. Code.

Shortly afterwards the Chamber was informed by the Telegraph Department that with a view to reduction of cost of Foreign telegrams during the existing censorship, arrangements had been made, as a temporary measure, for the text of full rate plain language telegrams, including signatures written in English, from India to Great Britain and the overseas dominions and colonies served by the Eastern and Associated Cable Companies including Egypt, to be counted and charged for as if written in groups of ten letters to a word. Figures and commercial expressions such as Cif, fob, etc., would continue to be counted as before. Any surplus group of letters immediately before a group of figures or commercial expression or the end of the text would be counted as one word. Telegrams would continue to be written and signalled as before, but senders were requested to assist the Telegraph Service and avoid delay to their telegrams by marking every tenth letter in their telegrams before handing them in for transmission.

A notification was subsequently issued by the Director-General of Telegraphs, Simla, intimating that with effect

from first November the following Codes might be used for Foreign Telegrams to and from Burma and India on the one side and the United Kingdom on the other, *viz.*, A. B. C. 5th Edition, Scotts 10th Edition, Western Union and Liebers. It was directed that the name of the Code must be given in the service instructions but would not be charged for; a registration fee of eight annas would be charged on each Telegram in Code. It was further notified that the following symbols must be entered in the service instructions to indicate the Code used:—For A. B. C. Code the symbol "A. B. C."; for Scotts Code the symbol "Scot"; for Liebers Code the symbol "Lieb"; for the Western Union Code the symbol "Wucod."

It was also decided that from the above date the special counting of Foreign Telegrams which had previously been introduced should cease entirely and the counting and charges strictly in accordance with the traffic instructions should be reverted to.

At a later date the following Codes were added to the list:—(1) Bentley's Phrase Code except separate Mining and Oil Supplements, (2) Broomhalls Imperial Combination Code except special Rubber Edition, and (3) Meyers Atlantic Cotton Code thirty-ninth Edition. The following symbols must be entered in the service instructions to indicate the Code used:—"Ben" for Bentley's, "Bro" for Broomhalls and "Mey" for Meyers.

While the Committee fully appreciated the privilege of using certain Codes for telegrams between India and the United Kingdom, they could not understand why the ten-letter system was abolished between India and countries other than the United Kingdom where the Code concession was not in force. They accordingly addressed the Government of India in the matter and suggested that the latter

system should remain in force for all telegrams *en clair* under the rules and conditions which obtained before November first and that only Code telegrams between India and the United Kingdom should be placed on the usual scale of charges. No reply was however received from the Government of India.

In regard to telegraphic addresses, the Government of India issued a Notification to the effect that on and after the 26th October 1914 such addresses registered prior to 1st July 1914 might be used as the address but not as the signature in telegrams: (*a*) between any two places in British Territory including Egypt: (*b*) between British Territory including Egypt, and the Territory of the Allied countries and also the United States of America, provided in all cases that either the sender or the addressee (or both) was resident outside Europe.

In the case of all telegrams emanating from British Territory and destined for the Territory of an Allied power or for the United States of America, the full name and address of the addressee had to be given by the sender, but not telegraphed.

When the Censor was located at the office of destination, he might at his discretion require the office to give the full name and address at which a telegram was to be delivered. Countries that were on the European Telegraph system were reckoned as in Europe and *vice versa*. The restriction that a telegraphic address might be used to denote only the addressee and not the sender applied also to Banks which had been permitted to send one Code group remittance messages. In the case of such a message to an approved Bank, when the sender did not sign as an approved Bank, a clear and not a telegraphic address to denote the addressee had to be used.

Piece-Goods Contracts.—The Committee considered a proposal of the Manchester Chamber that deliveries of piece-goods should be extended for two months in the case of goods under contract, in view of the dislocation caused by the War and the consequent impossibility for merchants to adhere to contract time. The matter was discussed with a deputation from the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, who were unable to accede to the request of the Manchester Chamber. But the Piece-Goods Merchants' Association later forwarded a copy of a telegram addressed by them to the Manchester Chamber offering to pay the 25 per cent. extra freight demanded by the Conference Liners without prejudice to the rights of the Association as against the Liners or against their vendors.

In this connection, however, information was elicited from the Bengal Chamber that the Calcutta Steamer Companies generally accepted the principle that the 25 per cent. surtax imposed on shippers was not chargeable in respect of business booked before the shippers had notice of the intention of owners to impose the surtax.

The Cotton Situation.—The question of the storing and financing of the coming season's cotton crop engaged the serious attention of the Committee and in October a Meeting composed of the representatives of the various Associations interested was convened to discuss the situation. As a result of their deliberations, a small Committee was appointed which submitted to Government the outlines of a proposal for the storage and financing of cotton based on Warehouse Warrants, and indicated the lines on which it was believed Government might give support to the scheme without incurring any serious financial liability or expenditure, *viz.*, by guaranteeing a minimum value for Warrants on a safe basis, and by agreeing to make partial re-advances

against Warrants if asked to do so by Banks and others: but they felt that matters would be a good deal expedited if an opportunity were given for discussing the question with a representative of the Government of India on the spot.

Government accordingly deputed Mr. H. F. Howard to visit Bombay to enquire into the matter. Mr. Howard went into the whole question very fully with the representatives of all the interests concerned as well as with the Members of the Committee. Subsequently a conference was held in Delhi to discuss the situation.

The Conference at Delhi agreed that it would be in the interests of the cultivators and of the trade if the cotton area to be sown in 1915 could be considerably restricted in favour of cereals.

As regards financial remedies, the Conference considered two main alternatives. The first was the adoption of measures with the object of directly supporting some named minimum price, *e.g.*, the Government guarantee, direct Government purchase or the grant of advances on the basis of an artificial minimum value of cotton pledged with the Government or with the banks, who would hold it on their behalf. Though action on some such lines was represented to the Conference to have behind it some measure of outside support, the weight of opinion in the Conference itself was decisively against any such manner of handling the problem.

The second, and less ambitious alternative, was one which aimed at making good to some extent the curtailment of credit and the withdrawal of the financial facilities by which trade might otherwise be hampered.

The proposal suggested of re-advances by the Presidency banks to various banks more directly concerned in the financing of cotton and of loans, if necessary, from the Government to the Presidency banks, was generally endorsed

by the Conference, and since the same procedure was capable of application when necessary to other branches of the trade, its adoption would, it was considered, avoid undue discrimination in favour of cotton interests, the inexpediency of which was emphasised by the practically unanimous views of different provincial representatives. The arrangement under which Government intervention would be effected through the agency of the Presidency banks was also in accordance with the past policy of the Government of India.

The Government of India accordingly decided to act upon the lines above indicated, and to repeat, with necessary modifications, the announcement, which they made in November 1913, of their readiness to make loans to the Presidency banks to a moderate extent for the assistance of trade generally. The loans would be subject to the deposit of Government paper as security. Their duration would not exceed six months in the first instance, but they would be open to renewal, if this should seem desirable, to avoid the premature calling in of advances made by the Presidency banks themselves, or by banks which the Presidency banks had assisted with funds. The rate of interest would be fixed with reference to the circumstances of time, but would not in any case be lower than four per cent. or two per cent. below the current bank rate, whichever of these two amounts was greater. The present undertaking, like that of November 1913, was only temporarily operative.

In connection with the question of the financing of Cotton Crops Sir Charles Macara, President of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, put forward the following two proposals:—

(1) that the British Government should approach the United States of America Government with a

view to inducing them, by persuasion or by a promise of co-operation, to raise the basis price (*i. e.*, the basis of the United States Government guarantee) to a point nearer to the cost of production—in effect, from 8c. to 9½c. per lb.

Realising apparently that this proposal was impracticable Sir Charles suggested:—

(2) that the British Government should create a Cotton Reserve by purchasing, "as near cost price as possible," that proportion of the American, Indian and Egyptian crops which, under normal conditions, would have been purchased, between now and the end of the year, by the countries on the European continent. The reserve thus formed—consisting of about 5 million bales American, 1½ million bales Indian and some Egyptian—would be put on the market gradually.

Details of the above scheme together with an account of the steps taken in the United States of America, in Egypt and by the Liverpool Cotton Association in this connection, were circulated among members and are printed for purposes of record in the Appendices.

Safety of Trade Routes.—The Committee observed with great concern the depredations committed by the German Cruiser "Emden" and on the 30th September they sent a telegram to the Government of India (Department of Commerce and Industry) respectfully urging Government to use all possible pressure in the proper quarter to secure adequate protection for vessels in Indian Waters. They pointed out that recent events had not only involved serious losses and hindrances to trade, but had had unfortunate consequences in other directions at a time when the maintenance of public confidence was of vital importance.

Government replied on the 1st October that the question of the security of trade routes was engaging the most earnest attention of the Government of India and of the Naval authorities and it was hoped that very early relief would be provided.

Chartering of Prize Steamers.—The Committee addressed the Director, Royal Indian Marine, in regard to the utilisation of captured enemy steamers for trade purposes. The Committee proposed that these steamers should be handed over to a firm with instructions to run them on behalf of Government.

The Director, Royal Indian Marine, pointed out however that a difficulty had arisen as to which flag enemy steamers thus employed should fly. They could not be registered as British vessels unless condemned as good prizes, and could not fly the red ensign under the Merchant Shipping Act.

The Committee accordingly telegraphed to the Government of India, urging them to lose no time in securing the best legal opinion from England as to the actual position as regards captured or detained steamers with a view to their being made available for trade purposes as soon as possible.

Arbitration Board re Impressment of Vessels in Indian Waters.—The Karachi Chamber forwarded a copy of a letter which they had addressed to the Government of India, urging the creation of an Arbitration Board and the framing of rules under Indian Ordinance No. 2 of 14th August 1914 (an ordinance to provide for the impressment of vessels for the service of His Majesty): so as to facilitate the early disposal of all claims arising out of the impressment of steamers in Indian waters.

The Committee strongly supported the Karachi Chamber's proposals and addressed Government accordingly.

Certificates of Destination to Steamers.—From certain correspondence forwarded to the Chamber by the Bengal Chamber it appeared that at the request of Government and with the object of preventing or restricting supplies reaching the enemy through neutral countries, the Insurance Companies agreed that all policies covering war risks to neutral countries such as Holland, Denmark, Scandinavia and Italy should contain the following clause, *viz.* :—

> "Warranted free from capture, seizure or detention by British Government or their allies."

The Exchange Banks, however, declined to accept this clause and wired the London Banks accordingly. Certain classes of Documents were thus rendered unnegotiable.

The London Banks replied that the Board of Trade had notified that Insurance contracts against risk of capture or detention by the British Government or her Allies was prohibited by English Law and had suggested that the Government of India should be consulted in the matter.

The Bengal Chamber addressed Government accordingly suggesting that these restrictions should be withdrawn or failing this that Government should give steamers which were loading for neutral ports, Customs or other official certificates stating that Government were satisfied respecting the destination of the goods. This certificate was intended as a passport to steamers and Banks would doubtless negotiate Bills on Government granting such certificates.

The Committee saw no reason why the guarantee or passport asked for by the Bengal Chamber should not be given, provided Government could be reasonably certain that transactions were *bona fide* ; and they addressed Government accordingly.

Government subsequently informed the Committee that in view of the difficulty raised by the Exchange Banks they had decided to introduce a system whereby formal licenses would be granted to cover the export of goods coming within the list of exports prohibited or restricted under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act. These licenses would be granted in duplicate, one copy being furnished to the owner of the cargo and the other to the master of the ship and they would take the form of certificates over the signature of the Collector of Customs to the effect that export had been permitted and would contain a clear description of the goods and distinguishing marks.

Cargo on Enemy Steamers.—On 25th August, a meeting of consignees of the cargo of the Hansa Line steamers "Lichtenfels" and "Marienfels" and of the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company's s. s. "Vorwaerts" which had sought refuge at Marmagoa, was held in rooms of the Chamber.

A Committee of four were nominated by the consignees to take steps for the recovery of the cargoes of these steamers.

Mr. J. C. France was subsequently appointed to represent the Committee at Marmagoa, to take all necessary steps to obtain an order of the Marmagoa Commercial Court for delivery of the goods and if successful, to arrange to forward them at the risk and expense of consignees to their respective ports of destination.

The Committee were later informed by the Bombay Government that the Hansa Line were prepared to grant delivery of the cargo of the steamers "Lichtenfels" and "Marienfels" against endorsed bills of lading provided that freight was paid, an average bond for expenses in the har-

bour of refuge signed and delivery of cargo to German and Austrian consignees guaranteed.

Up to the time of going to press negotiations had not been completed.

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A Sub-Committee of the Chamber were also appointed to recover on behalf of the consignors the cargoes of certain German and Austrian steamers (namely the steamers "Wartenfels," "Lindenfels," "Franz Ferdinand" and "Varzin") which had been captured by the British Government and detained at Aden. These steamers were eventually brought back to Bombay and consignors were given the opportunity of taking delivery of their goods through the Collector of Customs on production of documents proving their title thereto.

Several German and Austrian steamers on the outbreak of the war took shelter in the Ports of the Suez Canal. They were subsequently removed to Alexandria where a Prize Court sat to adjudicate them. The Chamber endeavoured to have the steamers "Gutenfels" and "Barenfels" in the cargo of which Indian Consignees were chiefly interested, brought to Bombay, but were unsuccessful in their efforts. The Committee at the request of the Government of India however undertook to forward documents of consignees of the cargo of these steamers to the British Chamber of Commerce at Alexandria who had arranged to put in claims at the Prize Court through their legal representative.

The Committee found it impossible to take any action with regard to the cargoes of certain enemy ships which sheltered in the Italian Port of Massowah, as it was understood that the Massowah authorities had declined to make arrangements for the release of British and neutral cargo without instructions from the Italian Government.

In regard to the extra fees charged in connection with the unloading of cargo from Prize Steamers in Bombay, the Committee learned—

(i) that substantial refunds of the extra fees received by the Collector of Customs in the case of the "Rheinfels" and "Warturm" would subsequently be made;

(ii) that, in the case of freight payable on cargoes of the steamers brought back from Aden, in lieu of the full freight to the original port of destination, a proportionate freight only, amounting in most cases to about 25 per cent. of the full freight, would be charged;

(iii) that in cases of cargoes from Europe discharged in Bombay *ex* Prize vessels "Rheinfels" and "Warturm," the ordinary Port Trust Wharfage charges and extra fees would be adhered to in the case of goods for Bombay consignees; and that in the case of transhipment goods, a remission of $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the extra fees would be granted, and in special cases where goods could not be delivered without considerable delay, the Docks Manager was authorized to grant a remission up to $\frac{2}{3}$rds extra fees, if in his opinion such a concession were warranted;

(iv) that in the case of cargoes loaded in Bombay and brought back and subsequently discharged in Bombay or loaded elsewhere for other ports and discharged at this port (*e. g.*, the Aden Steamers), a remission of $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the extra fees would be granted, the balance being retained by the Port Trust in lieu of rent and in addition to the ordinary wharfage charges.

German and Austrian Trade.—A Sub-Committee of the Chamber was as stated above appointed to consider the possible capture by British Merchants of a share of the trade formerly carried on by Germany and Austria. Samples showing the principal lines of imports from these countries were collected by the Sub-Committee and the exhibit placed in the rooms of the Chamber for the inspection of all interested.

An exhibit forwarded by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence was also on view, showing samples of certain articles such as Soap, Glass, and Drawing Chalks which were manufactured in this country and which might, it was hoped, replace to some extent in Indian markets similar goods previously imported from enemy countries.

A very interesting publication entitled "Memorandum and Statistical Tables relating to the Trade of India with Germany and Austria-Hungary," compiled by the Department of Statistics, as well as certain leaflets issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence dealing with the principal lines of trade between Germany and Austria and this country, with special reference to the possibility of competition by Indian manufacturers, were also received.

It might be mentioned that enquiries were received from various bodies in England, such as the Royal Colonial Institute and the British Imperial Council of Commerce, as to what opportunities were offered in this country for the capture by British Merchants of German and Austrian trade and requesting the Chamber's co-operation in an endeavour to supplant the manufactures of enemy countries by goods of British make.

In replying to these bodies the Committee first outlined the work done by the Sub-Committee above referred to.

The principal cotton and woollen goods imported from Germany and Austria, they continued, were blankets and shawls which were imported largely and were worth the attention of the British manufacturer. The metals included iron and steel bars, sheets, plates, etc., which were imported in large quantities and were rather inferior to those of British manufacture, *viz.*, from £1 to £2 per ton cheaper. The business in yellow metal sheets was also an important one—Bombay dealers preferred German goods owing to colour and quality, the sheets being rather softer and therefore easier to mould. There was very little difference in price and if British manufacturers could improve the colour and quality of their goods, or could alter them to meet the requirements of the market, the Committee saw no reason why a great portion of this trade should not pass into their hands.

The Committee went on to state that the Bombay Mill Industry relied almost entirely on Germany for its supplies of dyes and chemicals, and efforts might be made to produce these both in the United Kingdom and in India. The Committee added that German firms in the past had sent to India quantities of literature, shade cards, and booklets containing valuable information to Mills; in fact, no efforts had been spared in pushing the Industry even to dyeing samples, in almost any quantity.

Liquidation of Enemy Firms.—In order to exercise a more effective control over foreigners in British India, the Government of India issued an Ordinance taking power to prohibit foreigners from carrying on trade or business or from dealing with any property, movable or immovable, except under such conditions and restrictions as the Governor-General in Council might impose. Later an order was issued by Government for the granting of licenses to trade to hostile foreigners and hostile firms, and Controllers

of Hostile Trading Concerns were appointed at the Presidency Towns.

Several applications were received by Government from Hostile Trading Firms for licenses to continue trading under the above-mentioned order. In cases where the firms concerned were only technically "hostile" licenses were granted which allowed them to continue ordinary commercial operations. But, in the great majority of cases, licenses were granted which involved the more or less immediate liquidation of the affairs of the firms concerned.

In Singapore and Hongkong, where the liquidation of the affairs of Hostile Trading Concerns was undertaken, local British firms gave assistance. It would appear that each hostile firm was handed over to one particular British firm which thereafter proceeded to wind up its affairs, collect outstandings, dispose of stocks and so forth.

The Bombay Government enquired whether the Members of the Committee would help in somewhat the same way. It seemed probable that the degree of assistance required would not be of a very exacting nature, as Government proposed to have the accounts of all these Firms examined first of all by Messrs. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, and therefore the account work involved would not be heavy. But in one or two cases Firms had large stocks of piece-goods, in others there were large sums outstanding for goods supplied, and in these it was advisable from every point of view that the Controller of the Hostile Firms should have expert assistance.

The Committee circularised all members asking those who were willing to assist to submit their names to the Secretary. Several firms intimated that they were agreeable to the proposal and their names were communicated to the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.

A Sub-Committee of the Chamber was also appointed generally to assist the Controller in connection with the above.

Proposed Duty on Indian Produce destined for Germany and Austria.—The Upper India Chamber of Commerce requested the views of the Committee with regard to a proposal emanating from the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to the effect that an export duty should be placed on all Indian produce destined for Germany and Austria. The argument adduced in support of this proposal was that hostile continental countries which only obtained certain raw materials from India, and could only obtain them from India, should be made to pay an additional duty.

The Committee felt that the question raised was one to which it was very difficult to give a general answer, as the conditions which prevailed in the different export trades of India to the Continent were not uniform. But in view of the fact that Germany and Austria had in the past taken twice as much merchandise from India, as India had taken from them, and that it was hoped, during the war, to replace some of the German and Austrian exports by British-made goods, it seemed to the Committee doubtful whether it would be a sound policy to agitate for legislation, which could only have the effect of handicapping several important branches of Indian Export Trade.

A reply in the above terms was accordingly despatched to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Prohibition of Export of Wool.—In November 1914 Government issued a Notification prohibiting the export of wool (raw) from British India, exception being made however in the case of coarse qualities of wool not required by manufacturers in this country.

The Chamber were later informed that this prohibition would not be enforced in respect of consignments already loaded, while stocks ear-marked for export would be allowed to proceed unless purchased by local manufacturers (*viz.*, the Cawnpore and Egerton Mills) at a fair price.

The Committee accordingly suggested that the abovenamed mills should send representatives to Bombay to negotiate with wool owners for the purchase of stocks and should make it clear what grades or classes of wool they would require so that those varieties which were not required might be freed for export.

The Committee further strongly recommended that the Collector of Customs or other local Officer should be authorised to represent Government in the matter so that buyers and sellers might be brought together without delay.

Government agreed to this proposal and the representatives of the Mills visited Bombay towards the middle of December, when a Conference was held with the Wool Exporters. Later the Chamber were informed that all wool, with the exception of Thibet Wool and Madras Grey and Black Wools, would be allowed export.

Proposed Register of Forward Contracts for Shipment.-The Collector of Customs informed the Committee that the Government of India had under consideration a suggestion that in cases of commodities such, for instance, as raw and manufactured jute, of which the export to neutral countries had been restricted or might in future be restricted with a view of preventing supplies passing through neutral countries to the enemy, business would be greatly facilitated if a register were opened at each Custom House of forward contracts for shipment. In the event of a limitation being enforced on the total export of any such commodity to a neutral country so as to secure that they should not appreciably exceed the

usual annual average export of that commodity to that particular country, and if the total quantity which it was desired to ship at any time should exceed that amount, shipments would have priority according to the priority of registration.

In their reply to the Collector of Customs, the Committee stated that they welcomed the proposal of the Government of India. With a view however to making the system as simple and equitable as possible they suggested the following points for the consideration of Government:—

(i) Only contracts of sales to neutral countries should be permitted previous registration ; unsold goods being permitted registration only at time of shipment.

(ii) Government should notify the total annual export of each important commodity to each neutral country which they are prepared to register.

(iii) Government should, periodically not less than twice weekly, announce to the trade concerned, the total of the contracts which have been registered for shipment within a specified period.

(iv) In the event of prohibition or restriction of export to an extent that would not permit of all registered contracts being completed, the balance of shipments permitted to leave Indian ports should be allotted to shippers in proportion to the total quantities registered by them, rather than according to priority of registration.

(v) Before announcing the maximum quantities to be *provisionally* registered, Government should consult those interested in the trade to make as certain as possible that the figures arrived at were reasonable.

(vi) As the shipment season varied for different commodities care should be taken to calculate the annual exports from the proper dates in each case.

The Committee went on to urge that the system if adopted might be put into force with as little delay as possible, and also enquired whether it was Government's intention to place any restriction on the export of raw cotton to *neutral* countries as they understood that the British Government had acquiesced in the free shipment of American cotton even to *enemy* countries.

Correspondence also passed on the above subject between this Chamber and the Karachi Chamber, who at first considered the scheme impracticable and had addressed Government accordingly. The Committee, therefore, explained to the Karachi Chamber their reasons for supporting Government's proposal. A further communication was subsequently received from the Karachi Chamber from which it was seen that they now regarded Government's proposal more favourably. The Committee found they were able to agree generally with the observations put forward by the Karachi Chamber. (*Appendix* **B.**)

REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY IN BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Government of Bombay in July 1914 forwarded to the Chamber for an expression of opinion an extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in which he advocated that the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, reserved for the Indian Commercial Community and at present occupied by a representative appointed by an electorate consisting of 10 delegates from the Piece-Goods Merchants' Association and 10 from the Indian Merchants'

Chamber and Bureau, should be filled by an electorate which should have for its basis the payment of income-tax, or failing that the payment of fees to the Port Trust.

The Committee in replying to Government stated that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had, in the course of its existence of nearly 80 years, embodied in itself the manifold shipping, mercantile and banking interests of the Port, but from the extract of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's letter it would appear that this Chamber had no recognised counterpart among the Associations which represent Indian Mercantile interests. In the absence, therefore, of any such central body, the Committee were of opinion that Government would appear to be following the proper course in dividing the voting power among such representative Associations as were fairly established and recognised. The Committee felt that if any amendment of the present procedure was desired, it might reasonably lie in the direction of some further division of the voting power, so as to include any important interests which might not at present be included.

An electorate based on the payment of Income Tax would, in the opinion of the Committee, be highly objectionable as it was generally accepted that Income Tax returns were confidential as between the State and individuals, and this Chamber would protest strongly against the disclosure of them for this or any other purpose.

The Committee further stated that the alternative suggestion that votes should be allotted in accordance with the volume of payment to the Port Trust had the disadvantage of being very cumbersome. There was also no certainty that such a suggestion, if adopted, would bring about the desired result, and, further, there would be no great difficulty in evading the principal involved by perfectly legitimate manipulations. (*Appendix* **C-1**.)

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

The Government of Bombay forwarded to the Chamber a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India in connection with the meaning of the term "corrupt practices" for the purposes of the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council. The Regulations in question contain a provision to the following effect:—

(1) No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected.

(2) A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these regulations:—

(*i*) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or

(*ii*) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate, if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation:—A "promise of individual profit" includes "a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or any one in whom he is interested."

It was pointed out that a case recently occurred in which a candidate addressed a voter, informing him of the

date and place of polling and adding "I shall pay all your expenses for coming and going back and see that you do not lose anything on my account. I hope you will kindly do me this favour" (*i.e.* of attending). The local Government concerned was advised that the facts did not constitute a "corrupt practice" within the meaning of the Regulations and had suggested that, on the whole, it was desirable to prohibit definitely the actual payment or offer of payment of the travelling expenses of voters by candidates, by the addition of an explanation or illustration which would render the point free from doubt.

It was further stated that the English law on the point is contained in 46 and 47 Victoria, Cap. 51, Section 7, under which such payment would be an illegal practice. On the other hand, it might be argued that the conditions in India differed from those in England, in so far as the polling stations were less numerous and might be far distant from the voter's residence. Also that such payments might conceivably be made with no intention of influencing the voter, but in order to enable a person to avail himself of the opportunity of voting who otherwise, *e.g.*, for lack of means, might find it difficult to do so.

Before considering the matter further, the Government of India wished to know whether any such cases had come to light in Bombay, and whether in the opinion of the Local Government any amendment of the Regulations on the lines indicated was required.

The views of the Chamber in this connection were therefore desired by the Bombay Government.

The Committee, after carefully considering the matter, informed the Bombay Government that they agreed with the view expressed by the Government of India to the effect

that although the facts stated may not constitute a "corrupt practice" it was desirable to prohibit definitely the actual payment or offer of payment of the travelling expenses of voters by candidates. The Committee further expressed their opinion that the law in this respect should be amended as suggested.

They felt, however, that voters who resided at any great distance from a polling booth must experience some difficulty in recording their votes and they therefore suggested that the desirability of establishing more centres during election times might perhaps be considered. Failing this it might be possible to arrange for railway travelling expenses to be paid by Government to such voters who lived outside a certain radius. (*Appendix* C-2.)

AWARDS IN PRIVATE SURVEYS.

It was brought to the notice of the Committee by a member that at times manufacturers at Home do not recognise awards in private surveys although such surveys may have been held by gentlemen whose names appear on this Chamber's official list of surveyors. It was, therefore, suggested that the Secretary of the Chamber should certify at the foot of such awards that the names of the surveyors concerned appeared on this Chamber's official list.

As it was felt that a certificate to the above effect might be the means of facilitating the recovery of claims paid by importing houses to the dealers, it was decided to issue such certificates when required; a fee of Rs. 2 being charged to members, and Rs. 5 to non-members, for this service.

PRESENTATION TO SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG.

A meeting of the general body of members of the Chamber was held on Wednesday, 15th May 1914, at 4 p.m., when Sir Charles Armstrong was presented with a souvenir as a

token of appreciation of the great services he has rendered to the Chamber over a long period of years. The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., in opening the proceedings referred in eulogistic terms to the able manner in which Sir Charles had guided the affairs of the Chamber during the seven years, the latter had been Chairman, and mentioned that out of the 29 years Sir Charles had spent in Bombay, he had served for 17 years on the General Committee and for 10 years on the Imperial or Local Legislative Councils and the Port Trust Board. This was a record that was never likely to be equalled and of which Sir Charles might be justly proud. In asking Sir Charles to accept from the members a silver centre piece that was before them, the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid wished both him and Lady Armstrong long lives and great happiness in the homeland.

The full text of Sir Charles Armstrong's reply will be found in *Appendix* **D.**

ADDRESS TO H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

The Committee of the 21st March 1914, attended at Government House, Malabar Point, and presented an address of welcome on behalf of the Chamber to H. E. Lord Hardinge on the occasion of his visit to Bombay to preside at the opening of the Alexandra Dock. The full text of the address together with His Excellency's reply will be found in *Appendix* **E.**

DEATH OF LADY HARDINGE AND THE HON'BLE E. C. HARDINGE, D. S. O.

On hearing of the death of Lady Hardinge, the Chairman on behalf of the Members sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy :—

"The Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce respectfully tender their sincere sympathies to His Excellency the Viceroy in his sad bereavement."

The following reply was received :—

"Viceroy appreciates your kind message of sympathy and sends grateful thanks."

Later in the year, on receipt of information regarding the death from wounds of the Viceroy's eldest son, the Hon'ble E. C. Hardinge, the Chairman, sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency :—

"The Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce respectfully desire to express their sincere sympathy with His Excellency the Viceroy in his sad bereavement."

The following reply was received :—

"Viceroy asks me to convey to the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce his grateful thanks for their very kind sympathy."

DEATH OF MR. F. NOEL-PATON.

On receipt of news of the death of Mr. F. Noel-Paton, the Committee placed the following resolution on record :—

"The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have received with deep regret, the news of the death of Mr. F. Noel-Paton, and they desire to place on record their warm appreciation of the services he rendered to the Commercial Community generally, whilst in charge of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India, and to this Chamber in particular, during his term of office as Secretary from 1898 to 1905."

A copy of the above resolution was sent to Mrs. Noel-Paton.

THE FINANCE BILL, 1914.

The London Chamber of Commerce forwarded to this Chamber for information a copy of the report of the proceedings of a deputation from the East India Section of

that Chamber which waited on Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, at the India Office on Saturday, 11th July 1914, with reference to Clause 5 of the Finance Bill, 1914. A copy of a letter that was subsequently addressed by the London Chamber to the India Office was also forwarded. The above documents are reprinted in *Appendix* **F**.

INDIAN FINANCE & CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(*See Report* 1913, *pp.* 15, 190.)

A copy of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency was submitted to the Chamber by the Government of India for expression of views on such points as, in the opinion of the Committee of this Chamber, it might be thought desirable to call the attention of Government.

The Committee appointed a Special Sub-Committee to go into the matter, but in view of the state of affairs resulting from the European War, it was decided to postpone consideration for the time being and Government were informed accordingly.

Subsequently the Government of India informed the Chamber that they were in agreement with the view that had been put forward by several of the authorities consulted to the effect that it would be expedient to defer the submission of opinions until normal conditions had been re-established; the various questions involved could then be carefully considered in the light of the experience gained in the existing crisis. (*Appendix* **G-1**.)

CUTTING OF CURRENCY NOTES.

The Government of India addressed the Chamber as to the desirability of taking steps to put an end to the existing practice of cutting Currency Notes, which had, it was stated, been proved by the repeated experience of the Paper Currency Department to lend itself to the commission of fraud,

whilst the examination of divided notes entailed the expenditure of much care and time in the offices of the Department. It therefore seemed to Government desirable to take steps to discontinue the practice.

The chief objections to its abolition were, firstly, that it would withdraw from the public a means of remittance which was undoubtedly valued, and secondly, the difficulty of bringing home to the public the fact that the practice was coming to an end. To meet the latter objection, Government suggested that after a preliminary notice of one year, a moderate penalty, recoverable from the tenderer of the divided note, should be charged.

After a very careful consideration of Government's proposal, the Committee informed Government that they regarded the extended use of Paper Currency as economically sound and were of opinion that it should be given special encouragement in this country, where the use of cheques must necessarily be restricted for a long time to come.

They had noted with satisfaction the rapid growth of the Paper Currency circulation in recent years, and they considered that this was largely due to the introduction of "universal" notes, and to the facilities provided for the use of these notes as remittances.

The Committee recognised that the increased obligation to encash notes which Government had accepted, and which must be accepted to a still larger extent if notes of a higher denomination were "universalised," involved the possibility of Government being put to increased expense in the movement of coin, but they were much interested to learn from Government's letter that the calls upon Government in this connection had not been so great as was at one time anticipated.

The Committee were not surprised to learn that this should be the case, as the very facts that notes were convertible and were available as remittances, would in themselves remove any anxiety on the part of holders to retain their balances in the less convenient form of coins: and the Committee were informed that in some up-country stations Currency Notes even commanded a premium owing to the fact that they could be used as remittances.

The conclusion which the Committee felt justified in drawing from these facts was that the facilities offered for the extended use of Currency Notes as remittances had been effective in increasing the volume of Paper Currency which had gone into and remained in circulation, and they were of opinion that such further increase as took place would not be accompanied by anything like a proportionate increase in the demand on Government's reserves of coin.

The Committee were, therefore, averse to any restriction being placed upon the cutting of notes for remittance purposes, and they suggested that the delay and inconvenience which were said to result from the use of divided notes might be appreciably diminished if Government should decide to carry out the proposal which they had under consideration, of discontinuing the re-issue of used notes. (*Appendix* G-2.)

REVENUE ADHESIVE STAMPS.

(*See Reports* 1910. *pp.* 10, 145; 1911, *pp.* 7, 118; 1912, *pp.* 23, 225; 1913, *pp.* 19, 203.)

In reply to the representation from this Chamber in regard to the extension of the use of adhesive stamps (see Report for 1913, pages 19 and 203), the Government of India pointed out that although the Rules under the Stamp Act did not formerly prescribe the class of stamps to be used for adhesive stamps on brokers' notes, it did not necessarily

follow that such documents, to be validly stamped, must be stamped with a skeleton stamp under Rule 7. When the duty on brokers' notes was raised to two annas, Rule 14 ceased to be relevant.

Attention was, however, invited to a Government Resolution on this subject, dated the 26th March 1914. From this it appeared that the Government of India had decided to extend further the use of adhesive stamps on instruments known as "Brokers' Notes" and "Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement." New stamps of denominations of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 annas and one rupee had been ordered from England and would be of the same pattern as the existing "Share Transfer" and "Foreign Bill" stamps. Pending the receipts of new stamps from England, special adhesive stamps over-printed with the words "Agreement" and "Brokers' Note," respectively, would be issued for sale to the public as a temporary measure.

In view of the above resolution, therefore, the difficulty referred to in the Chamber's letter to Government, dated the 17th May 1913, no longer existed. (*Appendix* G-3.)

FORGED ENDORSEMENTS ON BANK DRAFTS.

The Committee were addressed by a Banking Member of the Chamber on the subject of forged endorsements on Bank Drafts. It was contended that the paying Bank had apparently to take all responsibility for payment on a forged endorsement, which seemed a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs. The matter had been submitted to the Bank's Solicitors who proposed a further amendment in the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, which was then under the consideration of the Government of India. The Chamber was requested to bring the matter before Government with a view to giving effect to this suggestion.

The Chamber's Solicitors were consulted and the matter was fully discussed by the Committee, with a result that the suggested amendment was approved and a telegram sent to the Government of India, requesting that Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, might be amended by Bill 13 of 1913 to read as follows:—"Where a cheque or draft or order drawn upon a banker payable to order purports to be endorsed by or on behalf of the payee or any subsequent endorsee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course."

In confirming the above telegram, the Committee addressed the Government of India, setting forth at length their reasons for the suggested amendment. In the course of this letter, two main points were raised, namely (i) that it was doubtful whether the provisions of Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as now amended, would afford protection to Bankers in the case of any endorsement subsequent to that of the payee, and (ii) that by their decision in the case of the *Capital and Counties Bank* v. *Gordon* (1903), A. C. 240, the House of Lords had rendered it doubtful whether a Banker's draft would come within the purview of that section.

The amending Bill was duly passed in its original form on the 24th February, and shortly afterwards a reply was received from the Government of India to the Chamber's letter in which they stated that as to the first point raised, they inclined to the view that the Act as amended effected all that was necessary, in that it specifically provided that the provisions of the Act relating to a payee applied also to an indorsee.

The second point raised by the Committee was, Government contended, really outside the scope of the amending Act, which had been passed merely to effect the changes in

the law referred to in the statement of objects and reasons. (See Chamber's Report for 1913, pages 22 and 207).

Government stated, however, that both the points referred to had been noted, and if it was found that practical difficulties or inconvenience resulted from the Act as amended, the matter would be further considered.

The Committee noted the above with satisfaction and informed Government that, should occasion arise, they would again address them in the matter. (*Appendix* **G-4.**)

RISE IN PRICES.

(*See Report*, 1911, *pp.* 11, 135.)

Towards the end of 1910, the Government of India appointed a Committee to conduct an enquiry into the rise in prices in India. This Committee submitted its report to Government in 1913. The Government of India in a lengthy resolution reviewed the report and forwarded a copy of the resolution to the Chamber for information. For purposes of record the resolution will be reprinted in *Appendix* **H.**

COMPANY LAW.

(*See Reports*, 1912, *pp.* 15, 159 ; 1913, *pp.* 31, 227.)

In the month of July, the Committee discussed several sections of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, with the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan, and at the latter's suggestion subsequently addressed Government in the hope that a remedy might be found at an early date for some of the difficulties with which the commercial community were faced.

The Committee in the first place called attention to section 75 of the Act which enacts that if a statement of

"authorized" Capital is published, the publication must be accompanied by an equally prominent statement of "subscribed" and "paid-up" Capital. The Committee pointed that this section did not seem to apply to a statement of "Capital" or "Subscribed Capital," and it appeared as if Companies who advertised "Capital Rs. 1 crore" or "Subscribed Capital Rs. 50 lacs" without any qualifications or explanation would not be contravening the Act, even though the "paid-up" Capital were only Rs. 1 lac.

Sections 91 A, 91 B and 91 C, the Committee pointed out, were obviously intended to apply to *Public Companies* only, but "Private Companies" were not exempted. The provisions of 91 B in particular could not be complied with by "Private Companies" in many of their proceedings and the three sections should be amended accordingly.

The Committee then touched upon the question of the appointment of Auditors under section 144 of the Act, and while giving their cordial support to the determination to secure a high standard of auditing, pointed out that the process of elevation should be gradual. They therefore urged Government to provide with as little delay as possible, a scheme whereby those who wished to qualify themselves as Public Accountants and Auditors should be put in a position to do so.

The Committee went on to suggest that as it would be difficult for the majority of the public to know which sections applied to the various forms of winding up, the Act should be amended with a view to greater clearness in this respect, and they put forward for the consideration of Government a proposed new section 155, in which the sections applicable to the different forms of winding were indicated.

The Committee next called the attention of Government to section 277 of the Act which refers to Companies incorporated outside India, and submitted that the phrase " establishes a place of business " might be clearly defined, the omission of such a definition having already caused a great deal of trouble and difficulty.

The Committee went on to suggest that clause C of sub-section (1), section 277 and the words " or in the Directors or Managers " in the concluding sentence of the same sub-section, should be repealed as the names of Directors or Managers of foreign Companies, situated in most cases some thousands of miles from British India, conveyed little or nothing to the public in British India and the obligation to register such alterations was regarded by foreign Companies as being unreasonable and somewhat oppressive and expensive.

The Committee lastly expressed the hope that a Notification exempting Private Companies from the requirements of sub-section 3, section 277 in respect of the filing of Balance Sheets (which they were not required to file under the English Act) would be issued at the earliest opportunity.

In the month of September a further letter in connection with the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was addressed to Government. The Committee understood that certain firms, in completing arrangements for registration under section 277 of the Act, had concluded that the requirements of the Act would be fulfilled if registration were effected by a head office in Bombay, and that it would not be necessary to register in towns where branch or sub-offices were established, when the latter were wholly under the direction of the head office and had no communication whatever direct with the parent Company in the foreign country in which such Company was incorporated.

There appeared to be a difference of opinion on the point and the Committee accordingly requested the Bombay Government to address the Government of India in the matter and ask for a ruling which would clearly indicate the precise procedure that must be followed.

Government stated, in reply, that the papers mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 277 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, must be filed with the Registrar of each Province of British India in which the Company had a place of business.

The Committee were subsequently informed that the proposed amendments to the Act had been fully considered by the Government of India, who could not undertake any further amendment of the law without convincing proof arising from experience of its operation. The Government of India had, however, noted the suggestions of the Chamber for consideration when the Act next came under revision.

With regard to qualifications of Auditors under the Act, Government stated that they were considering the advisability of modifying the rules framed for the grant of Auditors' certificates so as to permit the relaxation, in suitable cases, of the requirement of five years' practical experience of audit. The question of providing for the training of would-be Auditors, pending the establishment of an accountancy course in the Bombay College of Commerce, was also under the consideration of Government.

It was further stated that in the opinion of the Government of India private Companies incorporated in the United Kingdom were, under the joint operation of sections 277 (3) (ii) and 134 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, exempted from the necessity of filing a balance sheet in India. In

the circumstances, Government did not consider it necessary to issue a notification under the proviso to section 277 (3)of the Act exempting such English Companies. (*Appendix* I-1.)

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

The Government of India in January 1914 published the rules they proposed to issue under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.(Act VII of 1913). Copies of these rules were obtained from Government and circulated among members of the Chamber for their information. For purposes of record the rules are reprinted in *Appendix* I-2.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

(*See Report*, 1913, *pp.* 25 and 213.)

It will be remembered that in September 1913 the Government of Bombay invited the views of this Chamber on certain proposals of the Government of India in regard to the desirability of attempting to impose restrictions on the use of the term "Bank" or "Bankers," or its equivalent, such as "Banking Agents," "Banking Societies," etc., by individuals, partnerships or companies, who conducted Banking business on lines which were unsound and likely to imperil the security of credit. Such restrictions appeared to Government to be specially desirable in regard to the following matters:—

(1) The prescription of a minimum amount of subscribed capital.

(2) A stipulation that an adequate portion of such capital should be duly paid-up within a reasonable period from the starting of the business.

(3) A restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve.

(4) A restriction as to taking up by a 'Bank' of business outside that of banking, in which the banking profits might be lost.

The Chamber, in reply to the Bombay Government, stated that, as regards banking legislation generally they only favoured the introduction of a Bill of a simple character, which, in some measure, would give protection to shareholders and depositors, for in their opinion successful banking was really a question of experience and good management in matters pertaining to banking and the safe custody of other people's money ; and if this was assured and if the Directors were competent and thoroughly understood their business, there was really no necessity for legislation of a stringent character which might retard development and in some degree hamper the success of sound and well-managed banking institutions.

In September 1914, the Bombay Government forwarded to the Chamber copies of the opinions expressed by the Officers and Associations consulted, and requested the Committee to nominate a representative to attend a Conference consisting of the Hon'ble the Advocate General, the Registrar of Companies and the representatives of certain local Chambers and Associations and Firms for the purpose of discussing the subject with the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb. The Committee duly nominated Sir James Begbie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, to represent the Chamber at the above Conference, which was held on the 30th November 1914. In making his report on the Conference, Sir James Begbie stated that the points discussed were the suggested restrictions mentioned above and the general opinion of the meeting seemed to be that as regards (1) the prescription of a minimum amount of subscribed capital was not necessary ; as regards (2) a compromise was suggested of 40 per cent. of the subscribed Capital to be paid

up, there being a difference of opinion amongst the bodies consulted, some considering 30 per cent. sufficient, others suggesting 50 per cent.; as regards (3) there should be no legal restriction of the allocation of profits; and as regards (4) the Chamber's suggestion contained in paragraph 10 of their letter to Government, dated 13th November 1913 (see Report for 1913, page 219), should be adopted.

It was pointed out that the opinions indicated above could not be taken as settling anything, the purpose of the Conference being to discuss the various opinions submitted to the Government in correspondence, before the Local Government decided upon the reply they should submit to the Government of India. (*Appendix* **I-3.**)

BANKING LEGISLATION IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Singapore Chamber of Commerce forwarded to this Chamber for information a copy of a Bill which was being introduced by the Straits Government for the better regulation of Chinese Banking and Insurance Companies. The Bill is reprinted for the purposes of record in *Appendix* **I-4.**

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.

The Chamber was supplied by Government with a copy of the revised Rules under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. For purposes of record these rules are reprinted in full in *Appendix* **I-5.**

ASSESSMENT UNDER INCOME TAX ACT.

(*See Reports*, 1902, *pp.* 28, 272; 1904, *pp.* 20, 277, 849.)

The attention of the Committee was drawn by the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, to a resolution moved in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama

Rayaningar recommending that Advisory Boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the Revenue Heads of the District should be formed to assist officials in the work of assessment under the Income Tax Act.

The Commissioner requested the opinion of the Committee as to whether it was desirable that any Advisory Board of the nature indicated should be formed to assist the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, in the work of assessment.

In reply, the Committee stated that when in 1903 this Chamber urged the abolition of the tax referred to, the Committee of that year represented to the Bombay Government that the tax was unsuited to India, because of the rooted aversion which existed among the people to the disclosure of the amount of individual wealth and to any scrutiny of their private circumstances and because the consequent tendency to evasion and secrecy made the incidence of the tax as collected inequitable.

The Committee agreed with the Member of Council who, at the meeting above referred to, stated that "matters relating to the financial circumstances of an individual were generally matters that should be considered as confidential between the individual and the officers of the State, and many persons would resent their financial circumstances being subject to investigation by a Board composed of their neighbours." The Committee submitted that the present system, whereby officers could use their discretion as to the sources from which they obtained the information required and could discriminate as to the extent to which they might rely on it, not only enabled the officers to give the least possible offence to the parties concerned, but it placed them in the best position for procuring accurate information.

Submission of particulars of the pecuniary standing of private individuals for discussion by an Advisory Board of

non-officials, seemed to the Committee to be highly objectionable in itself, but they also felt it would open the door to abuses which need not be specified. They were therefore opposed to the suggestion that an Advisory Board of the nature indicated should be formed. Such an innovation, in their opinion, would be likely to emphasise the objectionable features inherent in the Income Tax system of this country and be less effective than the existing procedure in diminishing the inequities of the tax. (*Appendix* I-6.)

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899.

The Bombay Government requested the Chamber's opinion on certain proposed amendments in the rules under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the object of which was to provide (1) that the hatches of oil-tanks in ships and the manholes in the hatches should ordinarily be kept locked, and (2) that the safety helmet should be worn by persons who had to enter such tanks.

Members interested were consulted and the following views were in due course submitted to Government:—

The proposed amendment of Rule 8, Chapter II of the rules under the Petroleum Act practically described the procedure which was invariably followed by a certain Company in its own interests to avoid accidents.

It was pointed out, however, that the wording of the proposed rule appeared somewhat contradictory. It laid down that all hatches and manholes must be kept closed "until the tanks had been thoroughly cleansed and freed from petroleum vapour"; but in the next sentence the rule stated that the hatches and manholes might be opened "for taking on board or discharging petroleum, for cleaning the tanks or for other sufficient reasons." A rule so worded would be difficult

to interpret and in order to show what freedom of action was required, the practice usually followed when loading and discharging petroleum and when cleaning tanks was described.

It was suggested that the wording of the rule should be altered having regard to the actual requirements of Petroleum-carrying Steamers. The words "until the tanks have been thoroughly cleansed, etc.," might be changed to "until the tanks have been steamed out with closed hatches for at least 5 hours," and the use of the safety helmet might be enforced for all occasions except "after the tanks have been emptied of oil, steamed out with closed hatches for at least 5 hours and well washed out with a hose." (*Appendix* J.)

CIVIL COURTS AND MONEY-LENDERS.

The views of the Committee were requested by the Bombay Government as to the feasibility of preventing the use of Civil Courts as an agency for the realisation of the usurious demands of money-lenders. The important issues, Government stated, were, firstly, whether the Courts were, as a matter of fact, at present compelled to give effect to unconscionable contracts, and to enforce the payment of inequitable and extortionate demands; secondly, whether, if the answer was in the affirmative, this abuse of the authority of the Courts had attained such dimensions that it was expedient to take steps to remedy it, and thirdly, in what manner it could be prevented without engendering consequences more prejudicial to the interests of those concerned than existed at present.

The Committee very carefully considered the above points in consultation with the Chamber's Solicitors, and addressed a lengthy reply to Government in which all the points raised by them were carefully dealt with. In concluding their remarks the Committee submitted that if

registration of money-lenders in India were feasible on the lines of the English Money-lenders Act, 1900, legislation on those lines would probably prove to be the best solution of the difficulty. The power to re-open contracts would thus be confined to contracts with money-lenders, as defined by the Act, who had registered in accordance with the Act, and these were the only contracts in respect of which a remedy was desired. Similarly, contracts with money-lenders as defined by the Act, who had not registered in accordance with the Act, could not be enforced in a Court of Law against the borrower. (*Appendix* **K-1.**)

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT.

The attention of the Government of India having been drawn to various adverse comments which had been made in the annual provincial reports on the administration of Civil Justice and in the press on the working of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907), Government decided to enquire generally as to the need of revision or amendment of the Act.

The Government of Bombay forwarded to the Chamber papers in this connection and requested the views of the Committee on certain proposals that had been put forward for the amendment of the Act and also asked to be furnished with any suggestions that they might wish to make for an amendment of the Act in other particulars.

The following is a summary of the proposed amendments:—

(*i*) That Sections 12 (2), 27 (1) and 42 (3) be amended so as to give the Court discretion as to the manner of the publication of its proceedings instead of requiring publication in the local Official Gazette in all cases.

(*ii*) That the proviso to Section 13 be amended so as to provide for an order being made, as a matter of course, for the appointment of an interim receiver of the property of the debtor or any part thereof. In this connection it was suggested that the provision of Section 19 (1) for the appointment of Official Receivers should be more largely resorted to.

(*iii*) That Section 33 (1) (*b*) be amended, in accordance with a suggestion put forward by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, so as to follow the lines of the English Statute with the modification that, in the case of higher grades of servants, the limit up to which priority over all other creditors may be claimed should not exceed Rs. 1,200, and in the lower grade Rs. 200 in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of the petition, to which should be added in the case of servants of the higher grade covenanted in the United Kingdom or other foreign country, the cost of a second class passage by steamer back to the said country.

(*iv*) That the words "*bona fide*" which appear in the marginal note of Section 38 be inserted in clauses (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) of that section.

(*v*) That Section 43 (1) be amended so as to make it specifically incumbent on a debtor to produce before the Court or receiver all movable property under his control.

(*vi*) That Section 52 be amended so as to provide for the delegation to a receiver appointed under the Act of the duty of examining creditors' accounts.

The Committee carefully considered the proposed amendments and the following is a brief summary of the recommendations that they submitted to Government :—

(*a*) The Committee stated that if the proposed amendments to Sections 12 (2), 27 (1) and 42 (3) were accepted, it was felt that similar amendments should be made in Sections 16 (7) and 44 (1), which provided that notice of an order of adjudication and of an application for an order of discharge should be published in the local Official Gazette.

(*b*) The Committee were strongly of opinion that with regard to the limit of salary up to which priority over all other creditors might be claimed, the scale laid down in section 33 (2) was so low, that it could be of any advantage only in a very small number of cases. They saw however certain objections if the amendment was carried to the extent suggested by the Upper India Chamber. For, as the limit fixed by the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act was lower than that suggested by the Upper India Chamber for adoption under the Provincial Insolvency Act, and also than that in force under the Indian Companies Act, the result would be, if the suggested amendment were carried, that a clerk or labourer in the employ of a person who had been declared an insolvent in a Presidency Town would be very much worse off than a clerk or labourer in the mofussil under similar circumstances, or a clerk or labourer in the employ of a company which was in liquidation. If Government would agree to amend the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act at the same time, the Committee saw no reason why the suggested amendment should not be accepted ; but failing this they thought the limit should not be brought over that in force under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, in which towns the scale of salaries and wages was probably higher than in the mofussil.

With regard to the suggestion of the Upper India Chamber that in the case of covenanted servants the cost of a second class passage should be paid, the Committee thought this suggestion was one which would be very difficult to

work, so as not to give rise to injustice in certain cases, and as it would have to provide for so many particular possibilities, it would practically not be a feasible one.

(*c*) The Committee were not in favour of the proposal to insert the words "*bona fide*" which appear in the marginal note of Section 38 in Clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of that section ; because, if the suggestion were adopted, it would follow that payments, transfers or contracts by the insolvent, in addition to those already declared invalid in Sections 36 and 37 might be invalid. Under the Act as it stood any payment, transfer or contract which did not fall within Sections 36 and 37 was taken to be *bona fide*. The Committee felt that the addition of the words "*bona fide*" would alter the meaning of the section to an extent not intended by Government and would add to the difficulties of deciding what transactions were protected or not.

The Committee further pointed out that, in their opinion there appeared to be no sufficient provision in the Act for the punishment of fraudulent debtors; and suggested that if Section 43 were assimilated to Section 103 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act it would enable the Courts to deal more satisfactorily with many fraudulent debtors, who now escaped unpunished and would thus prevent the Act from being to a very great extent what it was said to be a shelter for fraudulent debtors. (*Appendix* **K-2.**)

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT.

In November, the Government of India informed the Chamber that they had under their consideration a proposal that the Presidency Banks Act should be amended so as to enable the Presidency Banks to deal in certain securities to be issued by the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

It was the intention of the Nizam's Government to raise funds from time to time for the purposes of railway development within the Hyderabad State. The payment of interest due on the money borrowed was to be secured by the hypothecation of the unincumbered portion of the annual rental payable by the Government of India to the Nizam's Government on account of Berar. The amount so available was then Rs. 10 lakhs per annum, but it was anticipated that in 8 years' time the whole annual rental of Rs. 25 lakhs would be free to be hypothecated for this purpose.

The views of the Committee on this proposal were requested.

In reply, the Committee stated that in their opinion the securities to be issued by His Highness the Nizam's Government could not be regarded as affording the same security as those railway securities issued for the development of railways in British India, in which the Presidency Banks were now authorized to deal. The security for payment of interest was satisfactory, but no special provision was proposed for securing the principal; and as the railways were to be built within the State, ultimate recovery in the last resort could only be secured from His Highness the Nizam's Government through proceedings in the Hyderabad Courts.

For the above reasons the Committee were unable to support the proposal put forward. (*Appendix* **K-3.**)

BILL TO AMEND THE BOMBAY TOBACCO ACT, 1857.

The Bombay Government forwarded to the Chamber a copy of a draft Bill for the amendment of the Bombay Tobacco Act, IV of 1857, and requested the views of the Committee thereon.

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons it would appear that the Act of 1857 had become very antiquated, and included certain harassing restrictions regarding the sale

of tobacco and its removal from one place to another in the City. Members of the Tobacco Trade had made representations from time to time regarding these restrictions, and the Commissioner of Customs had also pointed out defects in the working of the Act. The object of this draft Bill was therefore to repeal Act IV of 1857 and to re-enact its provisions more on the lines of modern Abkari Acts. It provided for permits for the transport of tobacco within the City of Bombay being required only in the case of tobacco being removed from a warehouse to the shop to which it was first issued and legalised practices which had grown up under the existing Act, but which were not legally justified by that Act.

The Committee consulted the one or two members of the Chamber interested in the matter, and these firms advised that after careful perusal of the draft Bill they had no objections to put forward.

The Committee understood, however, that the matter had been referred to the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, and they therefore felt they could leave it to the members of that body to represent fully the views held by the Tobacco Trade in Bombay on the Amending Bill. Government were informed accordingly. (*Appendix* **K-4.**)

HALL MARKING OF GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

(*See Report* 1909, *pp.* 83, 588.)

The Bombay Presidency Trades Association requested the views of the Chamber on a representation addressed by them to the Bombay Government in connection with a proposal for the introduction into India of a system of hall-marking for gold and silver plate.

The Association did not propose that this system of hall-marking should be made compulsory at once, but that a small Department should be attached to each of the mints

(which were undoubtedly the most suited for this purpose) where persons who so desired could have articles marked with the Government stamp certifying that the metal was of the correct composition.

In their reply the Committee stated that they quite approved the proposals put forward by the Trades Association and added that the Chamber had put forward a suggestion in 1909, in reply to a letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce to the effect that some such system as was now advocated might be established in suitable business centres. They had also suggested that hall-marking might be optional but as it would be generally announced that jewelry so marked could be purchased, artificers and dealers would, in their own interests, hasten to comply with what was thought would be a growing demand on the part of the public for this class of goods. (*Appendix* **K-5.**)

CONDENSED MILK.

The views of the Committee were requested by the Bombay Government with regard to the method which should be adopted for distinguishing between *Condensed Milk* and *Skimmed Condensed Milk* imported into India and in this connection a copy of a letter from the Government of India together with other correspondence on the subject was forwarded for the information of the Committee.

From this it was seen that under existing orders, a brand of condensed milk was required to be marked "prepared from skimmed milk" if analysis showed that it had been prepared from milk containing less than 3 per cent. of fat. But it was pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, that this method appeared to be defective. The Government of India considered, therefore, that the present method should give way to a system under which the classification of condensed milk

should be based on a fixed percentage of fat for each tin. The minimum proportion suggested by Sir Pardey Lukis was 12 per cent. and in his opinion a tin containing fat in a smaller proportion should be required to be marked "prepared from skimmed milk." This figure was based on the supposition that the original cow's milk, from which the contents had been prepared, contained 3 per cent. of fat, and that condensation was effected in the proportion of 3 to 1, a ratio generally adopted by manufacturers.

The Government of India were inclined to accept the above proposal.

The Committee, after giving the matter their careful consideration, replied that they approved the proposal to introduce a system under which the classification of condensed milk should be based on a fixed percentage of fat. But they pointed out that it had been represented to them that as the finest condensed milk imported into Bombay did not contain more than 9 per cent. to 10 per cent. of fat, it would appear that 9 per cent. might be a more suitable minimum than 12 per cent.

It was however later represented to the Committee that sweetened and unsweetened condensed milks should be separately classified for purposes of fixing the minimum percentage of fat. It appeared from information placed before the Committee that in the case of unsweetened condensed milks the minimum of 9 per cent. to 10 per cent. fat was admitted to be correct, but that the sweetened variety contained about 42 per cent. sugar and therefore the percentage of fat that was fixed should be on the milk contents of these tins, *i. e.*, the whole contents less the percentage of sugar that had been added.

The Committee therefore addressed Government in accordance with the above. (*Appendix* **K-6.**)

THE ADULTERATION OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

(*See Report* 1906, *pp.* 118, 504.)

A letter was received from the Burma Chamber of Commerce in May 1914, asking for the support of this Chamber to a representation they had made to the Government of Burma, urging the introduction of an Anti-adulteration Act for the whole of India.

The Committee accordingly addressed the local Government in the matter. They pointed out that the question first engaged the attention of this Chamber in 1906 and from the information then before the Committee it appeared that the adulteration of food and drugs in Bombay was prevalent. Of 219 samples of ordinary foods and drinks examined by the Government Chemical Analyst, Bombay, for revenue purposes, 105 were adulterated or unfit for consumption, while of 78 samples of drugs examined, no less than 65 were adulterated or unfit for consumption.

The Committee understood that sweets and confectionery were freely adulterated with poisonous chemical substances; compounds of arsenic, antimony and lead being used to produce a yellow colour; compounds of arsenic with copper for green; compounds of barium and zinc for white. Milk was freely adulterated with water and was probably one of the most fruitful sources of disease in Bombay owing to the impurity of the water used.

The Committee forwarded Government a list showing some of the most familiar adulterations and in submitting the matter for the serious consideration of Government stated that, in their opinion, the Burma Chamber had presented a strong case for the introduction of an Act of the nature indicated. (*Appendix* **K-7.**)

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS ACT, 1912.

(*See Reports*, 1906, *p.* 153 ; 1907, *pp.* 104, 391 ; 1910, *pp.* 94, 423.)

As the outcome of the representations made by this Chamber in 1906 (See Report for that year, page 153), a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor General on the 9th September 1913. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it would appear that the Bill had been prepared, after consultation with experts and with a considerable number of bodies and persons interested in gardening and agriculture. It gave power to Government to control the importation into British India of articles likely to cause infection to crops, and was based partly on the corresponding English Acts of 1877 and 1907, and partly on the provisions of the Indian Livestock Inspection Act of 1898.

It was intended that action under the Bill would be taken in respect of certain crops only and would assume various forms according to the crop or the class of infection concerned. In some cases, for instance, importation would be prohibited except at certain ports, and then after fumigation. In others, importation would have to be accompanied by certificates of freedom from disease ; while, in others, importation would be allowed under a license from the Agricultural Department.

The Bill became law on 3rd February 1914 and on the 19th March 1914, the Government of India issued certain draft rules under the Act which it was intended should come into force from January 1st, 1915. These rules practically followed the lines of the schedule of dangerous plants that was drawn up by the Director, Agricultural Research Institute in 1910, and were in due course submitted to the Chamber by the Government of Bombay for an expression of opinion thereon.

The Committee generally approved the proposed rules and in informing Government to this effect suggested that time should be given to those concerned to become accustomed to the new conditions and that the rules should not be enforced too rigidly for a year or so without good reason. (*Appendix* K-8.)

STANDARDIZATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(*See Reports*, 1906, *pp.* 116, 487 : 1908, *p.* 110 ; 1910, *p.* 99 ; 1912, *pp.* 118, 646 ; 1913, *pp.* 45, 300.)

The Committee appointed in September 1913 to enquire into the question of Weights and Measures in India, notified their intention of again hearing evidence in Bombay in the month of March 1914. The Chamber was invited to appoint a representative to give evidence before this Committee and to submit written answers to a list of questions.

Mr. J. N. Metaxa of Messrs. Ralli Brothers was accordingly invited to place before the Weights and Measures Committee the views of the Chamber as well as his own personal views on the subject. (*Appendix* L.)

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN SIAM.

The Government of Bombay forwarded to the Chamber a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India with reference to a proposal of the Siamese Government to promulgate an Act to provide for the registration of Trade Marks in Siam.

The papers were duly placed at the disposal of members and are now reprinted for purposes of record in *Appendix* M.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

The Bombay Government forwarded to the Chamber for an expression of opinion thereon a copy of the draft Bombay Boiler Inspection Act and three sets of rules thereunder entitled respectively "The Bombay Boiler Act Administration Rules," "The Bombay Engineers Examination Rules" and "The Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules." The draft Act and rules were carefully considered by the Committee in consultation with a Sub-Committee of experts and a lengthy reply setting forth the Committee's views was finally sent in to Government.

As the above letter is of too lengthy and technical a nature to quote here, it will be printed in full in *Appendix* **N.**

SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION.

(*See Report*, 1913, *pp.* 52, 399.)

Mr. W. H. Ogston, the Chamber's nominee on the Smoke Nuisances Commission, resigned his seat on proceeding to England on leave. The Committee accordingly nominated the Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett to fill the vacant seat.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

A telegram was received from the Bengal Chamber stating that that Chamber had wired the Secretary of State for India, strongly protesting against the adoption of the India Council Bill without consultation of the public bodies of India. They considered that the terms proposed required very full enquiry and urged an adjournment pending an opportunity for considered representation.

The Committee agreed with this view and accordingly despatched a cablegram to the Secretary of State for India supporting the Bengal Chamber's protest, but later addressed a letter to Lord Crewe stating that as it was

understood the India Council Bill was not being proceeded with they did not wish to make any further comment thereon at this stage.

For purposes of record the Bill will be printed in full in *Appendix* O.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO DELHI.

A letter was received from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce in which it was stated that that Chamber had under consideration a communication from the Bengal Chamber, asking for support to a resolution passed by them protesting against the excessive outlay of public funds on a new Capital City at Delhi, in view of the fact that great expenditure must be incurred during the next few years in furtherance of the industrial, commercial and railway development of India. The opinion of the Committee on the question was invited.

The Committee replied that they had not given their support to the views expressed by the Bengal Chamber, nor had they felt it desirable or necessary to criticise the expenditure which Government had announced would be incurred in the construction of the new Capital.

CUSTOM'S ARRANGEMENTS AT THE ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

(*See Report*, 1912, *pp.* 48, 360.)

A letter was received from the Collector of Customs intimating that, owing to the liquor shed not being ready for occupation as a temporary Custom House at the date anticipated, certain temporary modifications of the Custom arrangements for the Alexandra Docks as detailed in his letter of the 2nd September 1912 (See Chamber's Report for that year) had been found to be necessary. A statement

showing briefly the procedure which was proposed for adoption pending the occupation for the liquor shed as a Custom House was forwarded and the views of the Committee were requested on the same.

After carefully considering the proposals submitted, the Committee replied that the temporary modifications of the original scheme, which were now suggested, appeared to them to meet the requirements of the case.

The standing orders that were issued as a result of the above correspondence will be found in *Appendix* **P-1.**

WORKING OF STEAMERS ON CLOSE HOLIDAYS.

(*See Report*, 1902, *p.* 70.)

The Collector of Customs informed the Chamber that applications were frequently received from Ships' Agents for permission to work on close holidays, *viz.*, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King's Birthday and Christmas Day, and that permission was ordinarily refused to a ship to work on those days unless the work was proved to be really urgent When permission was granted only a supervision fee at the rate of Rs. 10 for each officer was charged as provided for in the Rules for the levy of fees for working ships on Sundays, close Holidays, etc.

A special fee of 6¼ annas per ton of the registered tonnage of the vessel, subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 and a minimum of Rs. 50, was levied for each vessel permitted to work cargo on Sundays, in addition to the abovementioned supervision fee of Rs. 10 for each officer.

The Collector of Customs saw no reason why a similar fee should not be charged for work performed on close Holidays and the views of the Committee were requested on the proposal.

After consultation with Shipping Members of the Chamber, whose opinions were opposed to the proposal to increase the present Customs fees, the Committee replied that it was felt that if an officer worked on a holiday he was entitled to extra remuneration. They understood however that the fee of Rs. 200 charged for working steamers on Sundays, was credited to Government and was, they presumed, levied as a deterrent and not with the object of raising revenue. There did not therefore appear to be any good reason why a similar fee should be charged for urgent work performed on the holidays mentioned by the Collector of Customs.

The Committee regretted they were unable to support the contention that the special fee for work on close Holidays had not been levied, because of a probable oversight in drafting the original orders regarding Sunday fees. They felt it was more likely that the matter had received careful attention and that the orders had been passed after full consideration. They were of opinion that the suggested charge would but add to the already heavy working expenses of steamers, and this being so, they regretted they were unable to support the proposal. (*Appendix* P-2.)

TARIFF REVISION.

(*See Report*, 1913, *pp.* 58, 429.)

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence met a Sub-Committee of the Chamber on the 25th November 1914, and discussed with them the proposed amendments of the Tariff Schedule.

A copy of the revised Schedule will be found in *Appendix* P-3.

PIECE-GOODS LIST.

(*See Report*, 1913, *pp.* 60, 457.)

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence enquired in November 1914, whether the Committee had any suggestions to put forward with a view to the revision of the list of Cotton Piece-Goods.

The Committee in reply stated that they had no suggestions to put forward in this connection. (*Appendix* **P-4.**)

LOCAL WHOLESALE CASH MARKET VALUE.

(*See Reports* 1908, *p* 123; 1910, *p.* 25; 1913, *pp.* 58, 429.)

A reference to the Report for 1913 will show that in December of that year the Chamber addressed the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in regard to the meaning of the term "Local Wholesale Cash Market Value." In reply the Collector stated that the Government of India in July 1908 ruled that the term "wholesale cash price" should be defined as the "local wholesale market value" irrespective of the price at which transactions are conducted between importers and dealers. The Collector further stated that since the issue of that ruling the real value of all goods assessed to duty under Section 30 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act had been estimated at all Custom Houses in India in accordance with the principle laid down therein and the Market values of certain tariff-rated articles shown in the statements prepared at the chief ports for the purpose of the annual revision of the Tariff had been similarly ascertained. Subsequently in February 1911, the Government of India ruled that the word "wholesale" bore the same meaning in Section 30 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act as it did in the expression "wholesale lots" in clause 3 of Section 32 of the Sea Customs Act which had previously been defined as meaning "such lot as wholesale dealers would be

willing, in the ordinary course of business to sell at wholesale rates". The Collector added that in view of these authcritative rulings of the Government of India it was impossible for him to re-open the question of the meaning of the term "local wholesale market value" as requested by the Chamber, and suggested that if the Committee wished to reventilate the subject, a representation should be made to Government. The Committee accordingly addressed the Government of India and submitted that if the market value must be taken for the purpose of import duty, that value must be the highest price at which the first seller, immediately after importation, was disposing of his goods wholesale, and when the word "wholesale" was used, it was naturally meant in its broadest sense of quantity. It was understood, however, from what was stated at the meeting with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence held in December 1913, that the Customs contended that the correct method of arriving at the valuations was to take the highest wholesale prices at which any one in the Bazar, who might even be the third or fourth seller, was disposing of any wholesale quantity even if it were only a keg or package. It appeared to the Committee that this contention was obviously incorrect for, if acted upon, it meant in effect, in many instances, that the importer must be frequently called upon to pay import duty on the profits of one, two, three or four sellers, and if this were so, he was really paying a much higher rate of duty than was actually fixed by the Tariff Act which was surely based upon market value by a first seller immediately after importation. So long as importers and the Customs Authorities were at variance as to the true, correct and businesslike basis on which market value for the purpose of import duty should be fixed, the meeting held each year in connection with Tariff values would never be satisfactory, and the Committee

therefore addressed the Government of India on this question in the hope that they would state clearly and definitely for the future guidance of the Customs Authorities, what was the true and correct meaning of market value so far as the importer was concerned. If there was any ambiguity in the Sea Customs or any other Act on this point, the Committee were confident, that the Government would take immediate steps to remedy it, for it appeared to the Chamber that it was not only necessary but very advisable that the meetings held to discuss Tariff Valuations should be free from misunderstandings between importers and the Customs authorities, as to the basis on which these rates were fixed.

The matter was eventually referred by the Government of India to the local Governments, who were asked to forward full information in regard to the methods adopted at the various ports in carrying out the existing orders on the subject, together with any suggestions for their improvement which the commercial community and the local Customs authorities might have to make. The Collector of Customs, Bombay, addressed this Chamber in connection with the above and stated that the wholesale rates at present adopted by the Bombay Custom House were definite quotations and, so far as the Customs Department was concerned, formed a satisfactory basis of assessment. The Chamber's proposals, (*a*) that goods should be assessed on the price at which the importer of a large consignment sold the goods and (*b*) that the term "wholesale" should be interpreted in its broadest sense of quantity, were both open to objections. It appeared, therefore, on the whole, that the most satisfactory course, both for Government and the Public, would be to retain the existing basis of assessment and if it was deemed necessary to afford any relief to the importer, to grant it by deducting a small fixed percentage from the real value as at present assessed. The Collector of Customs understood that the

average difference between the c. i. f. invoice price per bale or case of cotton piece-goods imported in large consignments and the price per bale or case as sold by bazar dealers in small lots might be taken to be roughly 5%. Of this the importer's profit would be about 2% to 3% and the profit of subsequent dealers about 1% each. If this was correct the real value of the goods as at present assessed less about 2% might be fairly taken as representing the importer's selling price under normal conditions when the goods passed through the hands of several dealers.

The question was again carefully considered by the Committee and in reply to the Collector, they stated that they adhered to their contention that the real value for customs duty purposes, should be the nett wholesale cash price at the place of import, *i.e.*, duty should not be levied on discounts or interest or landing, removing and warehouse charges.

The Committee supported the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, contained in the 4th paragraph of their letter to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 31st December 1910, which read as follows :—

"The Committee do not desire that any change should be made in the procedure which is followed for the ascertainment of the 'wholesale cash price.' They suggest that the 'wholesale cash price' as at present ascertained should be reduced by 10% made up as follows:—(1) import duty 3½%; (2) trade discount 1½%; (3) interest 1½%; (4) landing, removal and warehouse charges 1½%; (5) dealers' profits 2%; this being, in their opinion, the added value of the goods in the bazar, upon which it is inequitable that importers should have to pay duty. In other words, they suggest that it would be fair to levy duty on nine-tenths of the 'wholesale cash price' as at present ascertained."

The Committee further contended that if the *market* value must be taken for purposes of Import Duty, that market value should be the selling price of the first bazar seller and not that of a subsequent bazar seller. They observed, however, that a reduction of 2 % from the value as at present assessed was contemplated and if this were finally decided upon the Committee would regard it as a fair compromise. But in approving this concession under the existing practice the Committee did not consider the present basis either correct or satisfactory and they confirmed their previous letters on this subject. (*Appendix* **P-5**.)

TARIFF VALUATIONS OF GOODS UNDER COTTON DUTIES ACT.

The Collector of Bombay informed the Chamber that a suggestion had been made by the Bombay Millowners' Association to the effect that the tariff valuations of goods under the Cotton Duties Act should be fixed in the month of February instead of November as at present. The Association had pointed out that the value of cloth was governed by the rates ruling for American Cotton ; and these were not ascertainable with any accuracy until February, and that during this month the Indian Market was from all points of view in a better position to test prices. The views of the Committee were requested on the proposal.

The Committee supported the proposal of the Millowners' Association. (*Appendix* **P-6**.)

CUSTOM'S TARIFFS OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Government of India informed the Chamber that the Custom's tariffs of Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were being revised and wished to know whether this Chamber desired to submit any representations.

The Committee, however, replied that they had no suggestions to put forward in the matter.

STORM SIGNALS.

(*See Reports* 1896, *pp.* 100, 397 ; 1897, *pp.* 143, 794.)

The Bombay Government forwarded to the Chamber a copy of a memorandum by the Director-General of Observatories proposing a revision of the storm signals used in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, and of the arrangement for distributing information regarding weather in the Bay by means of daily flags and telegrams. The views of the Committee were requested on these proposals.

In reply to the Bombay Government the Committee stated that the various Shipping Companies, which traded between the coast ports of India, had been consulted in the matter, and while the opinions expressed were unanimously in favour of the proposed revision, certain suggestions had been put forward by Marine Superintendents and Commanders of Vessels (to whom the papers had been referred by the Shipping Companies) which the Committee submitted for the consideration of Government.

(*a*) It was suggested that the distance between amps and shapes should be six feet always.

(*b*) In the case of a cyclone being known to exist in the Arabian Sea, was sufficient information available to justify signalling the probable direction in which it was travelling?

This information, if reliable, would be very useful to mariners.

(*c*) In the rare event of the hoisting of the "Great Danger" signal, it was suggested that a gun or detonator be fired in Bombay simultaneously, day or night, specially to draw attention to it.

It was understood that this practice existed in Hongkong and it was very effective in calling attention to a sudden alteration in a signal. At this latter port the shapes used by day for a disturbance 300 miles away were different in colour to those used for a disturbance less than that distance away. (*Appendix* **Q-1.**)

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

(*See Report* 1913, *pp.* 81, 581.)

A copy of the text of the International Convention for the safety of life at sea, which was signed at London, on the 20th January 1914, was forwarded to the Chamber by the Bombay Government who requested the views of the Committee on the question of India's adherence thereto.

The Committee carefully considered the matter in consultation with the Shipping Members of the Chamber and were unanimously of opinion that India should not adhere to the convention but that legislation should be framed on the lines of the Report of the Committee on Life Saving Appliances, dated the 28th February 1914. Government were informed accordingly. (*Appendix* **Q-2.**)

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA.

In the early part of 1914 several disastrous fires occurred on the Cotton Green at Colaba, resulting in the destruction of immense quantities of baled cotton. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to enquire into the causes of these outbreaks and to consider and recommend what preventive and protective measures should be adopted to guard against such outbreaks in future. The Chamber was asked to elect a representative to serve on this Committee and Mr. J. Müller, of Messrs. Volkart Bros., was nominated to do so.

The above Committee met on several occasions to record evidence and eventually submitted their report to Government. Their suggestions for preventive and precautionary action may be summarised as follows:—

(i) The removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba to some more spacious, better arranged, better drained and more remote site.

(ii) The restriction of the height of cotton stacks, with proper alleys, lanes or roads between the various stacks and jaithas.

(iii) The storage of cotton in godowns which are properly built.

(iv) The organization and maintenance by the cotton merchants and Insurance Companies jointly of a better staff for guarding the Green.

(v) The provision of an adequate number of hydrants and full pressure of water throughout the 24 hours.

(vi) Efforts by Insurance Companies to safeguard as closely as possible their own interests after fire has occurred.

(vii) The institution of a Tribunal or Court of Enquiry of the nature referred to in the preceding paragraph. (*Appendix* **R-1.**)

STORAGE OF COTTON AT MAZAGON.

About the same time that the Cotton Fires Committee was appointed a Special Committee consisting of representatives of this Chamber, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd., the Bombay Muccadams' Association, the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, and the Bombay Salvage Corps Association, was

at the instance of the Chamber appointed to consider the question of providing additional storage ground for Cotton, in view of the great congestion at Colaba, and the increased Insurance charges which it was recognised that the trade would have to bear.

The Port Trustees informed the Chamber that they were prepared, if applications for storage areas for 4 lakhs of bales (calculated on a maximum storage height of 14 bales) were reserved, to undertake the preparation of a temporary storage area at Mazagon—Sewri Reclamation—to be occupied until the permanent Depôt was ready.

The Special Committee inspected the land above referred to and at a subsequent meeting a suggestion was put forward to transfer the greater part of the trade to Tank Bunder with a view to concentrating the whole trade in that locality eventually.

The interests represented at that meeting seemed to favour some such move, and when the different Associations interested were invited to give effect to their opinions by making provisional applications for plots at Tank Bunder, it was found that storage room for over 9 lakhs of bales was asked for, but these applications were mostly subject to the reservation that the headquarters of the trade should be transferred from Colaba to Tank Bunder.

After several meetings the Special Committee finally issued the following report:—

Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of additional storage for the coming season.

This Committee which consisted of representatives of this Chamber, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ld., the Bombay Cotton Muccadams' Associa-

tion, the Bombay Fire Insurance Association and the Bombay Salvage Corps Association, first met on the 16th April 1914. The Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust was also invited to be present.

A plan of the new site at Tank Bunder was laid on the table and the Chairman of the Port Trust explained at some length the possibilities of the new ground as a temporary storage area for cotton. A general discussion then took place and eventually it was agreed that the Port Trust should quote rates for the plot and generally the terms under which they would be prepared to take the work in hand. The Fire Insurance Association representatives also agreed to quote rates of Insurance for cotton stored on this new ground.

Before the meeting terminated, a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider details of this scheme. This Sub-Committee met on the 2nd June 1914, and the Chairman of the Port Trust again attended. The Trustees' proposals were as follows:—To lay out a storage ground at Tank Bunder which will be ready to accommodate 3½ to 4 lakhs of bales by 15th November and 6 lakhs of bales by 31st December this year. Further accommodation to the extent of 2 lakhs of bales will be provided thereafter if required. This depôt will be connected by rail both with up-country and with the docks and the general lay-out of the ground will permit of favourable rates of Insurance being obtained. The area to be laid out in lines of blocks of 3 Jaithas, 2 of these Jaithas will be 75 × 30 feet, each of which is calculated, with bales piled 14 high, to hold 3,000 bales, the 3rd Jaitha in each block to be 75 × 40 feet which will allow of the construction of a shed to hold 5,000 bales; these blocks to be separated by open spaces 30 feet broad and each Jaitha in the block to be separated from the next by a space of 10 feet.

The rent to be charged for the land will be Rs. 2 per square yard per annum of the jaitha area occupied ; open spaces required for the Bombay Fire Insurance Association rules will not be charged for. The plot will be leased for 4 years in the first instance. This period may be extended if the permanent depôt be not ready under 4 years.

The rates of insurance quoted by the Fire Insurance Association for cotton stored at Tank Bunder were as follows :—

If bales are stacked not more than		5 high...	10	annas.
Do.	do.	8 „ ...	16	„
Do.	do.	14 „ ...	24	„

The above information was passed on to the various Associations who were represented on this Special Committee and a final meeting of the full Committee was held in the rooms of the Chamber on Thursday, the 25th June 1914. After fully discussing the whole scheme the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

(1) That in the opinion of this Committee the Cotton Depôt at Colaba cannot any longer be regarded as adequate for the requirements of the trade because of the restricted area and high insurance charges.

(2) That every advantage should be taken of the offer of the Port Trustees to lay out a Depôt at Tank Bunder which will accommodate 6 lakhs and in case of need probably 8 lakhs of bales during the next season.

(3) That the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, be requested to alter or modify their rules to afford equal facilities for transactions in cotton

whether such cotton be stored at Tank Bunder Depôt or the Colaba Depôt.

(4) That the above resolutions be sent to the Chairmen of the various Associations concerned with a request that they will communicate same to their members and invite them to send in as early as possible, to the Port Trustees applications for such plots as may be required.

(5) That copies of these resolutions be sent to the press for general information. (*Appendix* **R-2.**)

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

(*See Report* 1912, *pp.* 79, 511.)

As a result of the correspondence that took place between this Chamber, the Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Fire Insurance Association in 1912, in connection with the discharge of Carbide of Calcium at the Docks, the Port Trust during the year under review drew up certain by-laws which were submitted to the Fire Insurance Association for approval. It is understood that the matter will be finally settled in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. (*Appendix* **S-1.**)

PORT TRUST WHARFAGE FEES.

The Port Trust informed the Chamber that the system under which Import and Export wharfage fees were charged according to a scale based on the measurement of packages had for some time been felt to have many disadvantages, and it therefore became necessary to find some other method of assessing charges on goods that were formerly charged by measurement. The other possible systems of charges were by package, by weight or by a charge calculated on value. The Dock Manager, after a careful examination of the several

items of trade that appeared in the Trustees' Rate Book, submitted proposals which almost entirely did away with the system of measurement and transferred the articles to one or other of the remaining systems. The views of the Committee were asked on the proposal.

The Committee approved the amended procedure, as they considered it both economical and equitable. (*Appendix* S-2.)

COTTON CROP FORECASTS.

As a result of enquiries made during a visit to Bombay in April 1914, the Director of Statistics put forward for the approval of the Committee certain suggestions in connection with the Cotton Crop forecasts. It was submitted that the forecasts would be improved by the insertion of a statement showing in detail the outturn of the several varieties of cotton grown and the comparison of the current year's figures with the previous year's final figures. It was further suggested that a Chart showing the estimated area and outturns as against the previous year's outturn might also be inserted.

The Committee, after consultation with the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., approved of all the suggestions and added that they would prefer the estimates to be shown, as hitherto, in bales of 400 lbs. They also considered it would be interesting if details could be published with each forecast in the same way as the classified details are now shown at the end of each year. (*Appendix* T.)

WEATHER WORKING DAYS.

The following days were declared during the monsoon months of 1914, by the Committee of the Chamber, to be

non-weather working and half weather working days, respectively, for steamers loading in the Docks :—

Tuesday,	16th June ...	... Half weather working day.
Friday,	26th June ...	... Non-weather working day.
Friday,	17th July ...	... Non-weather working day.
Thursday,	23rd July ...	... Non-weather working day.
Friday,	24th July ...	... Half weather working day.
Saturday,	25th July ...	... Non-weather working day.
Thursday,	30th July ...	... Non-weather working day.
Friday,	31st July ...	... Half weather working day.
Saturday,	12th September	... Non-weather working day.
Monday,	14th September	... Half weather working day.
Tuesday,	15th September	... Half weather working day.
Wednesday,	16th September	... Non-weather working day.

The following decisions were given by the Port Officer regarding non-weather working and half weather working days in the stream :—

Tuesday,	5th May...	... Half weather working day.
Wednesday,	6th May...	... Half weather working day.
Monday,	15th June...	... Half weather working day.
Tuesday,	16th June...	... Half weather working day.
Friday,	17th July...	... Non-weather working day
Thursday,	23rd July...	... Non-weather working day.
Friday,	24th July...	... Non-weather working day.
Saturday,	25th July...	... Non-weather working day.
Tuesday,	15th September	... Non-weather working day.
Wednesday,	16th September	... Non-weather working day.
Thursday,	17th September	... Non-weather working day.

THE SETTING IN OR BURSTING OF THE MONSOON.

(*See Report* 1913, *page* 116.)

The Meteorologist, in compliance with the request made by the Chamber in September 1910, informed the Committee that the Monsoon set in on the Malabar Coast on the 4th June 1914.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST FINANCES.

(*See Reports*, 1911, *pp.* 26, 293; 1912, *pp.* 17, 211.)

A reference to the Chamber's Annual Reports for the years 1911 and 1912 will show that the question of levying a tax of four annas a bale on all cotton exported from Bombay with a view to strengthening the financial position of the Improvement Trust has previously occupied the attention of the Chamber and a strong protest against this form of taxation was presented in 1912.

In November 1913, a Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council (Bill No. VI of 1913) by which the desired financial provision for the Improvement Trust was to be derived from a surcharge on all transfers of land and house property in Bombay.

Consideration of this Bill was, however, postponed at the request of the Bombay Municipality, who submitted a representation to Government strongly deprecating the proposed surcharge on transfers of land and house property, while the alternative scheme of an export duty of 4 annas on every bale of cotton was again advocated.

In view of this representation the Committee once more laid before Government some of the chief grounds on which the Chamber based its protest against a "Cotton Transit Duty." They maintained that a transit duty such as was contemplated was inconsistent with the policy repeatedly laid down by the Government of India and that the principle involved was not affected by the fact that the suggested tax on cotton was a small one which might not in itself affect the trade to any material extent.

It was pointed out that the Municipality in their letter provided the Chamber with a powerful argument against even a small additional charge on cotton, by demonstrating how this particular trade had of late years suffered from

increased Fire and Marine Insurance charges, and this argument was further strengthened by the additional Insurance charges which had been imposed on the Cotton Trade subsequent to the submission of the representation of the Municipality in consequence of the fires at Colaba.

In their previous letter (1912) the Committee had explained how increased local charges would handicap Bombay Cotton Merchants in their operations in competitive districts. The marked increase in the export of cotton from Calcutta during the current season in consequence of a reduction in the rates of steamer freights from that port to Japan proved conclusively how little it took to divert trade from one port to another and Bombay would meet with increased competition in another direction when the improved communications between Karachi and the Punjab, etc., which were contemplated, were carried into effect.

The Committee finally called the attention of Government to the enormous expenditure which had been and continued to be incurred in improving the Port of Bombay, and which involved largely increased interest and other recurring charges. These charges had to be met by the Export and Import Trades and should the volume of merchandise passing through the Docks fall short of what was required to meet this additional expenditure, it was obvious that cotton would be called upon to contribute its share to make up the deficiency. The Committee submitted with confidence that it was the Port and not the City of Bombay which was entitled to look to merchandise in transit to supplement its revenues when they proved inadequate. (*Appendix* U.)

REFERENCES TO THE CHAMBER.

"SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION BY LETTER."

An inquiry was received from the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association as to the meaning of the

phrase "subject to confirmation by letter," which generally occurred in letters written by indenting firms to their customers conveying the information received by them from their home office or Agents by wire.

In reply, the Committee stated that generally speaking the phrase meant that the business had been done subject to confirmation by mail, proving that the contents of the telegrams had been clearly and correctly understood and correctly transmitted.

The Committee added that in their opinion disputes arising on this phrase should always be submitted to arbitration, as this seemed to them to be the only way of proving a genuine misunderstanding.

Payment of Umpire's Fee.

A reference was made to the Committee in regard to a piece-goods dispute in which two surveyors disagreed in their award, the dealer's surveyor granting an allowance equal to nearly 14% and the importer's surveyor 5%. The matter was referred to an Umpire who agreed with the award of the importer's surveyor. The importer contended that in consideration of the dealer's surveyor not having accepted the proposal made by the other surveyor and the latter's decision having been upheld by the Umpire, the dealer should be considered the losing party, and pay the Umpire's fee. The Committee, however, expressed the opinion that as the importer offered no allowance before the matter was submitted to survey he should pay all fees.

Date of Bill of Lading.

An inquiry was received from a member as to whether it was customary for Bills of Lading to be dated from the day that the goods were brought alongside the steamer in the Docks, although they might not necessarily be taken on Board either partly or wholly on the same day.

The Committee stated that the reply to the query was in the negative in accordance with the custom obtaining at this port.

Late Shipment Allowances.

An inquiry was received from a member as to whether late shipment allowances should be made on the invoice value of the goods or on the local selling price.

The Committee replied that this was a matter for arrangement between buyer and seller.

Late Shipment Allowances.

A reference was made to the Chamber in a case in which an allowance of 7½ per cent. on the invoice value was granted by an Arbitrator for late shipment of goods, the time for shipment being extended. The suppliers, however, found later they could not ship the goods on the extended date agreed on, and asked for a further extension. The question then arose as to whether the indentors were entitled to the allowance of 7½ per cent., if they cancelled the goods.

The Committee expressed the opinion that the buyers in this case were entitled to an allowance of 7½ per cent., as awarded by the Arbitrator in consideration of their consenting to extend the time of shipment.

The Committee did not consider that the buyers should be deprived of this allowance because of a further default on the part of the shippers.

Latitude for low quality Blankets.

An Umpire was appointed by the Chamber to settle a dispute in connection with a consignment of 15 bales of Jaspe Blankets; and as a result of the award that was given the question was raised as to whether it was a custom of the trade to allow some latitude in the execution of orders for these low quality blankets.

The consensus of opinion among those consulted was to the effect that there was an invariable custom of the trade and that the usual latitude was as follows:—

(*a*) Small deviations in colour to be accepted.

(*b*) Differences in weight to about 5 per cent. more or less, to be no ground for complaint.

The Committee therefore circularised all piece-goods importers (members of the Chamber), and suggested that it would be advisable to include a stipulation to the above effect in contracts for such goods to prevent misunderstanding in future.

Mildewed Goods.

An enquiry was received from a member as to the period an importer can be held responsible for mildewed goods.

The Committee replied that in their opinion claims for mildew in goods should be made within a reasonable time after arrival of the goods and that any period exceeding 12 months would not seem to be reasonable.

Refund of Import Duty.

A member asked for the opinion of the Committee in a case in which refund of import duty paid on a consignment which was lost by the sinking of the lighter into which they were unloaded between the vessel and the shore, was refused by the Assistant Collector of Customs.

In reply the Committee stated that the decision of the Assistant Collector of Customs appeared to be in accordance with the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, and for information, paragraph 141 of the Standing Orders, which reads as follows, was quoted:—

"To establish a claim for exemption from duty on "lost goods it must be shown that the goods when lost "had not actually been entered for warehousing, or for "home consumption, or that they were lost after entry

" for home consumption while they were in the custody " of the Customs Officials. When goods have been lost " after entry for home consumption has been completed " and while the goods are in custody of the importer " or his agents, such loss must be accepted as a trade " risk against which Government cannot undertake to " insure. (G. of I. No. 527-150 of 16-1-07 ; B. G. R. " No. 1801 of 19-2-07.)"

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S VISIT TO THE CHAMBER.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Government of India, visited the Chamber on the 2nd April 1914 and informally discussed with the Committee various financial and currency matters. The full text of the Chairman's opening remarks and Sir William Meyer's reply will be found in the Appendix.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer again met the Committee on the 20th July 1914 for an informal discussion on various mercantile matters, included in which were certain proposed amendments of the Negotiable Instruments Act and financial and Railway questions generally. (*Appendix* **V.**)

VISIT OF THE HON'BLE MR. GILLAN TO THE CHAMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Gillan, Member for the Department of Commerce and Industry, visited the Chamber on the 8th July 1914 and informally discussed various mercantile matters with the Committee, among which were the question of Railway extensions and finance, the " Punjab Cement Concession ", the advancing and lending of money by the Presidency Banks upon the security of certain shares, and the Indian Companies Act.

The full text of the Chairman's opening remarks and the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan's reply will be found in *Appendix* **W.**

THE HON'BLE MR. W. H. CLARK'S VISIT TO THE CHAMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for the Department of Commerce and Industry, visited the Chamber on Wednesday, 6th January 1915, and informally discussed with the Committee various matters affecting mercantile interests. The full text of the Chairman's opening remarks and the Hon'ble Mr. Clark's reply will be found in *Appendix* **X.**

OPENING OF SEVEN CHINESE PORTS TO FOREIGN TRADE.

Intimation was received in July 1914 from the Government of Bombay to the effect that the Chinese Government had opened to Foreign trade the following ports in North China:—Kueihuach'eng, Kalgan, Dolonor, Chihfeng, Taonanfu, Hulutao, and Lungkow, with the object of developing international trade and interests in Inner Mongolia. (*Appendix* **Y.**)

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Bombay Government forwarded to the Chamber for information a copy of the Customs Regulations of the Panama Canal. For the purpose of record these regulations are reprinted in *Appendix* **Z.**

EXHIBITIONS.

Papers in connection with the following exhibitions were received during the year and were made available to members:—

First International Cotton, Fibres and other Tropical Agricultural Products and Allied Industries Exhibition, London, 1914.

Anglo-American Exposition, London, 1914.

Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition, London, 1914.

Colonial Exhibition, Dar-es-Salaam (German East Africa), 1914.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY, 1843 TO 1914.

The following statement showing the Rainfall registered at the Colaba Observatory, Bombay, for each month, during the years 1843 to 1914 is published for the information of members:—

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual Total.
1843	..	..	..	..	0·15	7·61	20·62	17·70	8·39	0·77	..	..	55·24
1844	0·06	0·33	..	..	..	13·58	29·33	5·91	3·05	0·40	..	0·10	52·71
1845	..	..	..	..	..	17·58	18·07	9·54	8·63	..	..	..	54·12
1846	..	..	..	..	..	26·41	33·19	6·65	6·65	1·03	..	..	73·93
1847	0.09	0·02	..	0·31	1·40	37·56	16·48	3·68	5·68	0·28	5·53	..	76·01
1848	..	..	..	..	0·59	5·67	39·98	13·90	7·37	2·32	5·84	0·19	..	75·86
1849	..	0·34	..	..	..	..	23·41	50·99	12·66	26·18	0·75	0·61	..	114·89
1850	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·80	20·15	5·39	4·77	4·89	0·25	..	50·25
1851	..	..	..	..	..	0·52	24·50	47.02	20·03	3·89	0·04	0·07	..	96·07
1852	..	..	..	0·01	..	0·30	21·76	22·17	11·16	12·67	0·19	..	1·01	69·27
1853	..	..	0·05	0·02	..	..	33·70	13·05	5·95	9·83	..	..	..	62·60
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·34	38·95	8·90	13·61	7·49	1·85	..	89·14
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·18	11·83	3·82	5·39	0·06	..	..	41·18
1856	..	..	..	..	..	2·09	24·66	24·48	6·73	7·78	0·06	..	0·12	65·92
1857	..	..	..	..	..	0·57	9·26	8·74	15·71	14·21	2·78	..	..	51·27
1858	..	..	..	..	0·15	1·57	14·44	20 12	7·48	15·47	3·22	..	..	62·45
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·87	28·70	14·59	5·94	1·06	..	..	77·16
1860	..	..	..	..	..	0·08	21·97	22·39	7·11	8·15	2·50	..	..	62·15
1861	..	..	..	..	..	0·69	15·43	26·34	30·35	3·24	1·86	..	..	76·91
1862	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	22·31	15·10	12·65	21·69	1·42	0·45	..	73·23
1863	..	0·41	..	..	0·11	0·07	33·41	30·78	10·60	9·98	2·32	..	..	77·68
1864	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	15·42	13·36	10·72	5·59	..	0·47	..	45·57
1865	..	0·38	..	..	..	..	10·61	18·26	36·42	4·86	6·16	1·14	..	77·85
1866	..	..	0·11	..	..	..	13·47	40·34	20·34	3·44	0·74	..	..	78·44
1867	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·70	39·39	12·21	6·80	5·07	0·13	..	62·30
1868	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	13·52	20·43	20·29	7·71	0·14	0·02	..	62·12
1869	..	..	..	..	..	0·03	26·22	23·89	15·24	22·56	2·55	0·05	0·12	91·66
1870	..	..	..	0·03	0·02	..	21·73	26·43	6·27	7·08	4·65	..	..	66·21
1871	..	2·22	..	..	..	1·25	8·91	9·96	8·95	6·01	0·25	2·97	0·06	40·58
1872	..	..	..	..	..	0·06	21·43	24·84	9·49	16·59	1·07	..	..	76·48
1873	..	..	0·05	..	..	0·51	20·36	16·98	23·96	7·77	0·07	..	..	69·70
1874	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	18·68	41·24	11·14	11·05	0 02	..	..	82·18
1875	..	0·47	..	..	..	..	24·36	15·39	12·23	31·76	..	0·35	..	84·56
1876	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	12·97	23·69	8·66	4·68	..	..	..	50·01
1877	..	0·22	0·52	..	..	..	35·58	11·10	8·51	8·89	8·33	..	..	73·15
1878	..	0·03	..	..	0·02	0·02	19·99	48·33	20·46	16·42	4·89	2·61	..	112·77
1879	..	..	..	0·03	..	5·23	16·56	11·21	22·36	5·61	0·40	..	..	61·40
1880	..	..	0·01	0·02	..	..	21·48	18·37	4·08	22·90	1·18	..	..	67·94
1881	..	..	..	0·04	..	0·36	15·29	29·47	19·06	4·56	4·17	0·09	..	73·04
1882	..	..	0·04	0·02	0·08	0·02	27·54	26·94	3·36	10·08	1·12	0·03	..	69·23
1883	..	0·12	..	..	..	0·33	13·65	39·88	12·57	12·37	10·40	0·86	..	90·18
1884	..	0·03	..	..	..	..	13·25	25·87	15·29	17·04	2·22	0·60	1·14	75·44
1885	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	5·11	21·81	25·42	12·01	3·54	..	..	67·91
1886	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·96	43·45	35·79	10·69	6·54	1·69	0·61	..	99·74
1887	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·09	24·07	30·09	17·59	18·23	2·79	1·02	0·16	94·95
1888	..	1·85	0·02	0·10	..	..	15·76	22·47	11·43	4·92	0·11	1·16	..	57·82
1889	..	..	..	..	..	0·67	19·89	30·45	10·32	2·71	3·80	..	..	67·84
1890	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·06	24·55	21·54	10·61	6·45	0·58	1·25	0·13	65·18
1891	..	..	..	0·22	..	..	13·99	32·48	6·94	22·53	1·04	..	..	77·15
1892	..	..	..	..	..	0·11	13·30	28·86	36·56	13·73	1·89	0·67	..	95·42
1893	..	..	0·14	..	0·02	6·30	21·47	16·14	13·85	7·54	0·45	1·63	..	67·24
1894	..	0·22	..	0·06	0·01	..	16·87	26·16	8·40	12·04	3·08	..	0·01	66·89
1895	..	..	0·07	..	..	0·08	17·84	18·04	15·97	11·91	3·62	0·06	..	67·59
1896	..	..	..	..	..	0·26	28·02	36·44	20·77	1·62	0·01	0·53	..	87·55
1897	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	14·40	30·19	18·82	20·60	2·51	..	..	81·53

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual Total.
1898 ..	..	0·17	.	..	0·16	27·21	20·72	5·28	19·94	0·48	0·13	..	74·09
1899 ..	..	..	..	1·57	0·08	20·81	4·72	5·23	3·49	..	..	..	35·90
1900 ..	..	..	..	..	..	18·26	25·75	17·62	7·49	..	..	..	69·12
1901 ..	0·74	..	..	0·04	0·01	25·36	32·70	14·27	1·81	0·89	..	..	75·32
1902 ..	..	..	..	..	..	9·77	16 96	16·53	27·11	0·78	0·01	0·31	71·97
1903 ..	..	..	0·17	..	7·79	19·75	24·82	18·23	7·82	5·91	...	..	84·49
1904 ..	..	..	0·07	..	0·02	15·10	10·14	5·72	1·81	0·56	....	..	33·42
1905 ..	..	0·08	..	..	..	6·53	15·30	4·35	6·16	0·20	1·04	..	33 66
1906 ..	..	0·15	..	..	..	12·91	19·34	20·92	3·98	..	..	..	56·30
1907 ..	..	0·27	..	0·06	....	22·48	59·05	15·99	2·26	0·67	..	..	100·78
1908 ..	0·09	0·07	0·06	..	..	12·39	23·65	9·87	6·79	0·62	..	..	53·54
1909 ..	..	..	..	..	..	16·60	30·05	8·52	16·05	..	..	..	71·22
1910 ..	..	..	..	..	0·03	23·59	6·50	18·15	15·25	4·29	0·14	..	67·86
1911 ..	0·06	..	..	..	0·04	10·85	15·24	17·09	2·96	...	0·27	..	46·51
1912 ..	..	..	..	..	0·48	10·79	25·40	9·90	3·26	0·65	3·62	..	54·05
1913 ..	..	0·07	..	..	..	25·81	33·53	3·72	5·75	2·35	..	..	71·03
1914 ..	..	0·08	..	0·07	..	16·65	30·30	13·27	21·06	0·01	0·18	..	81·62

RAINFALL OF THE YEAR 1914.

The following table, in which the year is divided into the Meteorological Seasons observed in the Meteorological Department, is compiled from the Reports issued by that office in order to present, in a condensed form, a definite record of the weather of the past year :—

	Stations.	From 1st Nov. 1913 to 31st May 1914.			From 1st June to 31st Oct. 1914.		
		Actual.	Average.	Variation.	Actual.	Average.	Variation.
Persian Gulf.	Bushire	..	..	....	..	..	....
	,, (30th)	11·55	10·96	+ 0·59	0·00	0·10	— 0·10
	Jask	4·54	4·07	+ 0·47	1·37	0·10	+ 1·27
	Muscat	..	..	....	..	..	....
	,, (30th)	2·41	3·70	— 1·29	..	..	....
Punjab.	Multan	1·86	1·99	— 0·13	9·95	4·74	+ 5·21
	Rawalpindi	16·48	11·49	+ 4·99	28·33	22 80	+ 5·53
	Lahore	5·62	4·43	+ 0·19	21·09	15·26	+ 5·83
	Sirsa	..	..	....	19·02	..	....
	Ambala	5·62	6·51	— 0·89	34·54	23·68	+ 10·86
	Delhi	2·62	3·79	— 1·17	29·82	23·73	+ 6·09
United Provinces.	Agra	1·49	2·30	— 0·81	29·67	25·02	+ 4·65
	Manipuri	..	2·86	....	24·78	24·56	+ 0·22
	Jhansi	1·82	2·30	— 0·48	24·86	35·27	— 10·41
	Cawnpore	3·27	2·50	+ 0·77	28·33	33·56	— 5·23
	Allahabad	3·88	2·54	+ 1·31	36·24	36·62	— 0·38
Sind & Rajputana.	Jacobabad	2·45	1·39	+ 1·06	5·11	2·26	+ 2·85
	Karachi	2·11	1·65	+ 0·46	6·85	6·13	+ 0·72
	Ajmer	2·73	2·04	+ 0·69	18·79	19·05	— 0·26
	Jaipur	1·08	2·16	— 1·08	24·50	21·91	+ 2·59
	Kotah	1·62	1·72	— 0·10	24·64	26·40	— 1·76

	STATIONS.	From 1st Nov. 1913 to 31st May 1914.			From 1st June to 31st Oct. 1914.		
		Actual.	Average.	Variation.	Actual.	Average.	Variation.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India, West.	Bhuj	1·04	0·61	+ 0·46	11·25	13·54	— 2·29
	Dwarka	0·43	0·69	— 0·26	17·16	13·69	+ 3·47
	Veraval	0·11	0·52	— 0·41	27·17	17·43	+ 9·74
	Rajkot	0·17	0·70	— 0·53	34·61	25·84	+ 8·67
	Bhav'gar Para	0·04	0·84	— 0·80	39·10	19·82	+ 19·28
	Surat	0·04	0·49	— 0·45	57·65	40·63	+ 17·02
	Ahmedabad	0·95	0·50	+ 0·45	39·72	29·12	+ 10·60
	Deesa	0·19	0·73	— 0·51	26·58	23·37	+ 3·21
	Neemuch	0·68	1·30	— 0·62	29·15	27·27	+ 1·89
	Indore	1·69	1·51	+ 0·18	26·36	31·28	— 4·92
Central Provinces.	Jubbulpore	8·02	3·35	+ 4·67	47·21	52·16	— 4·95
	Saugor	2·83	3·08	— 0·25	32·11	43·17	— 11·06
	Hoshangabad	2·52	2·44	+ 0·08	43·90	46·66	— 2·76
	Khandwa	1·26	1·63	— 0·37	..	..	....
	Akola	2·10	2·58	— 0·48	26·64	30·21	— 3·57
	Amraoti	3·02	2·84	+ 0·18	31·83	31·00	+ 0·83
	Nagpur	5·53	3·82	+ 1·71	39·82	45·34	— 5·52
	Chanda	6·50	4·08	+ 2·42	35·74	49·45	— 13·71
	Raipur	5·78	3·77	+ 2·01	41·48	46·22	— 4·79
Konkan.	Bombay	0·15	1·36	— 1·21	81·29	70·52	+ 10·77
	Ratnagiri	0·06	2·01	— 1·95	125·65	99·21	+ 26·44
	Marmugao	0·38	3·84	— 3·46	113·56	90·01	+ 23·55
	Karwar	0·20	5·18	— 4·98	146·87	117·27	+ 29·60
Bombay, Deccan, and Hyderabad.	Malegaon	0·40	1·88	— 1·48	27·21	20·85	+ 6·36
	Ahmednagar	0·69	2·48	— 1·79	17·39	19·81	— 2·42
	Poona	0·21	2·94	— 2·73	30·08	24·29	+ 5·79
	Sholapur	0·61	3·16	— 2·55	24·18	26·34	— 2·16
	Bijapur	1·02	3·46	— 2·44	13·88	17·47	— 3·59
	Belgaum	2·91	6·47	— 3·56	80·43	43·20	+ 37·23
	Aurangabad	2·08	2·36	— 0·28	25·05	26·01	— 0·96
	Nizamabad (Indur)	0·91	3·08	— 2·17	53·56	37·79	+ 15·77
	Hyderabad	2·53	4·00	— 1·47	39·52	27·32	+ 12·20
Malabar Coast and Ceylon.	Mangalore	3·18	11·21	— 8·03	141·84	115·87	+ 25·97
	Calicut	9·01	18·65	— 9·64	109·75	98·35	+ 11·40
	Cochin	16·96	27·96	— 11·00	87·68	85·87	+ 1·81
	Colombo	50·67	48·71	+ 1·96	35·78	35·74	+ 0·04
Madras (excluding Malabar) and Mysore.	Masulipatam	2·75	8·70	— 5·93	25·75	31·30	— 5·55
	Bellary	1·70	5·35	— 3·65	15·20	14·63	+ 0·57
	Cuddapah	5·59	6·96	— 1·37	20·76	24·67	— 3·91
	Madras	30·79	22·13	+ 8·66	38·71	27·34	+ 11·37
	Bangalore	7·06	9·84	— 2·78	20·20	25·57	— 5·37
	Coimbatore	5·51	9·89	— 4·38	12·16	12·21	— 0·06
	Trichinopoly	12·47	14·30	— 1·83	13·05	18·56	— 5·51
	Negapatam	54·91	32·02	+ 22·89	34·99	21·54	+ 13·45

COAL.

Imports of Coal into Bombay by Sea and Rail.

The following Return of the Imports of Coal into Bombay by Sea and Rail in the years 1908 to 1914 is printed for the information of members:—

From	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
By Sea.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Europe (Private Owners)..	124,353	233,822	202,600	200,434	141,921	178,522	166,340
Do. (State Railways)..	13,779	32,241	10,253	11,754	18,875	27,065	6,980
Australia (Private Owners).	103,996	41,141	19,943	24,351	62,561	29,595	15,112
Do. (State Railways)..	2,627	3,346	..	10,273	11,248	10,929	..
Japan (Private Owners) ..	..	10	6,653	6,975	33,824	11,547	15,105
Do. (State Railways) ..	..	..	..	..	43,901	52,863	11,084
Other Ports (Private Owners)	56,611	34,324	15,161	18,362	148,001	173,657	22,080
Do. (State Railways)..	7,697	33,832		..	18,018	44,407	3,000
Calcutta (Private Owners)..	580,718	525,076	650,368	623,237	631,670	470,298	417,495
Do. (State Railways)..	272,986	156,470	200,724	180,852	154,086	160,551	216,316
Total—By Sea ..	1,162,767	1,060,262	1,105,702	1,076,238	1,264,100	1,160,069	973,462
Total—By Rail ..	11,442	30,169	44,962	38,631	87,116	96,124	* ..
Grand Total ..	1,174,209	1,090,431	1,150,664	1,114,869	1,351,216	1,256,193	..

* Imports by Rail for the year 1914 are not yet available.

WHEAT.

The undermentioned notes have been made from the statistics published by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India:—

The total area sown during the season 1913-14 came to 27,699,000 acres, which is 6·2 per cent. short of the previous year's area. The total yield was estimated at 8,385,000 tons which fell short of the previous year's revised figure (9,715,000) by nearly 14 per cent.

PUNJAB.—The total area (9,384,000 acres) reported to have been sown in the whole Province (including Native States) showed an increase of 0·7 per cent. over the previous year's area. The total yield was estimated at 3,428,000 tons which was nearly 15 per cent. larger than the previous year.

UNITED PROVINCES.—Owing to insufficient moisture in the soil at sowing time, particularly in the southern and western

districts, a restricted area was placed under the crop, the total reported area (6,373,000 acres) being some 14 per cent. below the previous year's area. In the eastern districts the crop escaped serious injury from the prolonged drought. Over the rest of the Province, the irrigated crop was satisfactory ; but the unirrigated crop was damaged by drought, except in low-lying areas, and its outturn was generally poor and the grain shrivelled. The total yield was estimated at 2,205,000 tons which was 25 per cent. below the previous year.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.—In the greater part of the Provinces the seed-bed was not sufficiently moist at the time of sowing, and the area sown was consequently much restricted. The total area returned—3,383,000 acres—was some 10 per cent. below the previous year, and the yield was estimated at only 683,000 tons which was nearly 36 per cent. short of the previous year's yield.

BOMBAY.—The total area sown in the Presidency proper (including Baroda) was reported to be 1,789,000 acres which was 3 per cent. above the previous year. The total yield was estimated at 444,000 tons which fell short of the previous year's yield by 18 per cent.

SIND.—The water-supply was deficient in many places. The total area sown was reported to be 481,000 acres which was 1·2 per cent. below the previous year. The yield was estimated at 114,000 tons which was 44 per cent. short of the previous year's yield.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.—The weather conditions were favourable throughout the season. The total area (1,342,000 acres) showed an increase of nearly 6 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The total yield was estimated at 583,000 tons, which was 10 per cent. above the previous year's yield.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—The season was generally favourable, due to timely and sufficient rainfall which encouraged large sowings on unirrigated area and helped the crops to mature. The total yield was estimated at 259,000 tons on an area of 992,000 acres. These figures indicated an increase of 33 per cent. in yield and 13 per cent. in area.

BENGAL.—The season in the chief wheat-growing districts was on the whole fair. The estimate of area showed a decrease of 1·4 per cent. as compared with the previous year, but the estimate of yield was the same as the previous year, namely, 51,000 tons.

AJMER-MERWARA.—This was the first time that a report on the wheat crop was received from Ajmer-Merwara. The area was reported to be 5,000 acres and the yield 2,000 tons.

CENTRAL INDIA.—The total area sown (excluding that in the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand States from which returns were not received) fell short of the previous year's area by 9·7 per cent. The yield was estimated at 466,000 tons which was 50 per cent. below the previous year.

HYDERABAD.—The area sown (702,000 acres) showed a decrease of 17·5 per cent. and the estimated yield (43,000 tons) a decrease of 10·4 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

RAJPUTANA.—The total area sown (excluding that in the Jaipur and Jhalawar States for which returns were not received) was 37 per cent. short of the previous year's area. The estimated yield was 52 per cent. less than the previous year's yield.

MYSORE.—Reported 3,000 acres and 1,000 tons as compared with 4,000 acres and 1,000 tons the previous year.

The following figures show the total acreage and outturn of Wheat in each official year from 1884-85 to 1913-14 :—

Years.	Acres.	Outturn in Tons.
1884-85	27,820,000	8,013,000
1885-86	27,393,000	7,739,000
1886-87	26,735,000	6,391,000
1887-88	26,855,000	7,149,000
1888-89	25,912,000	6,362,000
1889-90	24,773,000	6,123,000
1890-91	26,576,000	6,876,000
1891-92	27,032,772	6,093,741
1892-93	27,759,158	7,649,105
1893-94	28,716,735	7,268,982
1894-95	28,421,851	6,998,930
1895-96	24,071,320	5,380,342
1896-97	20,579,727	5,363,289
1897-98	24,537,775	7,208,384
1898-99	25,370,078	6,837,674
1899-1900	18,687,782	5,357,142
1900-01	23,864,550	7,093,529
1901-02	23,446,161	6,090,524
1902-03	23,433,177	7,971,446
1903-04	28,413,743	9,641,145
1904-05	28,470,200	7,582,040
1905-06	26,295,800	8,578,540
1906-07	28,536,000	8,185,900
1907-08	22,806,200	6,104,200
1908-09	26,068,100	7,597,500
1909-10	28,017,500	9,590,600
1910-11	30,489,800	10,040,500
1911-12	31,141,000	9,924,500
1912-13	29,524,000	9,715,000
1913-14*	27,699,000	8,385,000

* The figures for 1913-14 are subject to revision.

The fluctuations in the total exports of Wheat from India to Foreign Countries during the last 33 years are shown below :—

(1881-82 to 1913-14.)

Worst Years.			Best Years.		
Years.	Tons.	Rs.	Years.	Tons.	Rs.
1887-88	676,908	5,56,23,733	1881-82	995,050	8,62,00,618
			1882-83	709,688	6,08,88,136
1889-90	690,110	5,79,26,147	1883-84	1,050,070	8,89,58,112
			1884-85	792,494	6,31,60,182
1893-94	607,842	5,19,39,850	1885-86	1,053,446	8,00,53,311
			1886-87	1,113,181	8,62,59,856
1894-95	344,506	2,56,62,468	1888-89	880,570	7,52,32,794
			1890-91	716,024	6,04,24,260
1895-96	500,208	3,91,43,765	1891-92	1,515,335	14,38,20,022
			1892-93	748,672	7,44,03,835
1896-97	95,531	83,64,498	1898-99	976,024	9,71,96,877
			1903-04	1,295,565	11,08,89,546
1897-98	119,630	1,34,11,515	1904-05	2,150,025	17,90,60,692
			1905-06	937,523	8,53,43,996
1899-1900	485,204	3,90,94,963	1906-07	801,445	7,25,44,650
			1907-08	880,459	8,58,50,350
1900-01	2,501	3,00,832	1909-10	1,050,574	12,70,90,884
			1910-11	1,266,150	12,95,82,291
1901-02	366,090	3,25,59,204	1911-12	1,361,166	13,34,84,580
			1912-13	1,660,163	17,69,37,226
1902-03	514,607	4,51,53,570	1913-14	1,202,305	13,13,03,561
1908-09	109,757	1,34,00,777			

ESTIMATE OF THE WHEAT CROP OF THE SEASON, 1913-14.

Share of each Province of Area and Yield for 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Province or State.	Area.			Ratio of retail price at 30th April 1914 to average of 5 years ending 1912 at same date.	Yield.		Increase or Decrease in last and current year (1912-13 and 1913-14).			
	Average of previous 5 years ending 1911-12.	Of last year's crop, 1912-13.	Of current year's crop, 1913-14.		Of last year's crop, 1912-13.	Of current year's crop, 1913-14.	Area.	Percentage.	Yield.	Percentage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.		Tons.	
Bombay (including Native States) ...	1,677,000	1,735,000	1,789,000	101	543,000	444,000	+ 54,000	3·11	— 99,000	18·23
Central Provinces & Berar	3,233,000	3,743,000	3,383,000	115	1,062,000	683,000	— 360,000	9·61	— 379,000	35·68
Rajputana ...	945,000	906,000	569,000	121	219,000	106,000	— 337,000	37·19	— 113,000	51·6
Ajmer-Merwara ...	31,000	.....	5,000	122	.....	2,000	+ 5,000	.....	+ 2,000	.....
Central India ...	2,215,000	2,805,000	2,532,000	91	936,000	466,000	— 273,000	9·73	— 470,000	50·20
Sind (including Native States) ...	483,000	487,000	481,000	92	204,000	114,000	— 6,000	1·23	— 90,000	44·11
Hyderabad ...	1,040,000	851,000	702,000	106	48,000	43,000	— 149,000	17·5	— 5,000	10·41
Total of Provinces and States supplying Bombay...	9,624,000	10,527,000	9,461,000	106	3,012,000	1,858,000	—1,066,000	10·12	—1,154,000	38·31
Punjab (including Native States) ...	9,483,000	9,316,000	9,384,000	107	2,989,000	3,428,000	+ 68,000	·72	+ 439,000	14·68
N.-W. Frontier ...	1,048,000	879,000	992,000	105	195,000	259,000	+ 113,000	12·85	+ 64,000	32·82
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh...	6,302,000	7,382,000	6,373,000	113	2,938,000	2,205,000	—1,009,000	13·66	— 733,000	24·94
Bengal	151,000	146,000	144,000	117	51,000	51,000	— 2,000	1·37	.....	.....
Bihar and Orissa...	1,255,000	1,270,000	1,342,000	112	529,000	583,000	+ 72,000	5·66	+ 54,000	10·20
Mysore	3,000	4,000	3,000	111	1,000	1,000	— 1,000	25·00	.....	.....
Total of Provinces and States other than those supplying Bombay...	18,242,000	18,997,000	18,238,000	110	6,703,000	6,527,000	— 759,000	3·99	— 176,000	2·62
GRAND TOTAL...	27,866,000	29,524,000	*27,699,000	108	9,715,000	*8,385,000	—1,825,000	6·18	—1,330,000	13·69

* Subject to revision.

The yield per acre is shown in the following statement :—

Provinces.	Average of previous 5 years.	*Year 1912-13.	†Year 1913-14.
Bombay Proper	·231	·313	·248
Provinces supplying Bombay ...	·218	·286	·196
All India	·311	·329	·302

* Rectified. † Subject to revision.

The course of Retail Prices of Wheat, as given in the *Gazette of India*, has been recorded in the reports for the last thirteen years, and is here brought up to date :—

SEERS (OF 80 TOLAS) TO THE RUPEE.

	Punjab.	United Provinces.	Central Provinces.	Bombay.
March 1894	23·88	16·19	18·06	13·12
,, 1895	21·62	15·19	14·56	14·56
,, 1896	14·25	12·25	13·88	13·37
,, 1897	8·25	8·88	9·0	7·75
,, 1898	14·37	12·94	11·19	9·56
,, 1899	17·5	17·19	15·0	12·94
,, 1900	14·81	12·31	9·44	7·62
,, 1901	11·23	10·5	8·87	8·18
,, 1902	15·56	14·31	12·75	9·19
,, 1903	15·01	14·75	13·82	10·85
,, 1904	16·85	15·67	14·76	13·24
,, 1905	15·30	12·95	14·32	12·34
,, 1906	14·04	11·40	12·30	8·88
,, 1907	16·57	12·73	14·72	9·90
,, 1908	8·56	7·81	8·25	7·75
,, 1909	8·88	9·48	10·18	7·93
,, 1910	11·33	10·26	11·18	8·48
,, 1911	14·5	13·40	13·96	10·04
,, 1912	11·49	11·50	11·96	8·47
,, 1913	10·99	11·01	11·21	8·78
,, 1914	10·85	9·69	10·09	8·72
April 1914	11·03	9·97	9·67	8·44

EXPORTS.

The table shows the Exports of Wheat from India to Europe in thousands of tons :—

From	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	Average 1903-1912.
Bombay ...	5	250	190	166	84	108	1	28	24	210	121
Karachi ...	667	984	1,394	1,031	870	694	110	933	657	925	861
Calcutta...	...	72	160	191	129	128	...	5	6	166	141
Total...	672	1,306	1,744	1,388	1,083	930	111	966	687	1,301	1,123

COTTON.

Crop.—The Indian Cotton Crop of 1914 stands out as a record in the production of cotton in this country. The rainfall on the whole was plentiful and, except in a few places, timely and well distributed. Indian farmers, encouraged by a number of years of high prices for cotton, seem to have made a special effort for cotton this year and the estimated acreage reached the high figure of about 24,600,000 acres or about 15 per cent. more than the acreage of the previous year. Official figures of the actual outturn are not available, but since over 3,500,000 bales were exported from India, about 2,000,000 bales were consumed by Indian Spinning Mills and about 450,000 bales, conjecturally estimated, were absorbed for domestic purposes in the country, the total crop must have been very close upon 6 million bales.

Receipts.—The total arrivals into Bombay from 1st September 1913 to 31st August 1914 constitute a record, amounting as they did to 3,739,000 bales of 392 lbs. nett as compared with 2,779,000 bales for the same period in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 960,000 bales or 34·54 per cent. on the 1912-13 figures. Against the previous record year of 1909-10 this year's figures show an increase of 17 per cent. Taking the calendar year 1914 the receipts into Bombay

amounted to 3,088,000 bales as against 3,115,000 bales in 1913, thus showing a decrease for this period of 27,000 bales or 0·86 per cent. The average yearly arrivals for the ten years 1903-04 to 1912-13 for the seasons ending 31st August amount to 2,562,000 bales, so that the receipts into Bombay for 1913-14 show the formidable increase of 1,177,000 bales over the yearly average of the preceding ten years.

The arrivals from the Oomra districts exceed those of last year by 634,000 bales and the excess would have been larger had the weather been favourable all over the districts. In the Khandeish district weather conditions were very good, rain being plentiful and well distributed so that this district produced a record crop. In the Berars and Central Provinces matters went very well until towards the end of September when a continued drought set in, stunting the growth of the plants and considerably curtailing the yield. Thus the outturn of the crop in these districts fell short of the previous record year of 1911-12 while all other Oomra districts established a new record. In Central India weather conditions were favourable throughout the season and the same may be said of the Barsi-Nugger section except in some isolated portions where rain was deficient and the crops therefore comparatively small ones. The Bengal districts also produced a record crop and arrivals into Bombay reached the very high figure of 644,000 bales against 495,000 bales the previous season. The arrivals from Sind decreased to 64,000 bales as against 119,000 bales the year before. In the Karnatik the crop suffered through deficiency of moisture and unfavourable winds in many places and arrivals into Bombay amounted to 225,000 bales which, although 13,000 bales more than the previous year, is 16,000 bales less than in 1911-12 and 40,000 bales less than in 1910-11. Arrivals of Westerns into Bombay amounted to 127,000 bales, thus exceeding the record of 1912-13 by 8,000 bales.

The following table gives in detail the receipts of the various growth into Bombay during the season and calendar year together with the returns of the previous three years :—

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay of each growth.
(000's omitted.)

Growths.	Seasons ending 31st August.				Average 1903-04 to 1912-13.	Calendar years ending 31st December.				Average 1904 to 1913
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.		1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F.P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Khandesh	476	273	*275	401	456	351	335	*288	328	462
Central India ..	259	97	162	148		231	123	157	140	
Barsi and Nuggor..	299	*121	*118	117	155	257	*147	*135	102	158
Berar	512	450	*540	360	723	456	467	*514	367	728
Central Provinces ..	298	269	359	151		261	293	286	220	
Total Oomras..	1,844	1,210	1,454	1,177	1,334	1,556	1,365	1,380	1,157	1,348
Dhollera	429	285	30	270	220	402	305	38	252	223
Broach	400	293	143	218	227	398	294	132	229	227
Coompta & Dharwar.	225	*212	*241	265	206	185	*245	*238	253	209
Westerns	127	119	103	49	50	121	109	120	54	51
Bengal. N.-W. Provinces.	485	349	127	298	413	230	492	292	131	441
Bengal. Rajputana.	159	146	105	138		134	158	116	125	
Sind	64	119	95	70	60	58	115	95	72	59
Persian	1	3	5	3	3	1	3	5	3	3
Other Sorts	5	43	234	11	49	3	29	217	44	49
Grand Total ..	3,739	2,779	2,537	2,499	2,562	3,088	3,115	2,633	2,300	2,610

* Revised.

Exports.—The season started at an even higher level of prices for Indian cotton than in the previous year, but as rates of American cotton also ruled high at the time the parity between the two varieties was more favourable than at the beginning of the season 1912-13 and the parity continued to improve under pressure of heavy stocks, very large arrivals and tightness of money in Bombay. A downward tendency of prices both for American and Indian cotton set in at the end of September 1913 and continued steadily with very few and short-lived

reactions until about the middle of March 1914 when American cotton took a definite turn upwards, while Indian prices continued to decline till about the middle of May. The depreciation of Indian values between September 1913 and middle of March 1914 was much heavier than for Americans, the decline of the former amounting to 31 per cent. as against 13 per cent. for the latter and while American prices recovered 5¾ per cent. from middle of March 1914 till middle of May, Indian values lost another 7 per cent. during that period. During March, April and May 1914 Bombay experienced another epidemic of cotton fires similar to the one in 1906 and it is estimated that about 75,000 bales were totally destroyed while approximately another 50,000 bales were damaged by fire and water.

The fair parity between American and Indian values of cotton which existed already at the beginning of the season and which, as shown above, grew more favourable as the season went on, is reflected in the very heavy exports of cotton to Europe and to the Far East. Exports to Europe reached the very high figure of 1,301,000 bales as compared with only 534,000 bales the previous year, thus showing an increase of 767,000 bales or 143·63 per cent. The total Exports from Bombay for the period from 1st September 1913 to 31st August 1914 came to 2,570,000 bales as against 1,587,000 bales in 1912-13, an increase of 983,000 bales or 61·94 per cent. Taking the calendar year the total Exports in 1914 were 2,409,000 bales or 26·58 per cent. more than in 1913, and 58·49 per cent. more than the average of the previous ten years. The exports to Japan and China are 1,245,000 bales or 21·70 per cent. more than the previous year which increase is mainly due to Japan's expansion in spindle power.

The consumption of the Cotton Mills in the Island of Bombay shows only a small difference as compared with the two preceding years, and is estimated at 1,078,000 bales for

1913-14 as against 1,072,000 bales in 1912-13 and 1,078,000 bales in 1911-12 (revised figures).

Exports of Cotton and Mill Consumption.
(000's omitted.)

To	Seasons ending 31st August.				Average 1903-04 to 1912-13.	Calendar years ending 31st December.				Average 1904 to 1913.
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.		1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Great Britain ..	71	21	13	57	47	84	25	15	47	47
Continent	†1,230	513	391	919	747	†1,029	711	421	730	767
Total Europe ..	1,301	534	404	976	794	1,113	736	436	777	814
China and Japan ..	1,245	1,023	891	614	672	1,277	1,136	820	624	672
Calcutta and Coast Ports	24	30	26	33	34	19	31	20	38	34
Total Eastward ..	1,269	1,053	917	647	706	1,296	1,167	840	662	706
Total Exports ..	2,570	1,587	1,321	1,623	1,500	2,409	1,903	1,276	1,439	1,520
Mill Consumption ..	‡1,078	*1,072	*1,078	* 953	1,057	‡1,078	*1,072	*1,078	* 953	*1,057
Grand Total ..	3,648	2,659	2,399	2,576	2,557	3,487	2,975	2,354	2,392	2,577

† Deducting 19,000 bales re-landed in Bombay ex Steamers "Lindenfels" and "E F. Ferdinand" (Prize vessels).
‡ Year ending 31st August.
* Years ending 30th June.

On analysing the foregoing statement it will be found that of the total arrivals into Bombay during the season ending 31st August 1914 70·449 per cent. were exported and 29·551 per cent. were absorbed by local Mills. In the preceding year exports amounted to 59·684 per cent. and the takings by local Mills to 40·316 per cent. The distribution of the receipts is as under :—

Distribution.

Seasons ending 31st August 1913 and 1914.

	1914.	1913.
Exported to Great Britain ...	1·946	·790
„ „ Continent	33·717	19·293
„ „ China and Japan ...	34·128	38·473
„ „ Calcutta and Coast..	·658	1·128
Total Exports	70·449	59·684
Mill Consumption	29·551	40·316
Total ...	100·000	100·000

The following tables show the actual clearances to European Ports during 1914 compared with the figures of 1913 :—

Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the years 1913 *and* 1914.

To	1914.			1913.			Increase or Decrease.	Percentage.
	6 months ending 31st December.	6 months ending 30th June.	Total for 12 months.	6 months ending 31st December.	6 months ending 30th June.	Total for 12 months.		
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. B. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	
Liverpool ..	12,074	(F)62,443	74,517	(a) 10,383	14,581	24,964	+ 49,553	198·48
London. ..	(A) 8,355	(G) 4,413	12,768	(b) 507	5	512	+ 12,256	2393·75
Manchester ..	....	800	800	....	5	5	+ 795	....
Hull	(B) 3,876	(H)1,022	4,898	500	(g) 486	986	+ 3,912	396·75
Marseilles ..	(C) 4,575	(I)14,500	19,075	(c) 6,853	(h) 7,204	14,057	+ 5,018	35·69
Havre.. ..	4,933	43,147	48,080	2,522	7,480	10,002	+ 38,078	380·70
Rouen ..	....	....	....	500	....	500	— 500	....
Dunkirk ..	4,840	111,999	116,839	30,702	35,565	66,267	+ 50,572	76 31
Revel ..	....	105	105	500	....	500	— 395	79·00
Antwerp ..	(D)16,922	(J)161,470	178,392	(d) 67,870	(i) 59,555	127,425	+ 50,967	39·99
Ghent ..	330	4,565	4,895	1,720	100	1,820	+ 3,075	168·95
Hamburg ..	15,625	K201,914	217,539	(e) 96,459	61,979	158,438	+ 59,101	37·30
Bremen ..	2,573	14,537	17,110	7,098	7,129	14,227	+ 2,883	20·26
Genoa.. ..	(E)73,182	62,757	135,939	47,282	42,897	90,179	+ 45,760	50·74
Venice ..	9,847	29,660	39,507	33,708	20,902	54,610	— 15,103	27·65
Leghorn ..	....	50	50	....	35	35	+ 15	42·85
Naples ..	12,683	13,375	26,058	7,865	11,164	18,529	+ 7,529	40·63
Ancona ..	....	4,387	4,387	2,698	1,820	4,518	— 131	2·89
Mestre ..	....	1,300	1,300	3,000	....	3,000	— 1,700	56·66
Trieste ..	15,514	114,340	129,854	63,629	45,920	109,549	+ 20,305	18·53
Fiume . ..	5,685	9,680	15,365	8,354	3,271	11,625	+ 3,740	32·17
Barcelona ..	6,007	40,700	46,707	7,207	12,135	19,342	+ 27,365	141·47
Malaga ..	....	1,100	1,100	....	800	800	+ 300	37·5
Passages ..	....	....	....	80	....	80	— 80	....
Rotterdam ..	....	1,560	1,560	1,475	385	1,860	— 300	16·12
Bergen ..	....	496	496	....	....	....	+ 496	....
Gothenburg ..	550	1,670	2,220	595	100	695	+ 1,525	219·42
Malmo ..	330	660	990	330	....	330	+ 660	200·00
Warberg ..	.....	110	110	....	....	....	+ 110	....
Nykoping ..	....	55	55	....	....	....	+ 55	....
Gefle ..	....	300	300	....	....	....	+ 300	....
Uddewalla ..	....	110	110	....	....	....	+ 110	....
Stockholm ..	....	100	100	....	....	....	+ 100	....
Lisbon ..	....	400	400	100	300	400	....	....
Oporto ..	....	600	600	....	200	200	+ 400	200·00
Odessa ..	....	3,800	3,800	....	....	....	+ 3,800	....
St. Petersburg ..	830	4,660	5,490	....	....	....	+ 5,490	....
Riga ..	800	700	1,500	....	....	....	+ 1,500	....
Syra.. ..	....	....	....	50	50	100	— 100	....
Salonica ..	....	....	....	200	....	200	— 200	....
Port Said (for orders) ..	....	....	....	(f) 457	(j) 50	507	— 507	....
Total ..	199,631	913,485	1,113,016	402,144	334,118	736,262	Net Increase 376,754	=51·17

N. B.—The totals for each port cannot be taken as showing the actual imports of the country to which the said port belongs—for, in some cases, the named port is used as a transhipping port to other countries, as the underquoted notes will show :—

1914.—(A) Including 638 Bales for Belgium, 1,941 France, 108 Holland. (B) 220 Sweden, 220 Holland, 508 Norway. (C) 800 Spain. (D) 50 Spain, 110 Norway. (E) 1,690 Switzerland.

(F) 300 Spain. (G) For Russia. (H) 114 Norway, 908 Russia. (I) 194 Italy, 8,400 Spain. (J) 225 Spain, 280 Norway. (K) 293 Sweden, 99 Norway.

1913.—(a) Including 100 Bales for Spain. (b) 496 France. (c) 3,800 Spain. (d) 160 Spain, 196 Sweden, 323 Norway. (e) 296 Sweden. (f) 57 France, 400 Italy. (g) For France. (h) 3,099 Spain. (i) 110 Sweden. (j) For Spain.

The following tables give the actual clearances of cotton from Bombay to the various countries in Europe for the last two calendar years and show that in 1914 Germany has taken the largest share of Bombay's Cotton Exports, *viz.*, 234,257 bales closely followed by Italy with 205,745 bales. Belgium was a good third with 183,260 bales, France fourth with 176,541 bales and Austria fifth with 145,219 bales. Exports to the United Kingdom have increased to 83,613 bales or 7½ per cent. of the total Export to Europe :—

Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Countries in Europe during the years ending 31st December 1913 and 1914.

Country of Destination.	1914.	1913.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
United Kingdom	83,613	25,385
France	176,541	85,466
Belgium	183,260	128,446
Holland	1,888	1,860
Switzerland	1,690	.....
Spain	57,582	27,431
Portugal	1,000	600
Italy...	205,745	171,271
Sweden	4,398	1,627
Norway	1,607	333
Germany	234,257	172,369
Austria	145,219	121,174
Greece	.....	100
Russia...	16,216	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	200
Total ...	* 1,113,016	† 736,262

* Excluding 25 bales exported to U. S. of America.

† „ 100 „ „ „ „

133582

STATEMENT showing the total Measurement of Bales and Miscellaneous Packages, with Receipts, Expenditure, &c.

Year ending	No. of Bales and Packages measured.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus Receipts.	Excess of Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 18th May 1870 to 30th November 1872 ...	Not recorded.	52,215	36,315	15,900	...
From 1st December 1872 to 30th November 1873..	1,086,577	16,995	15,291	1,704	...
Year ending 30th November 1874.....	1,402,379	21,707	18,986	2,721	...
Do. 30th Nov. 1875...	1,474,470	23,039	22,009	1,030	...
Do. 30th Nov. 1876...	1,240,034	19,375	22,355	...	2,980
Do. 30th Nov. 1877...	1,101,318	18,324	21,561	...	3,237
Do. 30th Nov. 1878...	1,040,961	20,837	23,287	...	2,450
Do. 30th Nov. 1879...	887,100	28,808	20,140	8,668	...
Do. 30th Nov. 1880...	1,163,545	33,219	20,084	13,135	...
Do. 30th Nov. 1881...	1,313,592	25,177	24,029	1,147	...
Do. 30th Nov. 1882...	1,892,796	33,225	24,757	8,468	...
Do. 30th Nov. 1883...	1,852,047	33,792	25,605	8,186	...
Do. 30th Nov. 1884...	1,814,986	33,404	22,604	10,800	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1885...	1,402,845	29,482	24,385	5,097	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1886...	1,748,856	32,893	21,582	11,310	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1887...	1,845,446	35,933	20,017	15,916	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1888...	1,659,273	36,371	21,057	15,314	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1889...	2,156,604	43,042	21,648	21,394	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1890...	2,330,935	45,872	23,171	22,701	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1891...	2,012,900	39,533	23,402	16,131	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1892...	1,946,389	38,017	24,495	13,522	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1893...	1,691,755	32,517	24,273	8,244	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1894...	1,708,723	33,665	25,156	8,509	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1895...	1,679,325	34,921	21,546	13,375	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1896...	2,049,862	40,061	22,240	17,821	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1897...	1,746,610	33,956	22,484	11,472	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1898...	1,910,149	36,174	21,100	15,079	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1899...	2,132,663	41,684	21,041	20,643	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1900...	1,147,591	28,302	20,844	7,458	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1901...	2,947,198	45,497	21,918	23,579	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1902...	2,159,823	43,709	26,865	16,844	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1903...	2,664,171	52,654	* 31,522	21,131	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1904...	2,292,791	48,673	* 29,666	19,006	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1905...	2,534,599	53,255	* 31,427	21,828	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1906...	2,685,432	54,215	* 33,516	20,699	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1907...	2,976,312	60,171	* 37,054	23,117	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1908...	2,302,349	48,844	* 39,706	9,138	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1909...	2,736,023	57,502	* 38,310	19,192	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1910...	3,163,919	65,353	* 40,617	25,236	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1911...	2,390,016	54,123	* 44,028	10,095	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1912...	2,528,825	55,571	* 41,953	13,618	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1913...	3,127,997	64,049	* 42,441	21,608	...
Do. 31st Dec. 1914...	3,336,685	65,197	* 46,014	19,183	...

* Including Rs. 10,000 credited to Chamber's Funds for Office supervision.

STATEMENT showing the total Measurement of Bales and Miscellaneous Packages, with Receipts, for the Years 1908 to 1914.

Year.	Nett Bales certified.		Nett Miscellaneous Articles.		Nett Round Logs.		Extra Fees.		Nett Totals.	
	Number of Bales.	Nett Fees.	Number of Packages.	Nett Fees.	Number of Logs.	Nett Fees.	Articles certified.	Amount.	Packages.	Nett Fees.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1908	2,059,611	32,181 6 9	242,678	15,806 6 6	60	30 0 0	.....	826 5 9	2,302,349	48,844 3 0
1909	2,460,796	38,449 15 0	275,208	18,173 11 6	19	9 8 0	.....	869 7 0	2,736,023	57,502 9 6
1910	2,855,234	44,613 0 6	308,668	20,011 10 6	17	8 8 0	.....	1,219 14 3	3,163,919	65,853 1 3
1911	2,074,080	32,407 8 0	315,936	20,837 8 6	.....	.....	.....	878 4 0	2,390,016	54,123 4 6
1912	2,217,354	34,646 2 6	311,461	20,649 8 3	10	5 0 0	.....	270 11 0	2,528,825	55,571 5 9
1913	2,843,348	44,427 5 0	284,618	18,896 6 0	31	15 8 0	.....	710 9 3	3,127,997	64,049 12 3
1914	3,099,996	48,437 7 0	236,676	15,872 8 6	13	6 8 0	880	126 0 0	3,336,685	65,197 4 0

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS from 1st January to 31st December 1914.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
Balance on 31st December 1913		88,381 11 1	Office Rent	5,820 0 0	
Subscription for Membership	22,007 0 0		Printing—		
Subscription for Publications	20,585 4 0		Annual Report, 1913; and other Miscellaneous Papers	4,278 12 10	
Measurement Fee Account.			Advertisements *re* Meetings, Elections, &c...	676 4 0	
Rs. a. p.			Books and Periodicals	535 2 0	
Measurement Fee Receipts.... 65,197 4 0			Office Salaries (Chamber's Head Office and Statistical Department, Millowners' and Cotton Trade Associations)	50,391 14 1	
Rs. a. p.			General Charges, including Petties, Postage, Fire Insurance Premium, &c.	2,142 15 9	
Less—Salaries to Measurers, Sepoys, etc. 36,014 4 0			Cost of Weather and Crop Reports	2,520 0 0	
—Contribution to the Chamber's Establishment. 10,000 0 0			Stationery	1,083 13 1	
46,014 4 0			Printing Daily and Weekly Trade Returns, Manifests and other Statistics and Contribution to the G. I. P. Railway	22,807 4 8	
	19,183 0 0		Auditors' Fee for the year ending 31st December 1914	150 0 0	
Contribution from the Measurement Fee Account to Chamber's Establishment	10,000 0 0		Telephone Rent	385 0 0	
			Law Charges	601 6 0	
Interest on Fixed Deposits	3,892 8 0		Furniture	108 12 0	
			Contribution, Interest, &c., paid to Provident Fund	5,084 9 5	
			Expenses in connection with a Silver Casket and an Address of Welcome presented to H. E. The Viceroy and Governor General of India	500 0 0	
					97,085 13 10

Miscellaneous Receipts for copies of Tonnage Scale, &c.	217 3 10		Funds of the Chamber as under :—			
Contribution from the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld	7,160 0 0		Fixed deposits with the Chartered Bank for 1 year at 4 per cent.		30,000 0 0	
			Do. National Bank of India, Ld., for 1 year at 4 per cent.		30,000 0 0	
Contribution from the Bombay Millowners' Association	12,000 0 0		Do. Eastern Bank, Ld., for 1 year at 4½ per cent.		16,500 0 0	
			Bank of Bombay Current Deposit Accounts—			
balance of Receipts over Expenditure on Arbitration Fees	1,024 11 9			Rs. a. p.		
			Balance of Chamber's Current Accounts	13,113 9 9		
Fees for issuing Certificates re : Surveyors	28 0 0					
			Less—Amount due to the late Mr. C. J. Michael's Family Fund	717 8 0		
Fees for issuing Certificates of Origin	123 0 0				12,396 1 9	
			Cash in hand		711 7 1	
					89,607 8 10	
			Less—Cost of Weather and Crop Reports, Auditors' Fee, &c., unpaid		2,091 0 0	
			Net Balance to carry forward			87,516 8 10
		96,220 11 7				
Total Rs.		1,84,602 6 8	Total Rs.			1,84,602 6 8

Examined and found correct.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,

Chartered Accountants.

BOMBAY, 19*th January* 1915.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROVIDENT FUND.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS from 1st January to 31st December 1914.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 31st December 1913	....	33,766 13 8	Claims paid to Members of the Staff..	.....	716 14 1
Subscriptions paid by the Members of the Staff	....	5,814 14 8	Expenses	....	97 15 0
Contribution paid—			Balance as under—		
By the Chamber of Commerce	4,753 4 0		City of Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds at 4 per cent. for Rs. 22,000—cost	21,945 0 0	
,, ,, Millowners' Association.....	640 0 0		Port Trust Bonds at 4 per cent. for Rs. 14,000—cost	14,092 8 0	
,, ,, Cotton Trade Association, Ld.	421 10 8	5,814 14 8	Bombay Municipal Bonds at 4 per cent. for Rs. 3,500—cost.....	3,627 8 0	
Interest	....	1,513 3 4	Cash in the Bank of Bombay	8,430 1 3	
					46,095 1 3
Total Rs.	....	46,909 14 4	Total Rs. ..	....	46,909 14 4

Examined and found correct.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 19*th January* 1915.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE LATE MR. C. J. MICHAEL'S FAMILY FUND.

Statement of Accounts from 1st January to 31st December 1914.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 31st December 1913	....	9,782 8 0	Monthly allowance paid to Mrs. Annie Michael	2,520 0 0	
Interest on Fixed Deposits	....	315 0 0	Tuition and Board fees of Master Cyril Michael	360 0 0	
					2,880 0 0
			Balance as under :—		
			Fixed Deposit with the Bank of Bombay for 1 year at 3½ per cent.	6,500 0 0	
			Cash with the Chamber of Commerce	717 8 0	
					7,217 8 0
Total Rs.	....	10,097 8 0	Total Rs.	....	10,097 8 0

Examined and found correct.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 19*th January* 1915.

APPENDIX A.

TERM OF OFFICE OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

No. 705 of 1914.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th June 1914.

The PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of Government Order in this Department, No. 662, dated 2nd June 1914, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with your opinion called for in paragraph 1 thereof.—I have, etc.,

P. E. PERCIVAL,
Secretary to Government.

Legislative Council.

Extension of the term of office of the Additional Members of the—

No. 662.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 2nd June 1914.

Extract paragraph 4 of the letter to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1182, dated the 27th November 1912:—

"4. I am further to say that as the three years' term of the Council expires in the second half of December it would not be possible in every third year for a Finance Committee to be appointed as early as the 1st December. The retiring Council would still be in office, and their successors even if elected by that date would not be able to enter on their term of office until the vacancies occurred. The Governor in Council is of opinion that this inconvenience should be removed by the addition of a proviso to Regulation X to the effect that notwithstanding anything contained in that regulation the term

of office of the additional members elected or nominated in 1912 shall terminate on the 31st October 1915. It may be observed that it is not the usual practice of the Council to meet in November or December and that no opposition is anticipated to the curtailment of the period of office of the next Council, when the reason for this action is understood. Moreover it would be more convenient if the elections could be held on future occasions in the month of October rather than in the month of December, as the existing arrangement seriously hampers the touring arrangements of the District Officers. The Commissioner in Sind in fact proposed that the Sind elections should be held this year in October instead of December; but the proposal was not submitted to the Government of India because on this occasion the revised Regulations were still under the consideration of the Secretary of State. I am, therefore, to request that if this suggestion commends itself to the Governor General in Council, the Secretary of State may be moved to approve the amendment of Regulation X."

Letter* from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 473, dated the 3rd February 1913.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), No. 629, dated the 6th May 1914:—

"I am directed to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with the Legislative Department letter No. 473, dated the 3rd February 1913, on the subject of a proposal to amend the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council so as to provide that the three years' term of office of the Additional Members of the Provincial Legislative Councils should expire on a more convenient date than is at present the case.

"2. There is general agreement on the part of the local Governments consulted that a change in this direction may suitably be made, and this can obviously be effected either by curtailing or extending the term of office of the present Additional Members. After careful consideration of the

* Not printed.

opinions of the local Governments, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that curtailment would give rise to criticism, and have decided therefore to adopt the alternative remedy. The period of extension to be granted should be fixed so as to permit of the new Councils being constituted and electing their representatives on the Imperial Council not later than the 30th June 1916. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be informed of the date up to which the Government of Bombay recommend the extension of the term of the Additional Members of the present Council, and that they may be favoured with drafts of the amendments required in the Provincial Council Regulations and with recommendations as to the consequential amendments, if any, necessitated in the Regulations relating to the Imperial Legislative Council.

"3. I am to add that the Government of India will be obliged if an early reply can be furnished to this letter."

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), No. 614, dated the 23rd May 1914 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 629, dated the 6th May 1914, requesting that the Government of India may be informed of the date up to which the Government of Bombay recommend the extension of the term of the Additional Members of the present Council, so as to permit of the new Councils being constituted and electing their representatives on the Imperial Council not later than the 30th June 1916, and that they may be favoured with the drafts of the amendments required in the Provincial Council Regulations and with recommendations as to the consequential amendments, if any, necessitated in the regulations relating to the Imperial Legislative Council.

"2. In reply, I am to state that the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is not very satisfactory to amend a Regulation under a Statute to provide for a particular contingency especially if contingencies similar to that particular contingency are not unlikely to occur in future. He considers,

therefore, that it would be preferable to amend Regulation X of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in such a manner as to give a general power to the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend by a Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the ordinary term of office of Additional Members by a period not exceeding one year.

"3. I am accordingly to suggest the following amendment to Regulation X of the said Regulations:—

"Add the following as clause (3):—

'With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council may, by notification in the local *Official Gazette*, extend by a period not exceeding one year the term of office of any or of all of the Additional Members.'

"4. A similar amendment is recommended in the corresponding Regulation X of the Regulations applicable to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

"5. I am to add that a further letter will be sent communicating the date to which the Government of Bombay recommend the extension of the term of the Additional Members of the present Council. The proposed date will probably be about the 30th April 1916; but it is desirable to consult the Returning Officers before definitely making the proposal."

ORDER.—Copies of the correspondence with the Government of India should be forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, the Commissioner in Sind, the Collector of Bombay, the Agent to Government for the Sirdars in the Deccan, the President, Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, the Registrar of the University of Bombay, the Presidents, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the President, Millowners' Association at Ahmedabad, and the Financial Department for favour of stating whether the 30th of April 1916 would be convenient date for the termination of the office of the Additional Members of the existing Council.

2. Under the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement the Revised Financial Statement is to be presented to the Council on a day not later than the 13th day of March, and in practice it is presented about that date. It is also desirable that the elections to the Council should be completed before it becomes very hot in Sind and the northern part of the Presidency proper. The date may be considered with special reference to these two points. Under Regulation XI (f) of the Election Regulations of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Governor shall call upon the electorate concerned to elect a person within three months of the date when a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events. If, therefore, the 30th April 1916 is selected as the date for the termination of the period of the Council, the Government notifications could issue in February 1916 and other preliminary steps could be taken during that month, and the elections could be held towards the end of March or the beginning of April.

3. The Reports should be forwarded to Government not later than the 15th July 1914.

P. E. PERCIVAL,
Secretary to Government.

No. 720 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 12th June 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 705, dated 6th instant, forwarding a copy of Government order No. 662, dated 2nd idem, regarding the date for the termination of office of the Additional Members of Council, and to inform you in reply, that the 30th April 1916 would be a convenient date for this purpose, so far as this Chamber is concerned.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

Indian Cotton Trade.

A special meeting of representatives of the various Associations in Bombay interested in raw and manufactured cotton was held in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, 8th October 1914, for the purpose of discussing the present situation. The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E., presided. The following gentlemen were present:—

> Messrs. J. N. Metaxa, L. McIlwrick (Chamber of Commerce), H. R. Greaves, J. P. Chrystal (Cotton Trade Association, Ltd.), Narottum M. Goculdas, C. N. Wadia (Millowners' Association), Purshotamdas Thakordas, Ramnarain Harnandrai (Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd.), Gopalji Walji Sunderji, Devidas M. Thakersey (Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association) and Khimji Dayal, K. S. Nicholson (Cotton Muccudams' Association).

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Sir James Begbie, Kt., and Mr. George Miller were also invited to be present and attended the meeting.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said:—

I have to thank you for attending this meeting and representing, as you do, all the various trades interested in cotton and in cotton goods. I am hopeful that we may be able to arrive at some conclusion which will be for the benefit of all concerned.

The facts of the situation are well-known, and I need not dwell on them. The stocks of imported piece-goods now in Bombay amount to nearly 150,000 packages and at an average cost of, say, Rs. 400, their value is Rs. 6 crores. The stocks of country-made cloths in Bombay are estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000 bales, and of yarns at 100,000 bales. Turning to the raw material, we are told that old crop stocks amount to something like half a million bales, while from all accounts the new Indian crop promises to be very large and the American crop is likely to constitute a

record. On the other hand the demand for raw cotton must be on a greatly reduced scale as a consequence of the war and it follows that the value of cotton must rule low for some time to come.

But it also follows, as night follows day, that the cotton crops of the next season will be on a greatly reduced scale, and the question for us to consider is whether each crop should be allowed to be marketed on its own merits, or whether we should try to arrange—as I believe we can arrange—to average the prices of the two seasons, and so avoid needless dislocation of trade and loss to the country.

Egypt has given us a lead in the matter of restriction of area, which will, of course, be followed in this country; America has appealed to every loyal citizen to bear his share of the burden of carrying the surplus of the present crop on to the next season, and various measures have been adopted by Government and others to cope with the difficulties of the situation: and we learn that the British Government are seriously considering a scheme for building up reserves of raw cotton. If we in India decline to recognise that the situation is abnormal, and call for special measures to safeguard the enormous interests involved, and if we allow the cotton market to drift on to a basis which is not justified by universal values we shall be much to blame.

You can forecast, as well as I can, what the effect of a further slump will be on the cotton trade, on the mills with their large stocks of undelivered goods, and on the Import trade—of course reduced production both here and elsewhere, and the demand which will undoubtedly make itself felt as soon as Indian Bazaar Finance gains some courage, will assist the position in righting itself as far as manufactured goods are concerned: but such relief may come too late to prevent serious consequences.

Those who are represented here to-day have it in their power to tackle the difficulties which face them, and I hope they will decide to take some steps; but there is an interest not represented at this meeting which is of paramount importance to the country and to the Government, and that is the interest of the cotton grower. The value of the Indian cotton crop of last season may be estimated at £40 millions sterling, and though the yield of the present season is

likely to be fully as large, the return of the grower will be many millions less. It is certain that he must sell a good deal of his cotton as soon as it is ready at the best price he can get in order to pay his taxes and provide the necessaries of life; if he has to sell it "dirt cheap" he will find it difficult to meet his liabilities and he will be quite unable to play his part in purchasing the manufactured articles we are so anxious to see him relieve us of.

We must bear in mind that if he gets really scared over the fate of his cotton crop this year, it may be difficult to get him to run the risk of free planting when normal times return, and India will be deprived of much of the volume of one of its most valuable exports, which will not only be wanted at profitable prices by the rest of the world, but which India counts on to help to maintain the balance of trade and the stability of Exchange.

The American and Egyptian Governments have lost no time in recognising how vital is their interest in the welfare of the cotton grower and I feel confident that the Government of India is equally alive to its responsibilities in this respect.

This is the position as I see it to-day, and I have heard some very pessimistic forebodings expressed, which I confidently hope may never be realised; but even those who habitually look on the bright side of things cannot blind themselves to the possibility of an anxious time for those interested in the cultivation and in the trade and manufacture of cotton, and for the many who in one way or another are dependent on it.

I realise that to some individuals the prospect of very cheap cotton means the anticipation of eventual large profits; but we are not here to consider the situation as it affects a few individuals, but as it affects the large and important interest with which we and the country as a whole, are concerned.

We are all naturally suspicious of artificial markets and artificial prices, but what we have really to aim at is not artificial prices but natural prices. We cannot, by any artificial means, compel the markets of the world to pay more for our cotton than it is worth; but if we choose, and if Government will give us some help, we can insist on its commanding a fair price in the markets which are open

to it. America, Egypt and England are all striving to fix this fair price on the basis of the crops of two or more seasons and this is what we also should aim at.

It is no easy matter to set forth a scheme which one can be sure will be effective and easy to work under the conditions prevailing in this country: but the most promising I have come across is that recently indicated in the Press, under which Government would be asked to accept custody of cotton and issue warrants against it. It should be an easy matter for warrant holders to obtain loans and advances on such convenient and undoubted securities, and an additional advantage would be that the lenders themselves could raise money on them if they so desired. This should make them a very attractive investment not only to Banks and Shroffs, but also to private individuals who wanted a temporary investment: and investors would have the knowledge that while doing themselves a good turn, they were also helping the country. There has not been time to elaborate details, or to ascertain how Government would regard such a scheme; but I may now say that the general outlines have had the serious consideration of several gentlemen whose opinions must command respect, and they are unanimous in thinking that if the co-operation and support of Government can be secured, it should be possible to work out a practicable scheme.

Should you agree that steps ought to be taken in this direction, I shall ask you later on to appoint a Committee to take the matter up without delay and to negotiate with Government as may be necessary.

A general discussion then followed after which the Chairman put the following resolutions to the meeting:—

(1) "That this meeting is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken with a view to preventing any unnecessary decline in the price of Cotton, requests the co-operation of Government in such measures as may be found practicable for the storing and financing of the surplus crop of the season.

This was carried "*nem con.*"

(2) "That the following gentlemen be invited to act as a Committee to negotiate with Government with a view to giving effect to the foregoing resolution:—

Mr. George Miller.
Sir Shapurji Broacha.
Mr. Purshotam Thakordas.
Mr. J. P. Chrystal.
Mr. C. N. Wadia and the Chairman."

This was carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

No. 12425 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 12th December 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for the information of the Chamber five copies of Government Resolution No. 12424, dated 12th December 1914, in connection with Sir Charles Macara's Scheme for the financing of cotton crops.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

Cotton.

Sir Charles Macara's scheme for the financing of cotton crops.

No. 12424.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 12th December 1914.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 925-W., dated 17th November 1914:—

"In continuation of the telegram* from this Department, No. 877-W., dated the 16th November 1914, I am directed to

* Copy not appended.

forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council and for communication to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, a copy of papers* received from the India Office with letter No. R. & S.—4204, dated the 23rd October 1914, on the subject of the financing of cotton crops."

ORDER.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and its accompaniment should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, the Director of Agriculture, and the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, for information.

2. Copies of the papers should also be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi,
The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.
} By letter.

Accompaniments to Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 12424, dated 12th December 1914.

Sir Charles Macara's Scheme.

Sir Charles Macara fears (1) the loss of value of stocks of raw cotton, yarn and piece-goods at present in this country, all of which will have to be disposed of on the basis of spot prices for raw cotton; and (2) a progressive fall in the price of raw cotton which would continually *de-valorise* all cotton goods. He is of opinion

* Printed as accompaniments to this Order.

that the measures taken by the United States Government will not prevent a fall in cotton prices to an extent which will be disastrous alike to the cotton planters and to the Lancashire cotton industry. Sir Charles favours the fixing of a minimum price so that all concerned may know exactly where they stand. He puts forward two proposals:—

(1) That the British Government should approach the United States of America Government with a view to inducing them, by persuasion or by a promise of co-operation, to raise the basis price (*i.e.*, the basis of the United States Government guarantee) to a point nearer to the cost of production—in effect, from 8*c* to 9$\frac{1}{2}$*c* per lb.

Realising apparently that this proposal is impracticable Sir Charles suggests:—

(2) That the British Government should create a Cotton Reserve by purchasing, "as near cost price as possible," that proportion of the American, Indian and Egyptian crops which under normal conditions, would have been purchased, between now and the end of the year by the countries on the European Continent. The reserve thus formed—consisting of about 5 million bales American, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ million bales Indian and some Egyptian—would be put on the market gradually.

Sir Charles Macara has not stated what he estimates to be the cost of forming such a reserve. The average price of the American bale was in 1910-11 about 75*s.* and in 1911-12 50*s.* The cost of acquiring 5 million bales would, at the lower of these prices, be about £50,000,000, and when allowance is made for the cost of 1$\frac{1}{2}$ million Indian bales and some Egyptian cotton it is evident that the cost would be not less than about 60 or 65 million pounds. This would be the first cost; there would be, in addition, warehouse charges and other expenses, and apart from the matter of finances there is the problem of the control and marketing of the reserve.

Sir Charles urges that the financial risk is practically nil, because (1) cotton keeps for years without deterioration, and (2) the increasing demand for cotton goods makes its ultimate disposal a certainty.

The United States of America position.

A conference of representatives of the United States Government and banking and commercial interests was held at Washington on August 24th and 25th to consider the position of the cotton growing industry, and as a result the following arrangement was reached.

Under the Aldrich Vreeland Act, it is possible for not less than ten National banks in any given territory, subject to certain conditions, to form a National Currency Association and to issue their own notes guaranteed by the United States Government, subject to the deposit at Washington, as security for these notes, of bonds "or other collateral," including commercial paper accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, at not exceeding 75 per cent. of their face value. Of the circulation so issued not more than 30 per cent. may be based upon commercial paper, the balance must be against the "bonds or other securities."

It is stated in "Commerce and Finance" of September 2nd, 1914, that the banks of the Southern United States hold only a small amount of bonds or other securities, and that their assets consist chiefly of commercial paper or loans against merchandise. Their powers to issue notes are therefore very limited.

The main purpose of the arrangement decided upon at the Cotton Conference was apparently to remove this restriction on the currency issuing powers of the Southern banks and thereby to finance the new United States cotton crop and enable it to be held off the market to such extent and for such time as may be necessary to prevent a great break in prices and consequent disaster to the planters.

The Secretary of the Treasury announced on August 27th: "Amongst the eligible securities to be used as a basis for issue of currency, I have decided to accept from National banks, through their respective National Currency Associations, notes, secured by warehouse receipts, for cotton or tobacco and having not more than four months to run at 75 per cent. of their face value. The banks and the assets of all banks belonging to the Currency Association will be jointly and severally liable to the United States for the reduction of such additional circulation and a lien will

extend to and cover the assets of all banks belonging to the Association and to the securities deposited by the banks with the Association, pursuant to the provisions of law; but each bank composing such Association will be liable only in proportion that its capital and surplus bear to the aggregate capital and surplus of all such banks . . . . . .

"Since the law leaves it entirely in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue or not to issue the currency to which I have referred, I shall not hesitate to refuse it if I am convinced that it will be used merely for speculative purposes instead of for the operation of harvesting and carrying the crop until a reasonable market can be found for the needs of legitimate business.

"It is not my purpose to prescribe the character of the warehouses in which cotton and tobacco may be stored. The banks will be relied upon to see that warehouse receipts issued by responsible warehousemen or warehouse companies alone are accepted, and that cotton and tobacco stored in such warehouses is covered by adequate fire insurance, and is protected against injury by the elements."

On the following day the Secretary to the Treasury issued a report by a Committee of the Conference. The Committee expressed strong approval generally of the arrangements indicated in the announcement quoted above, and with regard to the basis of price to be adopted for the advances made by the banks they reported as follows:—

> "That warehouse receipts for these commodities" (*i.e.*, cotton, tobacco and naval stores) "are proper collateral for loans by banks, and should be so accepted, with such limitations as to margin, inspection and valuation as conservative bankers may each in their discretion see fit to impose.
>
> "That the average market value of middling cotton for the past six years has been in excess of 12*c*. per pound, that the committee is informed that the cost of producing cotton averages throughout the United States about 7¾ cents a pound, that it is a rule of economics that the production of staple commodities will decrease if they continue unsaleable at less than the cost of production *plus* a reasonable profit.

That cotton does not deteriorate when properly warehoused, and is as good twenty years after it is picked as when it is gathered, that it can therefore be carried over until the restoration of normal business conditions enables the world's consumption to absorb it. The Committee is therefore of the opinion that every effort should be made to assist the producers to hold their cotton for a price that will minimise their loss so far as possible until such time as the channels of foreign trade shall be re-opened. That loans upon cotton made upon a basis of 8*c*. per pound for middling, less such margin as the lender shall consider necessary, will afford reasonable protection to bankers and will greatly facilitate the financing of our most important export crop in the present emergency.

"That in suggesting 8*c*. per pound for middling cotton as a basis for loans, it is not the purpose of the Committee to convey the idea that that figure represents in their opinion the intrinsic value of cotton, but that it is sufficient in their judgment to meet the requirements of the situation, and enable the farmer to market his cotton in an orderly and deliberate manner."

An agitation is in progress to induce the American Government to raise a loan for the relief of the planters. The Southern planters are endeavouring to prevent a fall in prices by talking of an enormous restriction in the area under cotton next year.

The Egyptian Position.

The Egyptian Government have taken action in regard to prices and in regard to the future area of cultivation. Acting on representations made by Liverpool, they disallowed a resolution of the Bourse Commission fixing a price for the settlement of outstanding bargains and established a new Commission which in turn decided upon a price which, though lower than the former one, was stated to be still higher than Liverpool could accept. The difficulties between Liverpool and Alexandria are at the moment the subject of negotiation, Liverpool firms having sent buying orders to Alexandria—at the price lower than that fixed by the Egyptian Commission. The Egyptian Government, in a decree published

in the "Journal Official" of 22nd September ordered the restriction of the area of cotton cultivation to 1,000,000 feddans (about 1,038,000 acres) during the 1915 season. It is explained that this step is taken in view of the present limited demand for cotton and the possible rise in the price of cereals. Cotton cultivation in the basin lands of Upper Egypt is entirely prohibited. It is forbidden to devote more than one quarter or, where the land is unsuitable for growing cereals, one-third of estates to the cultivation of cotton.

The British Government have undertaken to guarantee up to £5,000,000 expenditure which the Egyptian Government may find it necessary to incur for the benefit of Egyptian planters.

The Liverpool Cotton Association.

On the outbreak of war the Liverpool Cotton Exchange was closed until some scheme could be elaborated for a partial opening, the step being justified on the ground that otherwise there would have been a disastrous collapse of prices. The opening of the "futures" market was felt to be impossible in view of the uncertainty as to how far prices would fall, but with a view to enable spinners to purchase "spot" cotton a scheme was formed on August 5th whereby members and associate members of the Liverpool Cotton Association interested in the selling of "spot" cotton already in Liverpool and Manchester and cotton afloat to Great Britain were to place themselves under the control of a committee of supervisors, who should determine a minimum price below which no cotton should be sold. No "spot" sales were to be made without a covering purchase of "futures" from the Committee at the price fixed by them.

The scheme was amended on September 28th by an arrangement under which "spot" cotton could be bought and sold on call not exceeding 60 days from date of purchase. Buyers of cotton could purchase at any time within 60 days, paying the price current on the day that the bargain was entered into.

The aim of the Liverpool Cotton Association is stated to be not to keep up the price of cotton at an artificial level but gradually to reduce it, paying off losses or stocks in hand until the price is brought down to the American level and reducing the commitments.

APPENDIX C-1.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY IN BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. 834.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 11th July 1914.

The PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith, for your information, an extract from a letter from the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., on the subject of the election of the representative of the Indian Commercial Community in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the opinion of the Chamber on the subject.—I have, etc.,

P. E. PERCIVAL,
Secretary to Government.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO GOVERNMENT LETTER No. 834, DATED THE 11TH JULY 1914.

(*Extract from a letter of the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E.*)

In Regulation 2 of Government Notification in the Legal Department issued on the 16th October 1912, it is laid down that one Member shall be elected by "the Indian Commercial Community." My submission is that in actual practice this seat should be given to the whole of the Indian Commercial Community and not to any particular trade or interest. If reference is made to the replies which were received by Government in connection with the Reform Scheme, it will be observed that I was amongst the first who claimed that the right of the Indian Commercial Community to elect representatives to the Legislative Councils should be

recognized and I think I am entitled to ask that the right conceded to the representation of this interest should in practice be given to the Members of the Indian Mercantile Community.

While the regulations provide that one seat on the Bombay Legislative Council shall be occupied by a representative elected by the Indian Commercial Community, in actual practice this seat is filled by a representative of the Indian Piece-goods Merchants. The electorate for securing to the "Indian Commercial Community" a representative by election consists under the orders of Government of 20 delegates, 10 appointed by the Piece-goods Merchants' Association and the other 10 by the Indian Mercantile Chamber.

It would be interesting to note what the constitution of the Indian Mercantile Chamber is, with reference to its connection with the Piece-goods Merchants' Association. This Chamber was brought into existence under the auspices of the latter body. The Piece-goods Merchants' Association appoints 100 men from amongst themselves to become Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and pays the bulk of their subscriptions. If my information is correct, each Member of the Chamber appointed by the Piece-goods Merchants' Association pays Rs. 5 per annum as his part of the subscription of Rs. 30, while the Piece-goods Merchants' Association pays the balance of Rs. 25 per Member. The total number of Members of the Indian Chamber is now about 200 half of whom are delegates of the Piece-goods Merchants' Association. Amongst the remaining 100 Members there is a substantial portion belonging to the piece-goods trade and the mill-owning interest. It will be observed, therefore, that besides appointing 10 delegates of the 20 in whom the right to elect a Member of the Legislative Council has been vested, they exercise through their 100 delegates and other members a preponderating influence in the choice of the other 10 delegates. As a matter of fact, this seat is held securely under present conditions by the piece-goods trade to the practical exclusion of all other trades and commercial interests.

There is one aspect of the question to which I should like to invite your particular attention. Under clause 12 of Regulation

2 mentioned above, one elective seat is allowed to the Millowners' Association. Subject to the views I hold as regards election by Associations, I readily recognise the right of elective representation for the important textile industry of this Province. Government have, in consideration of the importance of industry, trade and commerce, provided two distinct elective seats for their respective representation. I venture to submit that, in formulating the electorates, care must be taken to see that one interest does not monopolise the whole representation. I think it cannot for a moment be disputed that the yarn and piece-goods trades are branches of the textile industry, and it is obviously unfair to frame an electorate under which the second seat specially provided for the representation of the Indian Commercial Community should in practice go exclusively to the piece-goods trade to the obvious prejudice of all other commercial interests in the Presidency. It will naturally be asked whether any better arrangement can be made to secure to the Indian Commercial Community the right to elect a representative. I venture to submit that there are several alternatives which can well be adopted. The best electorate would be one which has for its basis the payment of income-tax. In assessing people for the payment of this tax the officer in charge notes the amount of income derived from different sources. It will, therefore, be easy to prepare a list of those who are engaged in trade and commerce and by fixing the amount of income-tax at a given figure to qualify for a vote, an electorate can be formed of such dimensions as may be considered workable. The advantage of this procedure is that everyone who pays the amount of tax fixed by Government and is engaged in trade and commerce will secure the right of voting at the election of a representative on the ground of having a stake in Indian trade and commerce and not merely because he belongs to a recognised Association.

If, for departmental reasons, it is found either difficult or impracticable to give effect to this suggestion, I would venture to submit, for the consideration of Government, the desirability of availing themselves of the records of the Bombay Port Trust for the formation of this electorate. Every particle of the sea-borne trade of Bombay passes through the hands

of the Port Trust. Fees are levied by that body on all imports and exports. If a list of Indian merchants who pay a certain amount of fees per annum to the Port Trust is prepared, it will form a suitable electorate for the representation of the Indian Commercial Community. If it is considered desirable, the names of Indian merchants who import and export merchandise on a substantial scale through the two Railway Companies in Bombay may be embodied in the list of voters.

It will thus be observed that if Government so desire, they have the means of securing in reality to the Indian Commercial Community the right of direct representation which is deliberately conceded to them under the regulations framed to give effect to the Reform Scheme. I earnestly trust that this point will receive your careful consideration and that the right of representation to the Indian Commercial Community will be secured to them by such alteration in the electorate as may be considered suitable.

No. 919 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 1st August 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 834, dated 11th ultimo, forwarding an extract from a letter from the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E., on the subject of the election of the representative of the Indian Commercial Community in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and requesting the opinion of this Chamber thereon.

2. In reply I am to state that this Chamber has in the course of its existence of nearly 80 years embodied in itself the manifold shipping, mercantile and banking interests of the Port, but from the extract of the letter above referred to it would appear that this Chamber has no recognised counterpart among the Associations which represent Indian Mercantile interests. In the absence therefore of any such central body, my Committee are of opinion that Government would appear to be following the proper course in dividing the voting power among such representative Associations as are fairly established and recognised. If any amendment

of the present procedure be desired, it might, my Committee feel, reasonably lie in the direction of some further division of the voting power, so as to include any important interests which may not now be included.

3. An electorate based on the payment of Income Tax would in the opinion of my Committee be highly objectionable as it is generally accepted that Income Tax returns are confidential as between the State and individuals, and this Chamber would protest strongly against the disclosure of them for this or any other purpose.

4. The alternative suggestion that votes should be allotted in accordance with the volume of payment to the Port Trust has the disadvantage of being very cumbersome. There is also no certainty that such a suggestion, if adopted, would bring about the desired result and further, there would be no great difficulty in evading the principle involved by perfectly legitimate manipulations.—I have, etc.,

MARSHALL REID,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX C-2.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

No. 84 OF 1914.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st January 1914.

The PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of Government Resolution in this Department, No. 83, dated the 21st January 1914, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with your opinion called for in paragraph 1 thereof.—I have, etc.,

J. NISSIM,
for Secretary to Government.

Question as to the meaning of the term "corrupt practices" for the purposes of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of additional Members of the Legislative Council.

No. 159-C., dated the 9th January 1914.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public):

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legal Department.

The Regulations governing the election of members to the various Legislative Councils contain a provision to the following effect:—

(1) "No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected.

(2) "A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these Regulations—

(i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or

(ii) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—A 'promise of individual profit' includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested."……

2. A case recently occurred in which a candidate addressed a voter informing him of the date and place of polling and adding "I shall pay all your expenses for coming and going back and

see that you do not lose anything on my account. I hope you will kindly do me this favour" (*i.e.*, of attending). The Local Government concerned is advised that the facts do not constitute a "corrupt practice" within the meaning of the Regulations and has suggested that, on the whole, it is desirable to prohibit definitely the actual payment or offer of payment of the travelling expenses of voters by candidates, by the addition of an explanation or illustration which would render the point free from doubt.

3. The English law on the point is contained in 46 and 47 Victoria, Cap. 51, section 7, under which such a payment would be an illegal practice. On the other hand, it may be argued that the conditions in India differ from those in England, in so far as the polling stations are less numerous and may be far distant from voter's residence. Also that such payments might conceivably be made with no intention of influencing the voter, but in order to enable a person to avail himself of the opportunity of voting who otherwise, *e. g.*, for lack of means, might find it difficult to do so.

4. Before considering the matter further the Government of India would be obliged if, with the permission of the Governor in Council, they might be informed whether any such cases have come to light in Bombay, and whether in the opinion of the Local Government any amendment of the Regulations on the lines indicated is required.

No. 83.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST JANUARY 1914.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, the Commissioner in Sind, the Collector of Bombay, the Agent to Government for the Sardars in the Deccan, the President, Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, the Registrar of the University of Bombay, the Presidents, Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, and the President, Millowners' Association

at Ahmedabad, for favour of report as to whether any such cases as stated in paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter have come to light and whether any amendment on the lines indicated by the Government of India is required in the Regulations.

2. The reports should be forwarded to Government not later than the 1st April 1914.

J. NISSIM,
for Secretary to Government.

No. 252 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 20th February 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 84, dated 21st ultimo, forwarding for opinion a copy of Government Resolution No. 83 in connection with the meaning of the term "corrupt practices."

2. My Committee agree with the view expressed in the 2nd para. of the letter from the Government of India, No. 159-C., dated 9th January 1914, to the effect that although the facts stated may not constitute a "corrupt practice" it is desirable to prohibit definitely the actual payment or offer of payment of the travelling expenses of voters by candidates. They are also of opinion that the law in this respect should be amended as suggested.

3. It is felt however that voters who reside at any great distance from a polling booth must experience some difficulty in recording their votes, and my Committee therefore suggest that the desirability of establishing more centres during election times might perhaps be considered. Failing this it might be possible to arrange for railway travelling expenses to be paid by Government to such voters who live outside a certain radius.—I have, etc.,

C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX D.

PRESENTATION TO SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG.

A Meeting of the general body of members of the Chamber of Commerce took place on Wednesday, 15th May 1914, in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Building, when Sir Charles Armstrong was presented with a souvenir as a token of appreciation of the great services he had rendered to the Chamber over a long period of years. The Hon'ble Mr. Marshal Reid, C.I.E., in opening the proceedings referred in eulogistic terms to the able manner in which Sir Charles had guided the affairs of the Chamber during the seven years the latter had been Chairman, and mentioned that out of the 29 years Sir Charles had spent in Bombay, he had served for 17 years on the General Committee and for 10 years on the Imperial or Local Legislative Councils and the Port Trust Board. This was a record that was never likely to be equalled and of which Sir Charles might justly be proud. In asking Sir Charles to accept from the members the silver centre piece that was before them, The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid wished both him and Lady Armstrong long lives and great happiness in the homeland.

Sir Charles Armstrong in a very feeling speech replied as follows:—

Mr. Marshall Reid and gentlemen:—It is very kind of you to have invited me this afternoon to this farewell gathering with the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is very kind and very good of you to have presented me with such a very handsome gift as a souvenir of my seven years' Chairmanship and of my long connection with the Committee. Mr. Marshall Reid has referred to my work in a most kind and generous speech, so characteristic of him, and for which I thank him very much.

I am sorry, gentlemen, I have not sufficient words at my disposal to thank you as I should for your very handsome present, which I shall also regard as a token of your appreciation of the work that has been done by this Chamber for the Commercial Community of Bombay during my seven years of office. It will remind me at all

times of the many very pleasant meetings over which I have presided in this room and of my friendly relations with the Committees and with the Members of the Chamber generally, and I would like to take this opportunity, gentlemen, of thanking you most sincerely and cordially for the support and trust you have always placed in me. I have known this and have felt it, and I can assure, you gentlemen, that it is a very great help to the Chairman to know that he has the Members behind him, and without this support I doubt very much if the work of the Chamber can be carried on satisfactorily. Mr. Marshall Reid has, I have said, referred in a very kind and generous speech to my services to this Chamber; but I feel that at least one-half of his praises should be given to those who have always helped me so very willingly, to the Deputy Chairman, Members of the Committees, the Sub-Committees and to the Members of the Chamber generally, whenever their help and advice has been asked for on important questions.

Gentlemen, I am very sorry to leave India and Bombay; I am very sorry to give up my work and my interest here, and I am sorry to leave so many good friends; but I am glad to feel that I have been able to stop out long enough to see the Alexandra Dock opened, for I have been one of your representatives on the Port Trust for over ten years, and I have had a great deal to do with the Alexandra Dock in its various stages. I am glad also to have been able to see the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation not exactly finished, but on a fair way to completion. I am also glad to think that our two Railways are being rapidly brought up to a thorough state of efficiency which will enable them to grapple with the large and increasing trade which is now seeking an outlet at Bombay. A large amount of money has been spent in the past two or three years on our two Railways and more has still to be spent, but when all the works now in hand are completed our Railways, I feel sure, will be able to deal with our rapidly increasing trade. And here I would just like to say that I think this Chamber should watch very carefully those schemes which I believe are now under contemplation for the extension and development of Railways in Central and Northern India; and if any of these should be likely to prejudice our trade we should either protest or

ask for a *quid pro quo*. I should like also to make a passing reference to the late President of the Railway Board, Sir T. R. Wynne, who retired from India about ten days ago. Although, it is true, Sir T. R. Wynne has not given us the link we have been urging for so long, *viz.*, from Muttra to Aligarh, his whole time as President of the Board has been devoted to devoloping the Railway systems of India; and I think India owes him a great debt of gratitude for the good work that he has done. I am glad to think also that our currency system has been under investigation, and that certain wise and necessary changes are likely to result from this inquiry. It is very satisfactory to know that the Surplus Cash Balances will now at last be made available under some special conditions for trade purposes; for this is a question which this Chamber has taken a very great interest in. I am not quite sure if it was started in the days when Sir Frank Forbes Adam of Messrs. Graham & Co. was Chairman, but, if so, this is over 25 years ago.

I know, at any rate, that it was very vigorously pushed by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., when he was Chairman of this Chamber, and only a few weeks ago I had a letter from him in which he expressed his great satisfaction that this change in our financial system is to be made at last. It is very satisfactory also to feel that the trade of Western India—Bombay and Karachi—is expanding so very rapidly. There was a time a few years ago when I was inclined to take rather a pessimistic view of the future of Bombay trade; but now that we have the Alexandra Dock open, the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation approaching completion and our Railways in a much greater state of efficiency, I am quite confident that the trade of Bombay will progress very rapidly. And in this connection I am very glad to feel, notwithstanding Lord Curzon's criticisms in the House of Lords two days ago, that the Government of India are now centrally situated, and that we in Bombay are in much closer touch and in greater personal contact with the Government of India than we had ever been before, and this, gentlemen, I look upon as a very important matter for the trade of Bombay. Times have changed since I came out to India 30 years ago. Profits are now no doubt a good deal finer than they were and the cost of living in Bombay has increased considerably. It is interesting to note

however, that whereas 30 years ago the rate of postage to England was 5 annas per ½ oz., it is now 1 anna, and that telegrams which cost Rs. 3 per word are now only Rs. 1-4. If, however, our trade is on a finer basis than it was, we are still, I think, prosperous and contented and full of hospitality and kindness. I am glad to think that during my period of office the relations of this Chamber with other Trades Associations of Bombay have always been most friendly. It has always been my policy as regards this Chamber to make it a popular institution working that is for the benefit of the whole trade of Bombay and not for one particular section of it only, and I venture to think that in this respect we have been successful. As regards our work generally, I would like to remind you of what H. E. the Viceroy said only a few weeks ago about this Chamber, in reply to an address presented on behalf of this Chamber by Mr. Marshall Reid. His Excellency remarked that the Bombay Chamber had a deservedly high reputation for solidity of judgment and sobriety of views, and he added that it was a Chamber to which the Government of India felt they could always look for helpful criticism and sound advice. I do not think, gentlemen, that we can wish for any better praise than this, and coming as it did from the head of the Government of India it is very satisfactory. I am quite certain of this that His Excellency would not have said what he did unless he had really meant it.

And now, gentlemen, there is just one thing I would ask of you, and I am sure you will not refuse me, and that is that you will give to your present Chairman the same cordial support that you have always given to me. Mr. Marshall Reid has been in India almost as long as I have, his knowledge of the country is more varied than mine, and as he has always taken a very keen interest in our commercial and public affairs, I am quite certain of this that at the end of his term of office he will be able to give a very good account of himself. Once again, gentlemen, I would thank you very sincerely for your great kindness to me on all occasions and for the very handsome gift you have just presented to me. I am very sorry, indeed, that the time has now come for me to say farewell. I would also thank you most sincerely for the gift you have promised for presentation to my wife. I am sure she will be

delighted with it; it is quite unexpected, and she, I am sure, will be very much gratified. She has always been a keen supporter of the Chamber, and she has never grudged the time that I have had to give to the work. She has always been anxious for the Chamber's success and has always been very pleased when the Chamber has been successful.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, I wish the Chamber every possible success, and I wish you in your business all success and prosperity, and these, I fear, are my final words to the commercial community of Bombay.

APPENDIX E.

ADDRESS TO H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

A deputation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E. (Chairman), the Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett (Deputy Chairman), The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. L. McIlwrick, Mr. J. N. Metaxa, Mr. A. Scott Smith, Mr. L. Volkart and Mr. R. Woollcombe, Members of the Committee, and Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary, waited upon H. E. The Viceroy at Malabar Point on Saturday, 21st March 1914, and presented an address of welcome on behalf of the Members of the Chamber. His Excellency the Viceroy, who was accompanied by H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, received the deputation in the Durbar Hall at Government House. The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid read the address which was as follows:—

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR CHARLES HARDINGE,
P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.,
BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the Members of the

Chamber, desire to extend to Your Excellency a very cordial welcome on this your first official visit to Bombay, since assuming the duties of your high office as Viceroy and Governor General of the Country.

It affords us great satisfaction that Your Excellency has been pleased to preside at the opening ceremony of the Alexandra Dock, a scheme with which the commercial interests of Bombay are so closely associated.

During the ten years which have elapsed since the commencement of this great scheme of development, the volume of our foreign seaborne trade has increased from 75 to 114 crores of rupees, while the tonnage of shipping has risen from 2½ millions to 3¾ millions. These figures demonstrate the rapid progress Bombay is making; and the large expenditure to which the Port is committed in connection with the New Dock and Reclamation schemes is proof of the determination of the Commercial Community to maintain the reputation of the Port as one of the best equipped and most economical in the East.

While we regard with considerable satisfaction the provision which our Docks have made for the expansion of trade, we continue every season to experience much incovenience and loss from the inability of the Railways to keep pace with the demands of trade; and we would venture to represent to Your Excellency's Government the urgency of formulating and carrying out a comprehensive and continuous Railway Programme.

It appears to us to be an economic error under the conditions happily prevailing in India, to rely so much on the chances of Revenue surpluses for the development of the reproductive and remunerative works which the Country requires. India would only be following an universal practice in borrowing freely for Capital expenditure of this description, and there is every reason to suppose that Rupee Loans for Railway construction would find a ready market.

There is one Railway project which this Chamber has frequently urged upon Your Excellency's Government and which

has been strongly recommended by the Government of Bombay, and that is the linking up of Muttra with Aligarh in the interest of the through traffic seeking an outlet at Bombay. We would commend this project to Your Excellency's favourable consideration.

The question of Agricultural progress is one which closely concerns us and our trade, and while we recognise that Your Excellency's Government has done much in recent years to improve matters, we should like to see more rapid expansion in the organisation and operations of the Agricultural Department. Though the need of an efficient organisation can hardly be greater anywhere than in India, few civilised Countries are so inadequately equipped in this respect.

The Members of this Chamber regarded with satisfaction the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance and we feel confident that much good will result from the deliberations and findings of the Commission.

Your Excellency is well aware of the financial crisis from which Bombay has recently suffered, but happily India has again shown her wonderful recuperative powers in the greatly improved conditions which now prevail. That the crisis had not more serious and more lasting effects must be attributed to the calm and determined manner in which the Bankers and Merchants of this City shouldered the heavy responsibility of financing the trade of Bombay throughout this trying period. The irregularities which brought about these disasters can doubtless be dealt with under common law, if brought into operation, but if further legislation is contemplated we trust that no restriction will be placed upon the freedom which is so essential for the conduct of legitimate trading and finance.

We desire to express our thanks to Your Excellency for graciously consenting to receive our address to-day. It is our hope that Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will have a safe and pleasant voyage, and will return to India much benefited by her stay in England.

In the name and on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

MARSHALL REID, Chairman,
T. W. BIRKETT, Dy. Chairman,
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
ALISTAIR CAMERON,
L. MCILWRICK,
J. N. METAXA,
A. SCOTT-SMITH,
L. VOLKART,
R. WOOLLCOMBE,
} Members *of the* Committee.

R E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 21st March 1914.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

In replying Lord Hardinge said :—

Before I proceed to business permit me to thank you warmly for the very friendly welcome you have given me, and to assure you that it gives me particular pleasure to meet once more the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. I have not forgotten the cordial welcome that you gave me when I first landed on your shores, and I am not unmindful of the friendly relations that have invariably existed between my Government and your Chamber during the whole period that I have had the honour of representing our Sovereign the King-Emperor in India.

Turning to the subject matter contained in your Address I note that you refer to the remarkable development which has occurred in the sea-borne trade and in the tonnage of the shipping of Bombay during the last ten years. It is a source of pleasure to me to learn the extent to which the trade of your port has flourished and continues to do so, and it is indeed a subject of great satisfaction to me that I have been able to perform the ceremony of opening the magnificent docks which have been provided to enable you to cope satisfactorily with the demand arising from the rapid expansion of your trade and shipping.

As regards railway development, I can assure you that I fully realise how important it is that it should keep pace with the demands of trade. Appreciating this, the Government of India have had a continuous railway policy for many years past, and have increased the funds available for carrying it through, from time to time, as opportunity offered. During the last two years, in particular, this increase has been very large. In 1913 we provided £12 million at the outset, and increased that amount by an extra grant later in the year, and we have again provided £12 million for 1914-15. Also—and this is a matter of at least as much importance as the nominal amount of the programme figure—we have made arrangements of a special kind to secure, if possible, that the allotments given shall be wholly spent, and that the large lapses which used to occur in the past shall be avoided. These arrangements give promise of working efficiently; and thus, in effect, we have arranged for a much higher standard of railway expenditure than has ever yet been customary. I have no doubt that you have all studied the full examination of this question which was contained in the able and interesting speech with which Sir William Meyer presented his Budget for the coming year to my Legislative Council, and I feel sure that no one who has read the explanations there given, and considered the difficulties which had to be faced and the measures taken to cope with them, will fail to appreciate how entirely my Government are in sympathy with commercial opinion in this matter. I can of course give no promise as to the amount of the railway programme in future years; but what we have done in these two years will convince you that nothing retrogade will be allowed, if it can possibly be avoided.

It seems to me that your remarks as to excessive reliance upon revenue surpluses indicate some possible misunderstanding of our real policy on this question. The financial arrangements for 1914-15, which have been recently announced, show that we are perfectly ready to borrow as freely as we can, having regard to the circumstances of the money market and other necessary considerations; and I hope that our enterprise in borrowing on a higher scale in the coming year will be rewarded by corresponding financial support in Bombay and Calcutta, as well as in London.

The assistance derived from revenue surpluses forms a supplement only, but at present a necessary supplement, to the funds we get by borrowing. To have dispensed with this assistance would have rendered a programme of £12 million impossible in the coming year.

You would like, I know, to have a large railway programme of a fixed amount at the least, and better still, of a steadily increasing amount, and you feel perhaps that revenue surpluses are too precarious an asset on which to be dependent. But we have to face the facts, and I am not sure that there is, after all, so much to choose between revenue surpluses and loan funds in this respect. The conditions of the money market and the necessity for not doing anything which may permanently depress our credit tend to render the amount, which can be wisely borrowed in any single year, limited and fluctuating. This seems to me to be one of those matters in which, as the Finance Member said, we shall do best to avoid doctrinaire considerations. We are all agreed that the more funds we can supply for railway development the better, and our present policy is a practical policy, namely, of borrowing as freely as we can, and getting what help we legitimately can from other sources.

The particular proposal which you make is the flotation of special railway loans in India. I presume you have in mind loans of a higher rate of interest than Government paper but carrying a Government guarantee or some undertaking practically tantamount to a guarantee. We have only recently considered this sort of alternative very carefully, and the best advice we can get is that such loans for general railway purposes would not attract a new class of investor, and would therefore compete with our regular issues, and would do so of course on terms unfavourable to ourselves, owing to the higher rate of interest which they would carry. Moreover, as it is hardly necessary for me to add when speaking in Bombay, the Government of India cannot ignore other borrowing interests such as those of the Port and Improvement Trusts and of the Presidency Municipalities. I do not think any of you would like to see their markets spoilt. Therefore, while I agree with you that we ought to get more direct assistance towards our railway programme from Indian capital, I consider that the

be way of obtaining it is to ask for it in the ordinary way, as we are doing by our proposal to issue a Rupee loan of Rs. 5 crores in the coming year.

I think I am right in saying that the requirements of Bombay have been well recognised in the funds we have been able to place at the disposal of the railways centring in Bombay. You are aware of the very large works the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is carrying out to increase its capacity, and for the year 1913-14 that Company was provided with Rs. 380 lakhs, and for the year 1914-15 a sum of Rs. 318 lakhs has been allotted.

With regard to the linking up of Muttra with Aligarh, I would recall to your recollection that you approached my predecessor on the same subject, and I regret I cannot commit myself to giving a favourable reply. Briefly, the reasons are that Bombay already draws a large amount of traffic from the area centring around Muttra, and that it would not be advisable for Government to agree to make a line which would disturb the existing balance of traffic between Bengal and Bombay at the expense of the former.

It is hardly surprising that the deliberations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency should have attracted your particular attention inasmuch as two of your leading citizens, Sir James Begbie and Sir Shapurji Broacha, were members of that able Commission, while you, Sir, were among those who represented the interests of this city as witnesses before it. A full summary of the Commission's report was recently telegraphed out to India, and I am sure you will all have read it with great interest. I need hardly say that its recommendations will receive from the Government of India and the Secretary of State the full consideration which their own importance and the representative character of the Commission demand. It will obviously be necessary for us, however, before dealing with the proposals, to make a complete study not only of the full text of the report, but of the evidence tendered.

You mention another subject which is occupying the minds of most business men not only in Bombay, but in many other parts of India at the present moment—I mean the series of regrettable bank failures which occurred last autumn—and I am

glad indeed to hear of what you describe as the greatly improved conditions now prevailing. I wish also to take this opportunity to express in Bombay as I have already done at Calcutta my appreciation of the spirit in which these troubles have been met by the larger banking and commercial interest in these two principal centres of Indian trade. I sincerely hope that we have now reached the end of these disasters, and that the time may thus be considered to have arrived for drawing therefrom lessons regarding the best means of preventing a recurrence of such a crisis in future. The Government of India, as you are aware, have been pressed to appoint a Special Committee of officials and experts to investigate the causes of these failures. I do not say that an investigation by such means may not in time be found necessary; but it seems to be that, so long as liquidation proceedings are in progress, the initiation of such an enquiry would certainly be premature. Indeed, there is some reason for holding that all the information we require on this subject may not improbably be available without the necessity of resorting to a special enquiry. I need not remind you that the attention of the Government of India has already been directed to the existence of certain undesirable features in the development of banking in India. You have been recently considering a letter addressed by us to Local Governments some little time before the failures occurred, in which opinions were invited as to whether special legislation was necessary, and certain suggestions were put forward as to the form which such legislation, if decided upon, might assume. I do not desire in any way to anticipate the decision of the Government of India on the very large volume of official and expert opinion which is being submitted to them in connection with these proposals. I notice in the views you have expressed to your Local Government that your Chamber is in favour of some legislation being undertaken, and I need only add that my Government fully appreciate the importance of the point which you have just put before me that there should be no unnecessary legislative interference with the ordinary course of legitimate trade and finance.

During my tenure of office, commercial legislation has been constantly under consideration. In the year 1911 we passed an

improved Factory Act, based on the recommendations of the Factory Commission. In 1912 two Acts were passed dealing with the regulation of Life Assurance Companies and Provident Societies—legislation which became necessary owing to the rapid multiplication of such companies and societies, many of which were undoubtedly being conducted on most unsound lines. In 1913 we passed an Act dealing with the evils arising from the use of white phosphorus matches. Then followed a very important piece of legislation, the Indian Companies Act of 1913, in which we have aimed at bringing the Indian Company Law into conformity with the Company Law of Great Britain, while providing, so far as it has proved necessary, for the special requirements of Indian conditions. In the interests of uniformity, a uniformity which has been declared desirable in a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, we took as our principle the adherence to English Company Law wherever it was possible; and we only departed from it when a strong case existed for special provisions to meet special features of company management in India, which are unfamiliar in Great Britain. An attempt has been made to deal with some of these special local requirements in the supplementary Companies Bill of 1914 which has just passed through my Legislative Council. Proposals for banking legislation are now under consideration, as I have already explained. You will thus gather that, during the last four years, we have not been idle in the matter of keeping our legislative provisions in harmony with the requirements of modern commercial development in this country.

We have similarly been considering very carefully, since the move of the capital to Delhi, the position of the Department of Commerce and Industry with a view to ensuring that it should constantly retain the closest possible contact with the commercial community. To this end certain proposals were formulated and circulated for opinion some two years ago. You will remember that we proposed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, that the members for Commerce and Industry should spend some twelve weeks in the year on tour, of which from three to four weeks should be devoted to visiting Calcutta and a similar period to visiting Bombay. The

Secretary of State has formally sanctioned our proposals under this head. We also endeavoured to strengthen our Commercial Intelligence Department, which had become in our opinion, overburdened and unduly hampered in the due discharge of its principal functions by being responsible, in addition, for the preparation and issue of our voluminous statistical publications. We proposed to revert to the system which existed before the year 1905 and to place the statistical work in charge of an expert officer who would be in close contact with the Government of India. This portion of our scheme has also received the Secretary of State's approval, and a Director of Statistics will now be appointed with effect from the 1st of April. The Commercial Intelligence Officer will thus be free to undertake more extensive touring, and will be in a better position to procure and supply information of value to Government and to the commercial community. We also had in mind the sub-division of the present office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and the substitution for a single officer of two directors, one of whom should have his headquarters at Calcutta, and one at Bombay. On this question a decision has not yet been taken. We are still discussing the matter with the Secretary of State and with the Local Governments, and especially are examining whether a still wider organisation might not provide more satisfactorily both for the fuller supply to Government of the commercial intelligence which they require, to maintain a close contact between the Department and the commercial community in all parts of India, and for the supply of commercial information to business communities such as they may from time to time desire to obtain from our Government Departments. We are hopeful of finding a solution which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

There is one matter affecting the commercial community closely in which important developments have recently occurred. I refer to that great branch of the administration which is so vital to all commercial operations, the Posts and Telegraphs. For many years these important services, contrary to the practice of most civilised countries, have been controlled by two separate Departments. It is over 40 years since the idea of amalgamation was first brought forward. From time to time the subject has been carefully considered, but without result. Recently we have been

able to carry the matter further. A scheme for amalgamation was prepared in 1912. That scheme has now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and will be brought into effect from the 1st April of this year. We anticipate considerable financial economies from the amalgamation, but these will be effected gradually, for Government are most anxious that, in carrying through this reform in the administration, the individual interests of members of the existing Posts and Telegraph staff should be duly safeguarded.

In connection with the question of improving the means of communication between the business houses in this country and Europe the renewal of the contract for the carriage of the mails between Europe and India is now occupying the close attention of the various authorities concerned. Tenders will shortly be invited for both an accelerated service, and a double service of mails weekly. It will be some time before the tenders are received for consideration; but when we are consulted on the proposals, the fullest consideration will be given to the claims and requirements of all important business centres in India before a decision regarding the terms of the new contract is taken.

I note with pleasure your recognition of the advances which have been made in the expansion of the Agricultural Department of recent years. The expenditure on the department has, in fact, risen from 7¼ lakhs in 1904-05 to nearly 49 lakhs in 1913-14, and in the Bombay Presidency alone expenditure has risen from a little over 1 lakh in the former year to over 7 lakhs in the latter, exclusive of 8½ lakhs spent on the College buildings at Poona.

As the result of this very large increase there has been an extraordinary expansion of the operations of the department in your Presidency, which now possesses, besides a large staff of experts and professors, a well-equipped College, three agricultural schools, 16 agricultural stations and a large staff of instructors. At the same time it must be accepted that there is still considerable room for further development. The figures that are available show that, as you have pointed out, India is still far behind most civilised countries in the adequacy of the equipment of the Agricultural Department. Our expenditure on agriculture and veterinary objects combined comes to about 2 per thousand

of the population as against sums like £49 in the United States of America, £27 in France, £62 in Prussia, and even larger figures in some of the new countries. We have had reasons in the past for moving slowly. The development of the department is practically a matter of the last eight or nine years, and scientifically trained men can only be recruited slowly. The profitableness of agricultural improvements is not perhaps so readily and keenly recognised in India as elsewhere, and the process of educating the Indian farmer must be gradual. It must be recognised that the department has to deal with the traditions and prejudices of generations, and thus the task of the reformer is not an easy one. And yet with all this to contend with a great deal has been done. In Bombay, in particular the flourishing sugar-cane industry, which, as the big canals now in course of construction in the Deccan are completed, promises to attain such large proportions, has owed its growth largely to the influence and the guidance of your Agricultural Department. A great deal has been done in the distribution of improved ploughs and other implements. The oil-engine for pumping is now a comparatively common feature of the country side. Operations for the sinking of artesian wells are being vigorously pushed on, while a steam plough, the first it is believed in India, is now working successfully in Dharwar. Organisations for the provision of improved seed for the cotton-growers of Gujarat and Khandesh are in course of formation, while the agricultural stations which have been established in most of the districts of the Presidency are demonstrating to an yearly increasing number of cultivators, the advantages of modern methods of tillage.

It is thoroughly recognised that there is much still to be done from the practical side, as well as from the educational and scientific standpoint, to develop the agriculture of the country, but looking at the question broadly it is difficult to see how with the limitations of the Indian Budget it would have been possible to spare more money during the past few years or to utilise the funds to better advantage.

I am afraid I have detained you over long, Gentlemen, but I have learnt to regard your Chamber as a body with a deservedly high reputation for solidity of judgment and sobriety of views and

one to which Government can look for helpful criticism and sound advice. I was therefore anxious to make what return I can by taking you to the fullest possible extent into my confidence. I can only thank you once more for sparing some of your busy time to come and present me with your Address, and express my warm appreciation of the attentive hearing you have given to my remarks.

APPENDIX F.

THE FINANCE BILL, 1914.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.,
1, 2 & 3, OXFORD COURT & 97, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C., 17th July 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am requested to enclose herewith, for your information, copy of a report of the proceedings of a Deputation from the East India Section of this Chamber, which waited on Lord Crewe, at the India Office, on Saturday, July 11th, 1914, with reference to Clause 5, of the Finance Bill, 1914. I also enclose copy of a letter subsequently written to the India Office on the same subject.—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. MUSGRAVE,
Secretary.

THE FINANCE BILL.

A Deputation from the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was received at the India Office on 11th July 1914, by Lord Crewe, with reference to the effect of Clause 5 of this bill, on Anglo-Indian trade and finance.

Lord Crewe was accompanied by Mr. C. H. Roberts, Sir Thos. Holderness, Sir Matthew Nathan, Mr. Lionel Abrahams, and Mr. F. W. Newmarch.

The Deputation consisted of the following:—Mr. C. C. McLeod, Chairman of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. M. Dick, Deputy Chairman of the East India Section, Sir John Hewitt, Sir Henry Procter, Mr. H. W. Sparks and Mr. Charles E. Musgrave, Secretary of the Chamber.

Mr. C. C. McLeod spoke as follows:—

My Lord,—

1. This deputation has been nominated by the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of placing before your Lordship the views of that body concerning Section 5 of the Finance Bill 1914—views which I am permitted to state, are fully endorsed by the London Chamber of Commerce itself.

2. The procedure we have adopted in approaching your Lordship as Secretary of State for India and not the Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicates that the primary object of our mission is to show that the projected legislation deeply affects the welfare of India, rather than to dwell on the hardship it would undoubtedly entail on Investors and Traders in India individually and collectively.

3. There are no doubt occasions where the Secretary of State feels called upon to exercise special care and vigilance lest the financial proposals of the Imperial Government, should directly or indirectly imperil or cripple the finances and resources of India, or lest the British Exchequer should enrich itself at her expense, or to the detriment of Indian interests.

4. In now invoking this principle and placing it in the forefront of our representations to your Lordship, we recognise that it is incumbent on us to make good our assertion that if this Bill become law it will react adversely upon the Indian Exchequer and retard the development of India's natural wealth and staple industries.

5. We do not need to remind your Lordship of (1) representations made by me from time to time in the same capacity as I now occupy, with regard to Indian railway development being crippled for lack of available funds in the hands of the Indian

Government; (2) that to supply this and other recurring pressing wants for the general administration and development of the country, and also abnormal expenditure necessitated by the removal of the seat of Government, India requires every penny of capital and revenue she can acquire; (3) that the hoarding instinct of the Indian peoples remains firmly rooted and that for the most part they are still shy in embarking capital on or investing in any trading or industrial enterprise, especially in view of the rude shock recently caused by the wholesale failures of "Swadeshi" banks and other concerns launched with and supported by capital wholly provided by Indians themselves; (4) that throughout India, her coal and mineral wealth, her tea, jute and other industries, including cotton to a large extent, and her trade and commerce generally are not only largely started, developed and managed, but also largely financed by capital belonging to British subjects of British nationality, who from time to time are enabled to sustain the rate of progress in these directions by the aid of fresh capital, automatically created by their savings from profits and dividends, yielded by their industrial enterprises and from accretions thereto, and (5) that this source of capital is largely augmented by the practice, hitherto adopted by the East India merchants of British nationality, on the occasion of retirement or on establishing a residence in the United Kingdom, of leaving a large amount of liquid capital with their firms or in Indian banks which is available and in fact employed in financing their businesses in Indian trade and commerce and also in financing industrial and other companies under their firm's management.

6. We bring all this to mind as demonstrating the all-important factor that the surplus profits and dividends just referred to, that is, profits and dividends not remitted to or spent in Great Britain or elsewhere out of India and accretions thereto are indigenous to India and constitute a large part of the working capital that India has to rely on for the development of her mining, commercial and industrial resources. It is true that British banks, some of them with head offices in London, provided finance in the first instance, but speaking generally these banks advance funds either on the express guarantee or in reliance on the credit and financial reputation of the merchants by whom the concerns under

advances are managed, so that it is these merchants who bear not only the brunt of all risks inseparable from commercial or industrial enterprises but also, consequentially, of the income tax levied on industrial profits under the Indian Income Tax laws.

In the same connection we should state that the "outside" investor non-resident in India or unconnected with trade or commerce in India contributes but a negligible fraction towards the enormous capital already embarked in Indian commercial or industrial concerns which rarely attract him on account of a vague feeling of insecurity and the difficulty generally experienced in realising. Moreover nowadays the return on such investments is so moderate that any additional impost would scare a capitalist otherwise disposed to put surplus capital into Indian ventures. As a convincing illustration of this, I might remind your Lordship, that whilst the 3½ per cent. Government rupee paper is quoted at 4 points discount only, the sterling 3½ per cent. loans of the Government of India stand no better than 10 per cent. discount.

7. Having thus touched on certain economic conditions relevant to present purposes, I proceed to summarise the various ways in which Section 5 of the Bill adversely affects India, *viz.* :—

(*a*). Even under existing laws capital does not flow freely into India—it has to be coaxed and enticed. It is therefore manifest that the proposed additional impost on income arising from (in the words of the Bill) "securities, stocks, shares and rents" in India even though not a penny of that income be ever received in Great Britain must necessarily check the normal flow of that fresh capital into India which she so sorely needs.

(*b*). There would be a natural tendency on the part of all holders of Indian investments, save only those who (in the words of the Bill) are not British subjects and those who being British subjects are ordinarily resident in British India, to realize their Indian investments at any sacrifice and thus with buyers restricted to these two classes there would ensue a material depreciation in the market value of such securities.

(*c*). East Indian merchants, on retirement or on adopting an ordinary residence in Great Britain, would no longer leave in India their capital and savings earned in India and the natural sequel would follow that existing Indian industries would be starved and new developments retarded. The hardship to retired Indian officials who have invested their slender savings in Indian securities relying on reasonable treatment in the matter of taxation is also one that should be considered. Under the proposed section investments of this class would be subject to an income tax of about 9 per cent. (say, 6½ English and 2½ Indian).

(*d*). These consequences would necessarily entail a reduced yield to the Indian Government under its own income-tax laws and that at a time when she cannot afford to lose or forego a penny of revenue with the result that the Indian Government might be compelled to impose new taxation in other directions to make good the loss sustained as the outcome of a shortsighted policy on the part of the British Exchequer.

(*e*). The sources of income now for the first time sought to be tapped by the British Exchequer for its own benefit should be regarded as preserves and reserves sacred to the Indian Exchequer and be left intact so as to be an available means of instantly raising increased revenue in abnormal times of internal stress and trouble such as war, turbulence, famine or pestilence, for otherwise those sources of income—burdened with the income-tax imposed by the Imperial Government—could not reasonably stand the strain of enhanced impost by the Indian Government in cases of emergency.

(*f*). The very important question of Government loans in India would, in our opinion, be seriously affected. At present as your Lordship is aware the floating of Rupee 3½ per cent. loans has been most successful as the recent issue of five crores at the excellent rate of 95½ per cent. shows. It would be a difficult matter I think to float a similar loan in London at more than 88 per cent. and the removal of so much of the capital invested by Europeans in rupee loans from India as a

natural consequence of the imposition of the proposed double tax would be a serious menace to the placing of rupee loans by the Government. This factor alone would, we submit, be sufficient argument against the proposed legislation.

8. We venture to state that these considerations, judging by the Bill itself, appear to have been overlooked and justify our action in formulating and pressing them.

9. We further desire to offer certain observations of a more general nature on the provisions of Section 5 of the Bill on its anomalies and unjust incidences of taxation, namely :—

We cannot help thinking that the author of this measure must have had in view an objective wholly diverse from that which actually would be attained in the event of this Bill becoming law. If he had in mind the case of a man who had lived all his life in Britain, enjoying an income exceeding his expenditure and seeking to escape British tax on his surplus income by investing it in India or elsewhere abroad then this measure by bringing such income within the net would no doubt justly deprive such investor of an unfair immunity from taxation. But as already observed this case is not only very rare and not worth legislating for, but it is also very different from that of the man who has worked in India, made his money there and leaves his money there for the proposes of his business and to the advantage of the country. Be this as it may this is not the place or the occasion to controvert the justice or expediency of the measure viewed from such a standpoint—suffice it for us to have attempted to show that Britain's gain must mean India's loss.

10. Furthermore there is this danger to be apprehended, namely, that rather than submit to the new impost on the income of savings earned and reinvested or spent abroad and not brought into Great Britain there are persons (for the most part foreigners by extraction and only British subject by naturalization or adoption) now amenable to the existing income-tax laws in this country and now contributing large sums to the British revenues who will not

hesitate to renounce British nationality and revert to or become nominally the subjects of an alien power for the purpose of reaping the benefits of the exception contained in Section 5, whereby non-British subjects are exempt and this we do venture to predict that the loss to the British Exchequer itself will or may in the net result exceed any accretions to its revenue and India and the Colonies will thus have suffered in vain.

11. Our attention has been called to the précis of the printed proceedings of the Imperial Conference of 1911 in which at page 68 and 69 the Government of New Zealand moved a resolution in these terms: "That it is inequitable that persons resident in the United Kingdom, who, under the laws of a self-governing dependency, pay an income or other tax to the Government of such dependency, in respect of income or profits derived from the dependency, should have to pay a further tax in respect of the same income or profits to the United Kingdom; and therefore it is most desirable that imperial legislation should be introduced to remove the disability," and the Government of the Union of South Africa moved a cognate resolution in these terms:—

> "That it is desirable that an understanding be arrived at between the Imperial and Colonial Governments whereby the Imperial Exchequer, in claiming payment for income-tax on death duties, should allow a deduction for payments fairly claimed for these purposes in the Colonies."

In dealing with the New Zealand Resolution the present incumbent of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer observed: "If Companies wanted the advantage of the British market it was only fair that the British Exchequer should claim taxation in respect of that advantage" and afterwards he stated that he would consider the suggestions as to the paying the difference only between the Colonial tax and the home tax in connection with income-tax as well as death duties. Our comment on the Chancellor's remark anent wanting "the advantage of the British market" is that so far as India is concerned, however much she wants it, she does not get it to any appreciable extent, and that therefore the Chancellor's argument would seem to be pointless as regards India.

12. The tenor of these resolutions apply with redoubled force to India if only because the Colonial Governments can retaliate on the "Mother" country whereas India is in leading strings to the Imperial Government in all matters of finance seeing that her Annual Budget must be submitted to and passed by Parliament—hence whilst the relationship betwixt the Imperial Government and the Colonies is more fraternal than maternal, that which binds India to Great Britain is distinctly maternal—a relationship which casts upon the Imperial Government the duty of "Mothering" the material welfare of India as being under tutelage and subjected to parental-like control.

13. India and the Colonies alike have from time to time protested against the imposition of double income-tax on the constitutional ground that the same source of income cannot justly or lawfully be taxed twice in the Sovereign's name—thus in partial recognition of this principle the Imperial Government conceded as regards death duties, that death duty payable to the Government of India in respect of Indian assets should be deducted or allowed in assessing the death duties payable on the entire estate of a deceased person leaving assets located in India.

14. It is unthinkable that the Government should now be less generous to the living than to the dead and should contemplate imposing the full tax without allowing a rebate equal to income-tax levied by the Indian Government, but that modicum of relief would not avert the untoward consequences of this measure, for the simple reason that the balance of the impost would still constitute an intolerable burden on the sources of income in question, which from their very origin ought not to be subjected to any tax other than that necessitated by the financial needs of India herself.

15. In conclusion we may usefully refer to certain glaring anomalies which are inseparable from the whole policy of the measure, namely,—

(*a*) Under existing law the one basic test of liability to any income-tax is ordinary residence for a period of not less than six months continuously in any part of the United Kingdom—but henceforth should this measure become law such residence (the onus of proving

which lies on the Crown) will still be the test as regards all sources of income other than income arising from "securities, stocks, shares and rents" abroad, whilst the test as regards only those particular sources of income will not depend upon residence at all but will be imposed on every one who can be caught unless he can show affirmatively (the onus thus being shifted) either that he is not a British subject or being a British subject, that he is ordinarily resident in India or other British possession.

(*b*) Whilst properly and deliberately the profits of a trade or business conducted in India or elsewhere out of Great Britain are exempt as not falling within the category of "securities, stocks, shares and rents," yet, as the section is worded it would embrace such profits and gains if received in or out of India in the shape of dividends on shares held by partners in a trade or business "converted" into a *private* limited company.

(*c*) An illustration will best serve—a British subject ordinarily residing and earning his living in Hongkong and thus enjoying the protection of the British Government and its Navy and Army is exempt as to his savings, whilst a British subject—precisely similarly situated in Shanghai but without enjoying that protection is liable.

(*d*) The expression "securities" is so elastic that conceivably it might be stretched to cover interest on the kind of capital above referred to employed in fostering the trade and commerce of India.

16. Further, we urge that in these days when British subjects are keenly competing with foreign rivals for the world's trade they must lose pride of place if on the one hand their enterprise is to be shackled by repressive taxation whilst their rivals such as Germany and Japan are adopting the contrary policy of heaping subsidy upon subsidy from their respective Governments on their own traders.

17. Before and since we first approached your Lordship, the London and Provincial Press almost daily contain matter in

editorial comment and correspondence showing how widespread and profound is the alarm and dismay created by this measure on the part not only of those whose resentment may proceed from selfish motives but also from high financial authorities, who having nothing to gain or lose personally, perceive that the welfare and prosperity of India and the Colonies alike is menaced by the financial proposals now under consideration.

It only remains for us earnestly to commend these considerations to your Lordship's serious and careful attention and to request that your Lordship will use your best endeavour to have the operation of Section 5 confined to "Securities, stocks, shares and rents" in Foreign Countries so as to exempt those held in India. We tender to your Lordship the respectful thanks of the Body I have the honor to represent for according us this interview.

THE MARQUESS OF CREWE, in reply, said :—

I can assure you, Gentlemen, that I have received with the greatest attention, the very carefully drawn and most able statement of your case which you have just presented to me, and, although, of course, the whole subject is one which does not fall specially within the lines of this Department, but on the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Department, yet I fully understand how it happens having in your mind the particular case of India, you have come to this office to state all the circumstances in connection with these new proposals in the existing Finance Bill, which have a particular bearing on Indian life and Indian conditions, and which, as you believe, inflict a special hardship on India in comparison with those other parts of the Empire.

The subject divides itself into two more or less distinct heads. First, the effect of the proposed taxation upon individuals, and, secondly, the question on which you have laid emphasis, that is the effect on the economic conditions of India and on the future development of the country.

Now as to the effect upon particular individuals. This proposal in Clause 5 of the Finance Bill, deals, as you are aware, with the question of re-investment in all parts of the world, that is where a man does not send his dividends or his gains home but re-invests them in some other country, whether that country be within the

Empire or not. They do not up to the present time fall under the eyes of our Chancellor of the Exchequer, but they entirely escape his vigilant view on the subjects upon which taxation may be claimed, and in fact they escape altogether. Now, it was said in the course of the observations which have been made that the practice so far as a resident in this country is concerned of leaving dividends in some parts of the world outside England and re-investing them is a comparatively small matter, and that, if taken alone, it was not worth the attention of the Exchequer. I very much doubt whether that is a strictly accurate statement. The opinion of those well qualified by experience to speak undoubtedly differs largely as to the extent to which this particular process of taxation would go. But in the opinion of some well qualified to judge it is a very large matter indeed, and the difference which the imposition of such a tax would make to our revenue is not at all a matter which can be ignored or despised. I think it cannot be disputed that the possibility of re-investing in the main must be taken as specially affecting the wealthier members of the community. It is quite obvious that the larger a man's fortune and the greater his income, the easier it is for him to re-invest in a foreign country, or in anyone of the British dominions or in India because he has plenty of money from other sources from which his ordinary annual expenditure can be met. In this connection, I think it is necessary to call attention to what is now a generally accepted view of the manner in which it is reasonable to lay the burden of taxation on different shoulders. At one time it was assumed that only things or subjects were taxed, altogether apart from the persons who were in possession of those things. It is now a generally accepted view of our whole system of graduation and allowances to people with small incomes that the ability to bear taxation has become one of the factors to be borne in mind in imposing it. It is for that reason that this particular plan of imposing taxation on re-invested funds in this way has been devised. Of course, it is impossible to make any general observations of that kind apply to all cases, but, speaking generally, it is not merely because the possibility is confined to those who possess a margin of income, but also because the ability to re-invest in this way becomes greater and the whole thing becomes much simpler in proportion as a man's fortune grows

and becomes one of the great fortunes of the world. And that is a question in dealing with this matter of re-investments which has to be borne in mind. And now there are certain cases in which it was intimated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that no little hardship might be inflicted upon individuals. Up till now, when a man ordinarily residing abroad has come to this country for a comparatively short period—possibly for a year or two to look after the education of his children or for some other kindred purpose—all of his means have become the subject of taxation including all remittances he might have sent to this country during the period of his residence. Under the new proposals as originally framed, even although he was for all essential purposes not permanently resident in this country, he would have had to pay on his entire income, and it was pointed out to the treasury that in some cases this must work unfairly, and it is consequently now proposed that where a man is only here for a period—although it may be a considerable period—where in fact he may be regarded as being in a sense domiciled elsewhere, he would only pay subject to the same scale of charges that he is at present, and will not have to pay on his entire means.

I understand that a new clause or sub-section was handed in last night in the House of Commons, in these terms:—

> "Provided that this Section shall not apply in the case of a person who satisfies the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that he is domiciled outside the United Kingdom."

As regards the particular purpose for which you are here, it is only fair to point out that this has probably a larger reference to some other parts of the Empire than it has to India, although it cannot be altogether neglected in the case of India because I take it there are a great many people who would get the benefit of the concession if that is the proper word to use, which the Inland Revenue are now proposing to make. The effect of that is, as I have said, that double income tax would in such a case only be payable on such remittances as people have to send home. But now passing to the very large and complicated question which enters into this whole question of the equity of double income tax not only in India but other parts of the Empire, as has been

pointed out, this is by no means a new question. My impression is that it has been argued and considered and to some extent bandied backwards and forwards from the year 1894 and allusion has been made in your opening remarks to what happened at the Imperial Conference in 1911, when an expression of hope came from both New Zealand and South Africa that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be able to do something to meet what were called the inequitable adjustments as between the Home and Dominions Governments, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to consider the case. Now it is important to notice exactly what it was he promised to do. The case he promised to consider the possibility of meeting was the proposal that the country in which a person resides should receive the full rate of the duty chargeable upon the income wherever it may be and the country in which the income arises should only receive the excess, if any. Assuming that there was a 1sh. income tax in New Zealand and 1-4 income tax here, the Inland Revenue would have charged 1-4 in respect of the income arising in New Zealand and such income would be exempt from such tax in New Zealand. On the other hand, the New Zealander who invests money here would have to pay 1sh. in New Zealand and 4*d*. here that so far as this country is concerned our revenue would not be greatly affected because I am afraid it is unlikely at any rate for some time that taxation of this particular kind is likely on the whole to be on a lower scale here than in other parts of the Empire, so that our Empire would be less affected by such a provision than would be the revenue of the other parts of the Empire. I mention this because it is important to know what it was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer actually promised to consider and so far as India is concerned I think you are quite right in saying that the consideration of this particular proposal would not help us to any extent. Now on the more general question of the possibility of giving a preference to India, which is what it really comes to, I am bound to say that, sitting in this room in these surroundings and were I not to consider it in another capacity as a Member of the Government from the general point of view, I should be very glad as an individual if such a preference could be given. I honestly think that it may be argued that in certain respects, the case of India is somewhat different from that of any other part of the Empire—that like us here

and unlike other parts of the Empire—India contributes something more to the general Imperial stock, that is to say, that India does contribute a considerable part of the cost of the defence of the Empire as is seen from the Indian Army, and also it is only fair to mention the Indian Civil Service. But even granted this one has to bear in mind what would be said if such a particular preference were given to India and not to other parts of the Empire. As it happens I spent part of my official career on the opposite side of this large quadrangle at the Colonial Office and it would, I think, be obviously argued that you could not grant any particular concession of this kind to India unless you were prepared at any rate to grant it to such Colonies as Ceylon, the Strait Settlements, and the Crown Colonies in Africa and in other parts of the World. As a matter of practical politics it would not be possible to do anything of this kind if you did not do it for those parts of the Empire. Well, if you went as far as that you would be immediately confronted by a demand of a similar character from the self-governing Dominions. It is quite true as is pointed out in your Memorandum that they enjoy fiscal independence and they could retaliate upon us or they can deal with their own affair as they please, but it is evident once more as a matter of practical politics that in argument it would be said you are granting a preference to large parts of the Empire and you are inflicting an injury upon us, and is this the way to bring the Empire together, and we should have all the arguments which you can easily imagine would be used in such a case. Then you find yourselves at last having to give this particular advantage or preference to the whole of the British Empire outside this country. Then you run up against the British Taxpayer. He would say "here am I in Great Britain to a very large extent paying the expenses for many purposes of the whole of the Empire." So far as defence is concerned it is a very large proportion of course, per head of the population it is a very much larger proportion here than any other part of the Empire. We pay absolutely for the whole of the Empire, and in many other respects we have to pay into the general pool larger sums than do the individuals of any other part of the British Empire." He would say "it is not fair upon us here, in order to raise the money you require, that you

should compel the wealthy Englishman who puts his money in some such security and who does not live on it if he re-invests it he has to declare his entire income and pay upon it on the high British scale. The balance that is not forthcoming because you make this allowance in respect of securities in other parts of the Empire would have to be found somehow, and probably the only way to find it would be to put another 1*d*, or whatever the required sum might be on the general income tax to be paid over here." That is the kind of argument which the Englishman or the Scotchman or the Irishman would feel himself entitled to use if you were o engage in this particular form of Imperial Preference which he would regard as almost certain to throw an additional burden upon him. In fact the only way, I think, in which you could conduct such a system would be one which is altogether out of the question, with an Empire constituted as ourselves, you would be obliged, so to speak, to pool the whole assets of the Empire together and to equalise direct taxation throughout the whole length and breadth of the Empire. If you did that, you would be making all the better developed parts of the Empire—the Australian part and the Canadian part, the South African, and so on—you would be making them pay for the advancement of the less developed parts of the Empire and against such a system as that I venture to think that there would be not a little complaint. I remember years ago when I served in the Yeomanry that there was a definition of a charge as "being the fastest pace of the slowest horse in the squadron" and it is upon some such system that you would have to find a part of direct taxation, if you are to carry on without unfairness to one part of the Empire as against the other. Then I think it is only fair to add that the effect which you can produce by any artificial action of this kind—I use the word "artificial" not in any depreciation of your views, but because it involves a certain interference with ordinary economic conditions —the effect of giving a preference of this kind either to India or to the rest of the Empire would be, as has been pointed out, to stimulate for a time the flow of capital into that part of the Empire. There would be a tendency to invest less here and more in India or more in other parts of the Empire. If I am right in arguing that you cannot do it for one part of the Empire without

doing it for another, before very long—before any time which might be called long in the history of a nation—I take it that the conditions would tend to reproduce themselves and that as more capital is poolod in the outside part of the Empire, in the long run, and in not such a very long run either the tendency would be to make our securities here pay a somewhat higher rate of interest and those in India and other parts of the Colonies to pay a somewhat lower rate. That is I think an economic result which is quite impossible speaking generally and in the long run, to avoid.

Well Gentlemen, I am afraid I have not been able to give you a very encouraging reply. My friend, Sir Matthew Nathan has heard all that you have said and I have no doubt he will convey to the Treasury the whole gist of what has passed. I confess I can see your difficulty in dealing specially with India in this regard, for speaking now from the point of view of the Government and not from the point of view of the Secretary of State, I should not like to hold out any hopes to you that the Treasury are likely to be able to take any special steps which you would regard as particularly advantageous to Indian Traders or to Indian individuals.

I forgot to say that when you mentioned the case of the man who has served in India as a hard one, I think, that this particular case rarely arises because it is not often that an ex-official is likely to be in a position to re-invest and therefore the particular case of hardship against which you complain would not often arise.

The question of payment of double income tax after a man comes home here and settles down is one which whenever the whole question of income tax is looked into will have to be considered in relation to the entire question of double income tax on which I admit there is immense difficulty and in some cases an apparent inequity. Whether you will ever find a Treasury here that would agree to forego the whole proceeds obtainable from a system of double income tax I don't know, but it would have to be a very well furnished Treasury or one which is prepared to cut

down expenditure in a way which I am sorry we are unable to do. I think that is all I have to say gentlemen. I have endeavoured to cover most of the points which were raised and I only wish I could have given you a reply which you could have carried away with more satisfaction.

Mr. C. C. McLEOD:—My Lord, on behalf of myself and colleagues I thank you for having received us to-day and for giving us your views on the subjects brought before you. You have given us a certain amount of encouragement in the fact that you have indicated that your sympathies from an Indian point of view are with us and I have no doubt that those sympathies may be extended with some force to the Treasury if the matter comes back from them. There is one point I would like to allude to in what your Lordship said in regard to the capital that must flow into India or which has been going that way lately I think you will find is very small and very limited and I think the statement I made to-day that the increase of capital and funds in India is more due to the savings of Europeans in India is correct and I venture to state that if this double impost as announced is carried through to its full extent that the reverse will be the case

THE MARQUESS OF CREWE:—I have no information as to what amount has been taken up of the rupee loan by what may be called British money, and I don't know whether anybody has definite knowledge as to how far the large amounts that have recently been taken up in that way can be ascribed to what may be called British savings as distinct from Indian investment. I don't know whether anybody knows.

Mr. LIONEL ABRAHAMS:—I think in many cases they are taken by Banks which are largely managed by Europeans but then they sell them in smaller amounts to their customers.

Mr. C. C. McLEOD:—The rupee loan is a rather different matter that loan is dealt with very largely by speculators. Ordinarily capital that is left in India is left by individuals as Your Lordship remarked who come home and a great number of them may not live in the country. Besides these there are a great and a largely

increasing number of Europeans who are engaged in other industries such as tea, jute, cotton, etc., and we think that if this taxation is made applicable to India, these industries will be very seriously disturbed and that will further re-act upon the question of the Government being able to borrow upon less favourable terms in India compared to England as they do now. I thank you once again for the patience with which you have listened to us.

The deputation then withdrew.

Copy of rejoinder on behalf of the East India Section to the reply given by the Secretary of State to the Deputation from the Section on Saturday, 11th July 1914.

FINANCE BILL—CLAUSE 5.

SIR,—I am desired by the Chairman of the East India Section of the Chamber (Mr. C. C. McLeod) to advise you that in conjunction with his colleagues on the deputation which attended at the India Office on Saturday last, the reply of the Earl of Crewe to their representations has been carefully considered.

I am to observe that in the opinion of the deputation, His Lordship's reply would appear to be a non-possumus so far as India is concerned on the ground that the British Government could not entertain any suggestion of giving any preference in the shape of special exemption to the Indian Government and to traders or investors in India without making the same concession to the Colonial Governments and their traders and investors and that any such wholesale exemption would be resented by the British taxpayers at large, and so the representations made by the deputation were characterised as non "practical politics."

In the course of his remarks, Lord Crewe was understood to intimate that the exemption in Section 5 of the Bill as now drafted relating to ordinary residence in a British possession was intended to bear a liberal interpretation so as to embrace the case of persons who might spend more than six months a year in the United Kingdom for special purposes such as education of children.

This being so it is of the first importance to point out that as the Bill now stands even with a liberal construction of "ordinary residence," Indian interests would suffer much more than those of the colonies, because white British subjects can and do make their homes in the colonies whilst climatic, educational and other conditions of India, render it impossible for white men to settle in India and so whilst colonials for the most part merely make "trips" to Great Britain without losing that "ordinary residence" in their own homes, which attracts the benefit of the exemption, the white "Anglo Indian" is compelled to settle at home and so loses "ordinary residence" in India and, with it, the benefit of the exemption enjoyed by the colonies; hence, this Bill presses much more hardly on India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and other tropical Crown Colonies than on the Colonies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

From this standpoint, it is not correct to assume that India seeks a preference,—she only seeks equality in the sense of not being subjected to incidences of the new taxation which would not fall on the colonies.

Again Lord Crewe intimated that it was proposed to introduce an amendment whereby the exemption of "ordinary residence" was to be changed into "domiciled" in a British possession. I am asked to point out that if this be so then every Colonial would escape scot free from the operation of the Bill as every Colonial is "domiciled" in the Colony where he makes his home and India and other Crown Colonies referred to alone would be affected as no white "Anglo-Indian" is ever "domiciled" in India, the "animus revertendi" being quick within him.

I have also been requested to enclose a copy of the report of the proceedings of Saturday's (July 11th) Deputation for your use.—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. MUSGRAVE,
Secretary.

15th July 1914.

APPENDIX G-1.

INDIAN FINANCE AND CURRENCY COMMISSION.

No. 984-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Paper Currency.

SIMLA, the 22nd July 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward a copy of a circular letter No. 982-F., dated the 22nd July 1914, addressed to Local Governments regarding the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the opinion of your Chamber thereon on the lines indicated in paragraph 5 of the said letter. It will be convenient if your reply is forwarded through the Local Government, so that the latter may have the advantage of being in possession of your Chamber's views when replying to the Government of India's reference.—I have, etc.,

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 982-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Paper Currency.

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

DATED SIMLA, the 22nd July 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to address you regarding the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.

2. Previous to the appointment of the recent Commission, the problems connected with Indian currency had last been dealt with authoritatively by what is known as the "Fowler Committee" of 1898. The deliberations of that committee took place a few years after the closing of the Indian mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver, the time was transitional, and many of their recommendations were necessarily of a tentative and experimental character. The report now before the Government of India is a weighty pronouncement on the policy and the measures which have gradually been evolved in pursuance of the Fowler Committee's suggestions and as the outcome of extended practical experience in the working of a Gold Standard system. It emphatically confirms what has been the fundamental basis of the Indian currency policy of the last twenty years, namely, the maintenance of the gold value of the rupee by the restriction of rupee coinage and by the accumulation of gold reserves; and the substantive recommendations which it contains relate, accordingly, less to matters of fundamental principle than to the practical details of financial and currency administration. In view of the facts that, while some of those details are of a technical nature, others intimately affect the commercial life of the country, and that the Commission did not visit India and were only able to examine a limited number of witnesses therefrom, the Government of India consider it desirable to afford an opportunity to the local Governments and the principal commercial bodies in the country to submit an expression of opinion on any points to which they desire the special attention of the Government of India to be called, before the latter transmit to the Secretary of State their own views on those portions of the Report on which his Lordship has consulted them.

3. The Commission's recommendations are of two classes, firstly, those concerning such matters as the conduct of Indian financial administration in London, the relations of the India Office with the Bank of England, and the financial organization and procedure of the India Office; and secondly, those which more nearly concern the Government in this country. Some of the more important of this second class of questions are enumerated below:—

(1) The use of gold in internal circulation.

(2) The limit, if any, to be placed on the growth of the Gold Standard Reserve, and the questions of its location and constitution.

(3) The treatment of the Paper Currency Reserve.

(4) The question whether the Government of India should now publicly notify their readiness to sell sterling bills in India on London at the rate of 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}$ *d.* whenever they are asked to do so.

(5) The use and location of the treasury balances, and the advisability of granting loans therefrom.

(6) The desirability of increasing the amount of Government's rupee loans.

(7) The sale of Council Bills in excess of the Secretary of State's immediate requirements, or at a rate below 1*s.* 4*d.*

(8) The question of appointing a small expert body, with instructions either to pronounce definitely against the establishment of a State or Central Bank in India or to formulate a definite scheme for its establishment.

The above summary is not exhaustive, and, in particular, omits the question of the establishment of a gold mint, regarding which a separate communication is being addressed to your Government. On the other hand, it includes one or two matters such as those referred to in clauses (6) and (4) above, on which the Government of India have either taken action already or may find it convenient to do so in anticipation of the replies to the general reference which is now being made.

4. The Government of India are addressing the Presidency Banks and certain Chambers of Commerce direct and are requesting them to send their replies through the local Government. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, may also be consulted by the local Government and its views included in your reply.

5. I am to explain, in conclusion, that the Government of India do not ask for, though they in no way deprecate, an exhaustive examination of the ground covered by the Royal Commission's Report. Their object in addressing your own and other Local Governments on the subject as well as the leading commercial authorities, is, as already indicated, to obtain expressions of opinion on the particular points to which each authority addressed may have reason to attach special importance, or on which such authority may be specially competent to advise. The Government of India will be glad, also, if these opinions can be submitted without avoidable delay. The report has now been before the public for several months. It has already been closely scrutinised and widely discussed: and it is desirable to proceed to an early decision on the main issues involved. It is hoped, therefore, that the reply to this letter will be submitted not later than the 15th October next.—I have, etc.,

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 985-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Mint.

SIMLA, the 22nd July 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward a copy of a Circular letter No. 983-F., dated the 22nd July 1914, addressed to local Governments regarding the desirability of establishing a gold mint in India and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the opinion of your Chamber thereon. It will be convenient if your reply is forwarded through the local Government, so that the latter may have the advantage of being in possession of your Chamber's views when replying to the Government of India's reference.—I have, etc.,

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 983-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Mint.

All Local Governments and Administrations.

SIMLA, the 22nd July 1914.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 982-F. of to-day's date, I am directed to invite an expression of the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council, as to the desirability of establishing a gold mint in India.

2. This question came under the consideration of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, who, in paragraph 73 of their report, while expressing their inability to recommend on its merits the establishment of a gold mint, nevertheless saw no objection thereto in principle, provided that Indian sentiment genuinely demanded it, that the Government of India were prepared to incur the expense, and that the coin to be minted should be the sovereign or half-sovereign. In the opinion of the Commission the question is pre-eminently one in which Indian sentiment should prevail, and the Government of India's present enquiry is, therefore, primarily directed towards ascertaining whether there is any considerable body of Indian sentiment which desires the establishment of a mint for the coinage of sovereigns or half-sovereigns.

3. I am to enclose, for convenience of reference, an extract from the section of the Commission's Report (paragraphs 69-73) which deals with this question, and also a copy, with connected papers, of a note which was submitted to the Commission on the question of the probable cost of such a mint (paragraph 12 of Appendix VI of Appendices to the Interim Report, Volume I, page 215, with extract from Parliamentary Paper 495 of 1913). The estimate here referred to is, however, of old date and no authoritative recalculation has since been made.

4. The Government of India are addressing the Presidency Banks and certain Chambers of Commerce direct and are requesting them to send their replies through the Local Government. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, may also be consulted by the Local Government, and their views included in your reply.

5. I am to ask for the favour of a reply not later than October 15th next.—I have, etc.,

J. B. BURNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Extract from the Final Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.

* * * * *

(*b*) PROPOSED GOLD MINT FOR INDIA.

69. It will be convenient to deal at this point with the question of the opening of a mint for the coinage of gold in India. This proposal has been recommended on the ground that it would facilitate a flow of gold to India and that the mere fact of gold being coined in India would give confidence in the permanence and stability of the policy recommended by the Committee of 1898. Both these considerations have lost much of whatever weight they originally carried. Gold has flowed freely to India in recent years without this stimulus and we doubt whether any more could have been attracted by mere facilities for coinage.

70. Nor do we believe that the opening of such a mint would be of value at this date in winning public confidence in the stability of the exchange value of the rupee. This consideration had its force in 1899 and 1900, but the experience of 1907-08, the growth of the Gold Standard Reserve, and the whole trend of policy and opinion since 1898, leave no doubt as to the determination of the Government to maintain exchange, and in so far as confidence in their power to do so is lacking, it must be secured by measures which will make a real and not merely an imaginary addition to the resources available for this purpose.

71. More recently the idea of a gold mint has been pressed on the ground that it would increase the amount of gold in circulation. Even if we thought this in itself desirable, we are unable to follow the supposed connection between the end in view and the means recommended for securing it. The people of India can obtain under present conditions as much gold as they desire for currency purposes. Indeed the more usual difficulty is that gold coin is in greater abundance in the reserves than is required for internal circulation. But even if this were not so, the mere existence of a mint for the coinage of gold could not add to the amount of gold available for currency purposes, and the idea that such a mint would give India an "automatic" currency, in any sense which is not true of the existing power to import sovereigns at will, appears to us to be wholly without foundation.

72. Nor is it likely that the facilities for converting gold bullion into coin which such a mint would provide would have any appreciable effect on the amount of gold withdrawn from circulation or would encourage gold to come out of hoards in unfavourable seasons. It is quite true that at times of famine and distress gold must come out of hoards, but we see no reason for believing that the amount so forthcoming would be increased by the opening of a mint for gold. The public in any case would secure equal advantages if the Government of India were to renew the notification, withdrawn in 1906, of their readiness to receive refined gold at the Bombay Mint in exchange for notes or rupees.

73. In our opinion, if this were done, it would remove the only practical grievance which can be alleged against the present system in this respect and would render wholly unnecessary the opening of a mint for the coinage of gold. We recognise however that there is in some quarters a strong, though a by-no-means unanimous wish, that such an opening should take place. The authority of the Committee of 1898 can be cited in its support and there is said to be a strong sentiment in its favour. We find it difficult to judge accurately of the depth and extent of this feeling. For the reasons already given we do not ourselves share it and we cannot recommend on its merits the establishment of a gold mint in India. But if Indian sentiment genuinely demands it, and the Government of India are prepared to incur the expense, there is

in our opinion, no objection in principle either from the Indian or the Imperial standpoint, provided always that the coin to be minted is the sovereign (or the half-sovereign); and it is pre-eminently a question in which Indian sentiment should prevail. If, however, the final decision be against the opening of a gold mint, we recommend that the notification of the Government's readiness to receive refined gold at the Bombay mint should be renewed on suitable terms.

Extract from a note on proposals for the coinage of gold in India submitted to the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency by Mr. L. Abrahams, C. B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for India. (Appendix VI of Appendices to the interim Report—Volume I.)

* * * * * * *

12. No estimate has been framed of the cost of establishing an Indian mint for the coinage of sovereigns. An approximate statement of the staff required for a mint capable of coining £2,000,000 a year was drawn up in 1900, and will be found on pages 40 to 42 of the Parliamentary Paper. It will be seen that it includes a superior controlling staff of seven Europeans and five Indians, and a subordinate working staff of 43. The establishment charges (including contingencies and pensions) of other branch mints of similar capacity were in 1911 as follows:—.

	Coinage.	Charges.	
	£	£	
Sydney	2,645,000	15,157	(Page 127 of Report of Deputy Master of Royal Mint).
Melbourne	2,851,000	15,721	(Page 137).
Perth (excluding pensions) ..	4,438,000	20,178	(Page 151).

The Australian branch mints recover a substantial portion of their expenditure by the levy of charges for the coinage of gold as allowed by Section 11 (8) of the Coinage Act of 1870. The view that has always been taken in discussions regarding a branch mint for the coinage of gold in India has been that there should be no corresponding charge in any such mint.

Estimate of the cost of establishment required for a branch gold mint at Bombay prepared by Mr. Barton for the Royal Mint in 1900. (Extract from Parliamentary Paper 495 of 1913.)

PROPOSED SUPERIOR CONTROLLING STAFF OF BRANCH MINT, BOMBAY.

1 Deputy Master and Superintendent.

Bullion Office.

1 Accountant and Chief Clerk, who, under the supervision of the Deputy Master and Superintendent, would be responsible for the receipt and issue of gold, and for the correspondence of the Mint. —European.

2 Clerks, who would keep the books.—Natives.

1 Bullion Keeper, who, under the supervision of the Accountant and Chief Clerk, would receive the gold, and would be primarily responsible for its safe custody until delivered to the Melter, and who would personally check the alligation of the standard pots in the Bullion Office balance, and then deliver the same to the Melter at the Melting House balance in the presence of the Melter.—Native.

Melting Department.

1 Melter, who, under the supervision of the Deputy Master and Superintendent, would direct the operations of his department, and be responsible to the Deputy Master and Superintendent for the bullion in his department.—European.

1 Clerk, who would keep the books of the department.—Native.

Coining Department.

1 Superintendent Engineer of Coining Department, who, under the supervision of the Deputy Master and Superintendent, will direct the operations of rolling, adjusting, cutting, annealing and coining.—European.

1 Balance Mechanician, who, under the supervision of the Superintendent Engineer, will be responsible for the weighing by the automatic balances, and for all balances and weights in the Mint, and would take the place of the Superintendent Engineer if necessary.—European.

1 Assistant Bullion Keeper, who, under the direction of the Superintendent Engineer, and Bullion Keeper will be responsible for the bullion while in the cutting, annealing, coining, and weighing rooms, and will keep the books of the room.—Native.

1 Assistant Bullion Keeper, who, under the direction of the Superintendent Engineer, and Bullion Keeper, will be responsible for the bullion while in the rolling and adjusting room.—Native.

Assay Department.

1 Chief Assayer.
1 Assistant Assayer.

Summary.

1 Deputy Master and Superintendent.—European.
1 Accountant and Chief Clerk.—European.
1 Melter.—European.
1 Superintendent Engineer of Coining Department.—European.
1 Balance Mechanician.—European.
1 Bullion Keeper.—Native.
2 Assistant Bullion Keepers.—Natives.
2 Clerks.—Natives.
1 Chief Assayer.—European.
1 Assistant Assayer.—European.

R. B.

PROPOSED SUBORDINATE WORKING STAFF.—NATIVES.

Bullion Office.

2 Messengers.

Melting Department.

6 Furnace Men.

Coining Department.

6 Men, rolling and adjusting mills.
7 Men, cutting presses.
2 Men, washing machine.
2 Men, annealing.
2 Men, marking and weighing.
3 Men, coining presses.

1 Engine-driver.
3 Men, firemen.
1 Fitter.

Assay Department.

8 Firemen.

The above numbers of the working staff are only approximate, and would be subject to alteration at the discretion of the Deputy Master.

R. B.

List of Machines being driven by 25-horse engine.

West Coining Department.—
12 Lever coining presses.
1 Packing machine (examining coin).
1 Emery wheel (for grinding tools).

East Coining.—
7 Screw coining presses (vacuum).
1 Packing machine.

Adjusting Department.—
8 Pairs of rolls (10 inch diam.).
2 Lathes for turning punches and dies.
1 Emery wheel.

Cutting Department.—
13 Cutting presses (10 fitted with automatic feed cutting two rupees blanks at each stroke).
4 Circular files (for trimming edges of straps).

Weighing Department.—
68 Automatic weighing machines.
4 Edging machines (marking).
2 Filing machines (reducing blanks).
1 Counting machine.
1 Lathe.

Annealing Department.—
1 Emery wheel.
1 Rouleaux machine.

R. B.

Articles which could be transferred to the new branch Mint without crippling the Bombay Mint.

1 Dragbench.
1 Trial cutting press.
3 Watt's lever coining presses.
6 Automatic balances.

R. B.

No. 1071 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 10th September 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from the Finance Department of the Government of India, No. 984 F, dated 22nd July 1914, forwarding a copy of a circular letter No. 982 F, of same date, addressed to local Governments, regarding the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, I am directed to state that a Special Committee appointed by this Chamber had begun consideration of these matters, but in view of the state of affairs resulting from the European War, it has been decided to postpone further consideration for the present.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 1365—F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, the 11th September 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to my letters noted in the margin, inviting opinions on the questions arising out of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, and to say that the

(1) Letter No. 982-F, dated the 22nd July 1914.
(2) Letter No. 985-F, dated the 22nd July 1914.

suggestion has been made to the Government of India by several of the authorities consulted that it will be expedient to defer the submission of opinions until normal conditions have been re-estabished, when the various questions involved can be carefully considered in the light of the experience gained in the present crisis. The Government of India are in agreement with this view, and therefore do not now ask for the early reply which was previously requested.—I have, etc.,

E. BURDON,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX G-2.

CUTTING OF CURRENCY NOTES.

No. 1246-F.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Paper Currency.

DATED SIMLA, the 31st August 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to address you as to the desirability of taking steps to bring to an end the present practice of cutting currency notes.

2. The use of paper currency in this country has been rapidly growing in recent years, and there is no reason to doubt that this increase will continue: more particularly if it proves possible to extend the facilities afforded by the system, as for example, by the universalization of the Rs. 500 note, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, or by

the gradual increase of the number of currency centres. A number of practical questions relating to the paper currency system have thus begun to claim increased attention, and the Government of India are impressed with the necessity for removing any defects of method and procedure which are likely to hinder its growth and popularity or to entail loss to the public. Thus with a view to diminishing the possibilities of fraud, the Government of India have already under consideration the question of discontinuing the re-issue of used notes. An officer has also been deputed to England to investigate the question of the improvement of the present form and design of paper money and to study the most modern and scientific methods of defeating the counterfeiter. It is probable that a reference will shortly be made to you in this matter. The question of discouraging the cutting of notes belongs to the same group of problems, but is of sufficient importance to require separate treatment.

3. This practice, the primary object of which, as is well known is to facilitate the use of notes for remittance purposes, has been proved by the repeated experience of the Paper Currency Department to lend itself to the commisssion of fraud. The examination of divided notes also entails the expenditure of much care and time in the offices of the Department and consequent delay in encashment and inconvenience to the public. Such delay can, of course, be minimised by the employment of larger establishments than would otherwise be necessary, but it is evident that, with any considerable further development of the circulation, it must cause increasing impediments to the acceptability and smooth administration of the currency note system. It seems desirable, therefore, to take steps to discontinue a practice which, if not actually prohibited in other countries, is only recognised tacitly, because it has not reached elsewhere the dimensions prevailing in India; and though the Government of India recognise that there must be objections of a temporary nature to any change of system in this respect, they think that probably the time has come when these temporary difficulties should be faced. They would accordingly be glad to be furnished with an expression of your opinion on this general proposal. They recognise, how-

ever, that any procedure to be adopted with this end in view must be considerate and cautious, and I am to outline tentatively below the general lines on which, as at present advised, they think it might be desirable to proceed.

4. The first and obvious objection to prohibition is that it would withdraw from the public a means of remittance which is undoubtedly valued, especially in a country which is at present meagrely provided with banking facilities and where the use of the cheque as a form of currency is still restricted to a comparatively small class. As regards petty remittances, however, the system of postal insurance of notes up to a limit of value of Rs. 2,000 supplies an adequate means of remittance at a cost which is not excessive for such cases. As regards the larger transactions of trade, the Government of India's experience is that even with the universalization of notes up to and including Rs. 100, the use of notes for remittance purposes, though undoubtedly large, is not so great as was at one time anticipated. The Government already allow very considerable regular facilities for remittances at moderate rates, and though the matter is not one in which any explicit undertaking can at present be given, they look forward to extending the field of such remittances in the future as opportunity offers.

5. A further difficulty is that of bringing home effectively to the public as a whole, and particularly to that portion of the public which deals in small sums, the fact that this practice is coming to an end. If excessive notice is given, the intention announced is likely to be forgotten before the time arrives for making it operative; if moderate notice is allowed, the intended change may not be sufficiently widely known and understood. It is suggested, however, that a preliminary notice of one year will probably be as long as is desirable. It is also considered that any penalties enforced thereafter should, for some time to come at any rate, be on a strictly moderate scale. The general idea would be that during the year to which the notice extended, no penalties whatever would be imposed on the tenderer of half notes whether the notes tendered had been issued before or after the notice was first given. Thereafter, the tenderer of cut notes would have to pay penalties on some such scale as the following, the question of the

exact amounts to be fixed being, however, one of the points on which opinions are now invited :—

Rs.	5	notes ..One anna per piece.
„	10	„ ..Two annas per piece.
„	50	„ ..Three annas per piece.
„	100	notes and over ..Four annas per cent.

The scale thus fixed at the outset might afterwards be found to suffice as a permanent arrangement; or, on the other hand, after a suitable further interval, it might be desirable to make the penalties more stringent. The original scale, however, would remain in force for two or three years at any rate, and whatever further steps might be taken at a subsequent date, the Government of India do not comtemplate that a currency note should, at any time, be absolutely refused and converted into so much waste paper, merely because it has been cut.

6. I am accordingly to ask for the opinion of your Chamber on the following points :—

(1) Whether it is not desirable that the practice of cutting currency notes should be discouraged.

(2) Whether the methods above proposed for effecting this purpose are suitable, or, if not, what alternative methods are recommended.

(3) Whether the penalties suggested in paragraph 5 above are suitable.

7. I am further to explain that in any case no steps in the direction contemplated would be taken until normal conditions once more obtain in respect of trade and credit.

8. Local Governments are also being consulted on the above questions, and it will be convenient if, when replying to this letter, you will send a copy of your reply to the Government of your Province, so that the latter may be in possession of the views of your Chamber.—I have, etc.,

E. BURDON,

For Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1493 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 20th November 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Simla.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1246-F. of 31st August, and to say that it has received the careful consideration of the Committee of this Chamber.

2. The Committee regard the extended use of Paper Currency as economically sound, and are of opinion that it should be given special encouragement in this country, where the use of cheques must necessarily be restricted for a long time to come.

3. They have noted with satisfaction the rapid growth of the Paper Currency circulation in recent years, and they consider that this is largely due to the introduction of "Universal" notes, and to the facilities provided for the use of these notes as remittances.

4. They recognise that the increased obligation to encash notes which Government has accepted, and which must be accepted to a still larger extent if notes of a higher denomination are "universalised", involves the possibility of Government being put to increased expense in the movement of coin; but they are much interested to learn from paragraph 4 of your letter that the calls upon Government in this connection have not been so great as was at one time anticipated.

5. My Committee are not surprised to learn that this should be the case, as the very facts that notes were readily convertible and were available as remittances, would, in themselves, remove any anxiety on the part of holders to retain their balances in the less convenient form of coins; and the Committee are informed that in some up-country stations, Currency Notes even command a premium owing to the fact that they can be used as remittances.

6. The conclusion which the Committee feel justified in drawing from these facts is that the facilities offered for the extended use of Currency Notes as remittances have been effective in

increasing the volume of Paper Currency which has gone into, and remained in circulation; and they venture to express the opinion that such further increase as takes place will not be accompanied by anything like a proportionate increase in the demand on Government's reserves of coin.

7. The Committee are therefore averse to any restrictions being placed upon the cutting of notes for remittance purposes, and they suggest that the delay and inconvenience which are said to result from the use of divided notes, might be appreciably diminished if Government should decide to carry out the proposal which they have under consideration, of discontinuing the reissue of used notes.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX G-3.

REVENUE ADHESIVE STAMPS.

No. 625-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, the 8th April 1914.

THE CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to paragraphs 3 to 6 of your letter No. 402, dated the 17th May 1913, I am directed to point out that although the Rules under the Stamp Act did not formerly prescribe the class of stamps to be used for adhesive stamps on brokers' notes, it does not necessarily follow that such documents, to be validly stamped, must be stamped with a skeleton stamp under Rule 7. When the duty on brokers' notes was raised to two annas, Rule 14 ceased to be relevant. I am, however, to invite your attention to Resolution No. 584-F., dated the 26th March 1914, announcing the decision of the Government of India to extend the use of adhesive stamps on "Brokers' Notes" and "Agreements". The difficulty referred to in your letter no longer exists since special

adhesive stamps have now been prescribed for use on these instruments.—I have, etc.,

E. M. COOK,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 584-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Stamps.

Non-Judicial.

RESOLUTION.

DELHI, the 26th March 1914.

The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of extending the use of adhesive stamps on instruments known as "Brokers' Notes" and "Agreement or Memorandum of an Agreement," which are chargeable with stamp duty under Articles 5 (*a*) and (*b*) and 43 of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899. Under Notification No. 6364-F., dated 5th December 1910, these instruments can be stamped with adhesive stamps, provided the amount of duty does not exceed two annas; but if the duty exceeds that amount, they must either be written on stamped paper or be presented to the "proper officer" for the affixing of special adhesive labels. It has been represented that this restriction causes inconvenience to the commercial public, and after consulting the Chambers of Commerce, the Government of India have decided to extend further the use of adhesive stamps on such instruments. This decision has been given effect to in the accompanying Notification No. 583-F. of to-day's date, which permits the use of adhesive stamps. New stamps of the denominations of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 annas and one rupee have been ordered from England and will be of the same pattern as the existing "share transfer" and "foreign bill" stamps. Pending the receipt of new stamps from England, special adhesive stamps, overprinted with the words "Agreement" and "Brokers' Note", respectively, will be issued for sale to the public as a temporary measure.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps and to all Chambers of Commerce.

(With a copy of the Notification.)

Ordered also that it may be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. M. COOK,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 583-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Stamps.

Non-Judicial.

NOTIFICATION.

DELHI, the 26th March 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3632-Exc., dated the 29th June 1906, as subsequently amended, namely:—

(1) For rule 12, clause (*d*), the following shall be substituted:—

(*d*) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Articles 5 (*a*) and (*b*) and 43 of Schedule I of the Act.

(2) The following shall be added after clause (*e*) of Rule 15:—

(*f*) Instruments chargeable with stamps duty under Articles 5 (*a*) and (*b*) and 43 of Schedule I of the Act shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Agreement" and "Brokers' Note," respectively.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX G-4.

FORGED ENDORSEMENTS ON BANK DRAFTS.

No. 5/62.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
BOMBAY, 26th January 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed we beg to hand you a letter received from our Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., in reply to an enquiry of the subject of Forged Endorsement on Bank Drafts.

At present it would appear that the paying bank has to take all responsibility for payment on a forged endorsement, a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs which it seems the new Act in contemplation intends to alter, but our Solicitors point out that the wording of the new proposed section hardly affords the banker sufficient safeguard. We would accordingly suggest that your Committee bring the matter before Government giving effect to the suggestion contained in the last para. of Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co.'s letter.

Kindly return the abovementioned letter when finished with.—Yours faithfully,

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 24th January 1914.

The MANAGER, RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Forged Endorsements on Bank Drafts.

DEAR SIR,—We have to thank you for your No. 5/52 of yesterday's date enclosing copy of a translation of the document in French, which you sent to us with your No. 5/37 of the 21st instant.

The first question is whether the document is a "cheque" within the meaning of Section 6 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, or a "bill of exchange" within the definition given in Section

5 of that Act; to appreciate our remarks below we may mention that by Section 73 of the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, a "cheque" is defined as follows:—

> "A cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a banker payable "on demand.
>
> "Except as otherwise provided in this part, the provisions "of this Act applicable to a bill of exchange payable on "demand apply to a cheque";

and a "bill of exchange" is defined by Section 3(1) of the same Act, as follows:—

> "(1) A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing, "addressed by one person to another, signed by the person "giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to "pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a "sum certain in money to or to the order of a specified person "or to bearer."

In the case of the *Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd.*, vs. *Gordon* 1903, A. C. 240, amongst the various documents in dispute were 4 small drafts drawn by a country branch of the Capital and Counties Bank on its own head office, and one question involved was whether these drafts were "bills of exchange", as, if they were, they would come within the provisions of Section 60 of the English Bills of Exchange Act (which applies to "a bill payable to order on demand" and not only to a "cheque" as does Section 85 of the Indian Act) and the Bank would be protected by that Section; it was held in that case by the House of Lords that the Bank, which was both drawer and drawee of the instruments, was not entitled to treat them as "bills of exchange", as defined in Section 3 of the English Bills of Exchange Act, although a holder might sue the bank upon them, and treat them either as "bills of exchange" or "promissory notes"; in his judgment, Lord Justice Lindley said:—"An instrument on which no action can be brought by the drawer can hardly be a bill of exchange within Section 3 of the Act, whatever it may be called in ordinary talk." It was also held that the drafts were not "cheques" as defined by the English Bills of Exchange Act and so entitled to he protection afforded by Section 60 of that Act.

It would seem therefore that the document issued by your Bokhara Branch would be held by a Court in England not to be either a "bill of exchange" or a "cheque"; there seems however, to be some doubt as to whether a bank draft is a "cheque" in India as in the 5th Edition of Chalmer's Negotiable Instruments Act at p. 368, when dealing with bank drafts, it is stated:— "A bank draft, namely, an order drawn by a bank upon "another bank or upon another branch of the same bank, "directing the payment of money to a specified person, is a ""cheque" within the definition contained in Section 6 of the "Negotiable Instruments Act. Such an instrument may there- "fore, be "negotiable". When drawn upon another branch of "the same bank, it may be treated by the holder either as a "cheque or as a promissory note (Indian Act, Section 17). But "the provisions of the Act for the protection of a banker against "his customer would not apply to the case of such a bank draft, "for the legislature did not intend that a banker who draws an "order upon another branch of the same bank should be regarded "as a "customer" of that other (*Capital and Counties Bank* v. "*Gordon* (*Supra*)." The last portion of the above quotation is not very clear but as the *Capital and Counties Bank* Case is cited as the authority it would seem that the Editor of Chalmer's work is of opinion that whereas the holder can treat a draft as a "cheque" still a bank cannot do so for the purpose of claiming protection under Section 85 of the Indian Act; this appears to us to be the only way of reconciling Chalmer's work with the decision of Lord Justice Lindley, one of the greatest authorities we have had on commercial law. But even if a bank draft were a "cheque" we do not think that, as the law is at present, you would be discharged by payment in due course when the document was endorsed by any person subsequent to the "payee," as Section 85 of the Indian Act only protects the drawee of a cheque which purports to be "endorsed by or on behalf of the payee".

It may be thought somewhat strange that the House of Lords held that a bank draft was neither a "bill of exchange" nor a "cheque" but it must be remembered that the Court had no reason for straining the law on the subject as a banker in England is protected in the case of forged endorsements on a

bank draft by Section 19 of the Stamp Act, 1853 (16 and 17 Vict. c. 59) which Section has not been repealed by the English Bills of Exchange Act or any subsequent Stamp Act; that Section relates to "any draft or order drawn upon a banker for a sum of money payable to order on demand," and provides that "it shall not be incumbent on such banker to prove that such endorsement (*i. e.* of the payee), or any subsequent endorsement was made by or under the direction or authority of the person to whom the said draft or order was or is made payable either by the drawer or any endorser thereof. Referring to this provision Lord Justice Lindley in the *Capital and Counties Bank* Case said:— The only conclusion which I can draw from these enactments is that S. 19 of the Act of 1853 was purposely left unrepealed in order that it might apply to drafts or orders which did not fall within the definitions of bills of exchange or cheques in the codifying Act of 1882 (the Bills of Exchange Act)."

A bill is now pending before the Imperial Legislative Council, Section 3 of which proposes to add a second Sub-section to Section 16 of the Indian Act as follows:—

"(2). The provisions of this Act relating to a payee shall "apply with the necessary modifications to an endorsee."

The object of this amendment (adapted from Section 34 (3) of the English Bills of Exchange Act) is, doubtless, *inter alia* that Section 85 of the Indian Act shall be extended so as to include any indorsement made by a subsequent indorsee and that the same shall not be limited, as at present, to cases where a cheque "purports to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee" only; whether, if the Bill is passed into law, the extended protection will be brought about appears to us to be somewhat open to doubt as notwithstanding the existence of Section 34 (3) of the English Act (from which the abovementioned new Sub-Section (2) to S. 16 of the Indian Act is adapted) still Section 60 of the English Act (which corresponds to S. 85 of the Indian Act) specifically refers to "the indorsement of the payee *or any subsequent indorsement*" which looks as if the Legislature in England thought it was necessary, or at least advisable, to specifically refer to subsequent indorsements in Section 60 notwithstanding the provisions of

Section 34 (3) of the Act; it would seem also open to doubt as to whether the new Sub-Section would afford any protection to Bankers in the case of Bank drafts, and we should like to see Section 85 of the Indian Act amended so as to read as follows, the additions we would suggest being underlined in red:—

"85. Where a cheque, *or draft or order drawn upon a* "*banker*, payable to order purports to be indorsed by or on "behalf of the payee *or any subsequent indorsee*, the drawee is "discharged by payment in due course."—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.

TELEGRAM, dated 31st January 1914.

From—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

To—The Finance Department, Government of India, Delhi.

Committee Bombay Chamber of Commerce request that Section 85 Negotiable Intruments Act 1881 may be amended by Bill 13 of 1913 to read as follows:—Where a cheque or draft or order drawn upon a banker payable to order purports to be endorsed by or on behalf of the payee or any subsequent endorsee the drawee is discharged by payment in due course. Letter giving reasons for amendment follows.

No. 160 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 31st January 1914.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Delhi.

SIR,—I have the honour to confirm my telegram despatched to you to-day upon the subject of Bill No. 13 of 1913, as follows:—

"Committee Bombay Chamber of Commerce request that "Section 85 Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 may be amend- "ed by Bill 13 of 1913 to read as follows:—Where a cheque "or draft or order drawn upon a banker payable to order "purports to be endorsed by or on behalf of the payee or any

"subsequent endorsee the drawee is discharged by payment in "due course. Letter giving reasons for amendment follows."

and I now have the honour to state the reasons of the Committee of this Chamber for the suggested amendment to Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

2. The amendment arises out of Clause 3 of the Bill by which it is proposed to add to Section 16 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, (which for brevity's sake is referred to hereafter as "the Indian Act") a new Sub-Section in the following words :—

"(2) The provisions of this Act relating to a payee shall "apply with the necessary modifications to an endorsee."

This Sub-Section has I believe been added at the suggestion of the Committee of this Chamber contained in my letter to you No. 752 of the 29th August last, and is adapted from Section 34 (3) of the English Bills of Exchange Act 1882 (45 and 46 Vict. C. 61) (which for brevity's sake is referred to hereafter as "the English Act") and which Sub-Section is as follows :—

"(3) The provisions of this Act relating to a payee apply "with necessary modifications to an indorsee under a special "indorsement."

3. A question has been raised whether the effect of the new Sub-Section will be to extend the protection afforded by Section 85 of the Indian Act which is at present limited to cases where a cheque "purports to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee" *only* to any indorsement made by any indorsee subsequent to the payee.

4. It has been suggested that it is open to doubt whether the introduction of the Sub-Section in question will have that effect if the provisions of the English and Indian Acts on the same point are compared, for notwithstanding the existence of Sub-Section 34 (3) of the English Act from which the proposed new Sub-Section to Section 16 of the Indian Act has been adapted Section 60 of the English Act (from which Section 85 of the Indian Act was adapted) was enacted as follows :—

"60. When a Bill payable to order on demand is drawn "on a banker and the banker on whom it is drawn pays the

"Bill in good faith and in the ordinary course of business, it "is not incumbent on the banker to show that the indorse- "ment of the payee or any subsequent indorsement was made "by or under the authority of the person whose indorsement "it purports to be, and the banker is deemed to have paid the "Bill in due course although such indorsement has been "forged or made without authority."

5. It has therefore been suggested that Section 85 of the Indian Act should be amended in the manner indicated in my telegram of to-day and set out above so as to make it clear that Section 85 does afford protection to bankers in the case of any indorsement subsequent to that of the "payee."

6. It has also been suggested that Section 85 of the Indian Act does not apply to a document known as a "Banker's Draft" which is usually drawn by one branch of a Bank upon another branch of the same Bank, payable to order on demand.

7. In the case of *The Capital and Counties Bank* vs. *Gordon* (1903) A. C. 240, it was held by the House of Lords that a Draft drawn by a country branch of that Bank on its own head office could not be treated by the Bank as a "Bill of Exchange" as defined in Section 3 of the English Act, although a holder might sue the Bank upon it, and treat it either as a "Bill of Exchange" or a "Promissory Note;" it was also held, affirming the decision of the Court of Appeal (1902) 1 K. B. 242 that the Draft was not a "cheque" as defined by the English Act and so entitled to the protection afforded by Section 60 of that Act, the Bank, however in that case was held (reversing the decision of the Court of Appeal) to be protected by the provisions of Section 19 of the Stamp Act, 1853 which has never been repealed, though the remaining portions of the Act have been repealed and which Section is as follows:—

"19. Provided always, that any Draft or order drawn upon "a Banker for a sum of money payable to order on demand "which shall, when presented for payment, purport to be "indorsed by the person to whom the same shall be drawn "payable, shall be a sufficient authority to such Banker to

"pay the amount of such Draft or order to the bearer thereof "and it shall not be incumbent on such Banker to prove that "such indorsement, or any subsequent indorsement was made "by or under the direction or authority of the person to "whom the said Draft or order was or is made payable either "by the drawer or any indorser thereof."

8. If, therefore, it had not been for the provisions of Section 19 of the Stamp Act, 1843, the Capital and Counties Bank would have been held liable as they could not have claimed protection under Section 60 of the English Act.

9. The Committee of the Chamber are advised that it is doubtful whether a Banker's Draft is a "cheque" within the meaning of Section 85 of the Indian Act; it is possible that it could be treated by the holder as a "Promissory Note" under Section 17 of the Indian Act, but if the decision of the House of Lords is accepted as the law in this country, it would seem that a Banker could not claim the protection of Section 85 of the Indian Act if a Banker's Draft is neither a "cheque" nor a "Bill of Exchange."

10. The result might be that where a Bank in Bombay drew a Draft upon its Head Office in London, the Bank in London would be protected against a forged indorsement on that Draft, but if the Draft were drawn by the Head Office in London upon the Branch in Bombay, the Branch would *not* be protected against a forged indorsement on that draft, a possible inconsistency in the law of the two countries which the Committee of this Chamber consider should be remedied without delay.

11. In any event the law on the point does not seem to be as clear as it might be and as the question involved is one of considerable importance to the Banking Community, my Committee are of opinion that it is advisable that Section 85 of the Indian Act should be amended as suggested and desire to recommend that the amendment may be introduced into Bill No. 13 of 1913 accordingly.—I have, etc.,

C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.

No. 173 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 4th February 1914.

THE MANAGER, RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 26th ultimo and its enclosure, regarding forged endorsements on Bank drafts and to inform you that in accordance with your suggestion, my Committee have telegraphed to the Government of India as follows :—

"Committee Bombay Chamber of Commerce request that "section 85 Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 may be "amended by Bill 13 of 1913 to read as follows:—Where a "cheque or draft or order drawn upon a banker payable to "order purports to be endorsed by or on behalf of the payee "or any subsequent endorsee the drawee is discharged by "payment in due course. Letter giving reasons for "amendment follows."

I am to add that a letter confirming this telegram and setting forth the reasons for the suggested amendment was also duly despatched.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 1324.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
DELHI, the 14th March 1914.

THE CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am now directed to reply to your letter, dated the 31st January 1914, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, regarding the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, which was passed on the 24th

February last. In the letter under reply the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have raised two points, namely, (1) that it is doubtful whether the provisions of section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as now amended, will apply to subsequent indorsees, and (2) that by the decision in the case of *Capital Counties Bank* vs. *Gordon*, the House of Lords have rendered it doubtful whether a Banker's draft would come within the purview of that section.

2. As to the first point, the Government of India incline to the view that the Act as now amended effects all that is necessary in that it specifically provides that the provisions of the Act relating to a payee apply also to an indorsee. The second point is really outside the scope of the amending Act, which was passed merely to effect the changes in the law referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Both the points referred to in your letter have, however, been noted, and if it is found that practical difficulties or inconvenience result from the Act as amended, the matter will be further considered.—I have, etc.

W. H. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 384 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 24th March 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
Delhi.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1324, dated 14th instant, regarding the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill; and to state my Committee observe with satisfaction that the points they raised in their letter, dated 31st January last will be further considered, if it be found that practical difficulties or inconvenience result from the Act as amended. I am to add that, should occasion arise, my Committee will again address you in this matter.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-FEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX H.

RISE IN PRICES IN INDIA.

No. 1614-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Miscellaneous.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Simla, the 24th October 1914.

The rise in prices in India, though in evidence from an earlier date, began to attract general notice from about the year 1907. In 1910 the Government of India decided to undertake a full and detailed investigation of the problem, and the task was entrusted to Mr. Datta, a senior and experienced officer of the Finance Department, assisted by Mr. Findlay Shirras, late Professor of Economics of the Dacca College, and Mr. S. D. Gupta of the Finance Department. Mr. Datta was instructed to tour throughout British India, to collect and analyse the relevant statistics, to ascertain the views of both the official and non-official community and to report his conclusions to the Government of India. The specific points referred for investigation were :—

(1) What has been the actual rise in prices in India during the past fifteen years ? Has the rise affected all commodities alike or is it specially marked in the case of food grains ? Are there marked differences in respect of enhancement of prices as between different areas ?

(2) To what extent is the rise in prices due to what may be styled "world factors," and how far may it be ascribed to local conditions ?

(3) Does it appear that the rise is a permanent feature or it only temporary?

(4) If it be more or less permanent, what are its probable economic effects on the country as a whole, and on the different sections of the community?

2. Mr. Datta was placed on special duty in 1910. His report was received in 1913, and the complete subsidiary volumes of statistics, on which it is based, were finally ready by April 1914. The Government of India desire to place on record their appreciation of the care and industry which Mr. Datta and his Assistants brought to bear on their arduous task. The report, with its statistical appendices, constitutes an almost complete survey of the progress achieved during the past 22 years. It brings together and exhibits the inter-relation of a mass of statistical material drawn from a wide variety of sources, and illustrating the many-sided evolution of the country. Whatever view may be taken of the conclusions reached in regard to individual issues arising out of the terms of reference—some of which inevitably involve controversial points of economic theory—the report as a whole must be recognised as a very valuable contribution to the recent Economic and Financial History of India.

General course of prices.

3. The general course of prices is indicated in the following table, taken from page 29 of the report, which exhibits the variations in average wholesale* rupee prices, during the years 1890 to 1912, of different groups of articles, for the 24 more or less homogeneous economic circles, into which, for the reasons noted in Chapter II of the report, Mr. Datta, has divided India exclusive of Burma and the Native States. The figure 100 represents in this table the average wholesale price, of each group of commodities for the years 1890 to 1894, which have been selected by Mr. Datta as the standard or basic period for the purpose of estimating the fluctuations in the price level; and the prices of each group in the different years are accordingly shown as percentages of this figure.

* Wholesale prices have been used for the reasons noted by Mr. Datta on page 29 of the report, *viz.*, that they are more sensitive than retail prices in reflecting industrial and trade conditions, and that retail prices in India correspond in their movemen generally with wholesale prices, because the cost of retailing is extremely small.

Years.	Food grains—Cereals.	Food grains—Pulses.	Sugars.	Tea and Coffee.	Other articles of food.	Oilseeds, oils and oilcake.	Textiles—Jute.	Textiles—Cotton.	Other textiles.	Hides and skins.	Metals.	Other raw and manufactured articles.	Building materials.	General average.
1890.. ..	98	97	99	95	99	97	92	102	101	95	98	100	99	97
1891.. ..	99	100	100	94	97	98	94	96	97	95	98	98	99	98
1892.. ..	110	107	98	103	101	101	105	95	95	96	100	99	99	103
1893.. ..	103	101	102	98	103	104	103	105	104	105	100	102	101	102
1894.. ..	95	95	101	110	100	100	106	102	103	109	104	101	103	100
1895.. ..	94	102	98	100	94	104	103	102	99	120	105	106	104	101
1896.. ..	109	114	98	94	99	109	104	102	92	111	104	108	107	106
1897.. ..	148	159	101	83	110	114	92	98	88	109	105	103	109	121
1898.. ..	109	115	100	78	110	101	89	91	84	118	106	101	112	106
1899.. ..	100	102	97	71	109	101	97	87	94	124	122	103	118	104
1900.. ..	134	139	104	67	120	122	109	103	88	115	137	112	116	122
1901... ..	116	130	101	66	117	118	101	104	83	118	121	107	118	116
1902.. ..	109	116	91	65	108	114	95	102	84	126	116	104	120	111
1903.. ..	101	106	92	66	106	100	103	106	93	136	116	106	122	107
1904.. ..	97	99	96	65	106	95	109	121	91	141	113	110	125	106
1905.. ..	112	115	105	65	115	112	127	113	98	148	115	112	128	116
1906.. ..	132	140	99	65	124	132	157	121	98	164	126	118	131	129
1907.. ..	139	147	99	72	125	141	154	123	102	161	137	123	134	133
1908.. ..	168	179	106	68	124	145	119	121	86	150	121	122	136	143
1909.. ..	146	148	109	71	124	131	111	119	93	152	116	122	138	133
1910.. ..	127	124	112	79	130	143	119	141	96	164	118	127	142	132
1911.. ..	126	122	109	83	133	149	144	145	95	159	119	126	146	134
1912.. ..	143	141	111	85	136	156	160	137	98	172	128	132	149	141

4. It will be seen from the above table that—

(1) Apart from a slight rise in 1892-1893, the price level was fairly steady from 1890 to 1895. With a severe famine prevailing over a large part of India, the general index number rose to 106 in 1896 and 121 in 1897. The rise was practically confined to food grains, other articles of food and oilseeds. Agricultural conditions were generally favourable in the two following years.

and food grains fell to about the level of the basic period. Ther was a considerable rise, however, under hides and skins, metals, and building materials, and the general level stood at 106 in 1898 and at 104 in 1899.

(2) With the advent of famine conditions in Northern India, the Central Provinces and Bombay, the general price level rose again in 1900 to 122. The proportionate increase was greatest under food grains and oilseeds, but was shared by almost all classes of commodities. In the following three years, the prices of food grains and oilseeds fell rapidly, the index numbers for 1904 being lower than the average of the basic period. Hides and skins and building materials continued to rise. The price of textiles (cotton) rose to 121 in 1904; and that of textiles (jute), after a fall in 1901-1903, to 109. The general level stood in 1904 at about the average of the years 1898-1899.

(3) From 1905 to 1908 prices rose rapidly and continuously. The general level rose to 116 in 1905, to 129 in 1906, and 133 in 1907. The highest point (143) was reached in 1908, when famine conditions prevailed in Northern India. The general average fell in the next 3 years, but that for 1912 was only slightly below the figure of 1908. The rise during this period extended to almost every kind of commodities.

Particular commodities.

5. The table on page 30 of the report, exhibiting the quinquennial average index numbers of wholesale (rupee) prices, indicates that the increase in prices in the years 1908-1912 has been most marked in the case of hides and skins, oilseeds, food grains, and building materials, which have risen 40 per cent. or more above the level of the basic period 1890 to 1894. The quinquennium 1908-1912 includes, however, the famine year 1908 and does not therefore accurately represent the proportionate rise in the various classes of commodities. A better index is the average of the triennium 1910-1912. During these years the proportionate increase as compared with the basic period has been greatest in the case of hides and skins (65 per cent.); raw cotton (58); raw jute (58); oilseeds (49); building materials (45). Food grains have risen 30 per cent. cotton manufactures 31 per cent., and metals 22 per cent.

Local variations.

6. The report analyses in some detail the local variations in the price level. Comparing the general average of prices in the years 1910-1912 with those for the basic period, the smallest increases (under 33 per cent.) are shown by the ports (except Karachi) and in Assam, where prices in the earlier years were somewhat above the general level. The rise has been greatest (38 per cent. and over) in Karachi, parts of Madras, Berar, Sind, the Bombay Deccan and the Punjab. In the quinquennium 1908-1912 the increase has been most marked, (40 per cent. and over) in Karachi, Bundelkhand, Berar, Sind, South Madras, the north and west of the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan; and has been lowest (below 35 per cent.) in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and in Assam. The variations reflect, it is clear, the agricultural conditions obtaining in the different circles during the years selected for comparison with the basic period. Taken as a whole, the provincial statistics illustrate strikingly the extent to which the development of communications has tended to equalise prices throughout the country.

Causes of the rise.

7. Mr. Datta traces the rise in prices above analysed in part to causes peculiar to India, and in part to causes which have influenced the price level throughout the world. Under the former head the causes suggested are a comparative shortage throughout the period under enquiry in the production of food stuffs, the increased demand for India's food products and raw materials, both in India itself and in world markets, the development of communications internal and external, the decrease in the cost of transport, and the growth of banking and monetary facilities. Under the head of world influences he distinguishes the increased supply of gold, the development of credit, the destruction of wealth in recent wars, and the expenditure on armaments. In Mr. Datta's view, it is in the combined action of these numerous factors that the explanation of the great rise in Indian price levels is to be found.

8. As will be shown later, the relative importance of causes which may be classed as peculiar to India, and of causes which

fall rather under the head of world influences, has varied greatly in the course of the years under review; and the latter have been on the whole the dominant factor in the upward movement of Indian prices. This movement has, nevertheless, been conditioned throughout by developments of an internal order, and amongst these Mr. Datta justly selects for special mention the great expansion of communications. As shown in the tables on pages 78, 79 and 82 of the report, between 1890 and 1912, the mileage of Indian railways rose from 15,865 to 31,981, the passenger and goods traffic more than trebled, and freight charges fell on the average by 28 per cent. During the same period the length of metalled roads increased from 36,400 to 51,900. This development in the means of communication, apart from its levelling effect already referred to, has brought all parts of the country into much closer touch with foreign markets, and has thus immensely facilitated and enhanced the influence in the direction of a rise which, as will be brought out further on, these markets have exercised on Indian prices.

9. Another factor of smaller, though still considerable, efficacy has been the improvement in banking and monetary facilities. Relatively to the immense developments in western countries, the Indian banking system is still in its infancy. Remarkable progress has nevertheless been made of late. As indicated in paragraphs 214 to 218 of the report, the paid up capital and reserves of the Presidency and major joint stock banks (excluding the exchange banks) increased by 55·7 per cent. during the decade ending 1911. Private deposits available for commercial enterprise in the Presidency and joint stock banks, including exchange banks, rose from an average of about 26 crores in the five years 1890 to 1894, to an average of 61 in the quinquennium 1905 to 1909 and of 83 in the years 1910 and 1911. The increase has been exceptionally rapid since 1900. The deposits, which in that year amounted to 31 crores, rose to 51 crores in 1905, 73 in 1909, 82 in 1910, and 85 in 1911. Again, between 1890 and 1912 the value of the cheques cleared at the clearing houses in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras increased from 138 to 517 crores. There can be no doubt that, as observed by Mr. Datta (page 83, paragraph 214, of the report), the extended use of credit has had an important effect on prices.

10. A still greater influence has been attributed in some quarters to the large additions which, as shown in the table on page 90 of the report, were made to the monetary circulation, during the years 1903-04 to 1907-08, by the coinage of new rupees. It has been suggested that these additions were excessive, and in the long run largely contributed to, if they did not wholly cause, the exceptionally great rise in Indian prices. The facts set forth on pages 88 to 94 of the report indicate what little foundation there is for this suggestion. As shown on page 88 (paragraph 229), whenever the Government of India have coined more rupees, they have been compelled to do so by the depletion of their reserves, due to the demands of trade. In 1902-03 the percentage of the rupees held in the currency reserve to the total circulation of currency notes was 30·6; in 1903-04, 30; in 1904-05, 28·7; in 1905-06, 30·4; in 1906-07, 29·2; while in 1911-12, when coinage was again resumed, after having been in abeyance for some years, it fell to 25·1. Moreover, as Mr. Datta has clearly brought out on pages 91-92 (paragraphs 233 and 234), whilst the volume of metallic currency has expanded greatly since the year 1890, there is nothing to indicate that the increase has been larger than what has been required by the growth of business transactions. As far as can be judged from the suggestive statistics (page 93, paragraph 234) in which Mr. Datta has collated the leading data relating to external and internal trade, railway traffic, post office and treasury transactions, the capital of joint stock companies, the consumption of rice, wheat and coal, and the production of jute and cotton, the expansion of business as a whole has probably been more rapid than that of the metallic currency.

The Indian currency system of to-day is, in fact, as Mr. Datta brings out (page 88, paragraph 228), really quite as automatic as it was previous to the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver. Additions to the rupee coinage are determined by the needs of the trade of the country, and the action of the Government is confined to fixing the amount of fresh coinage which it is desirable to undertake at any particular moment. If its action should prove inadequate, trade demands will force on further coinage; if it should be excessive, the surplus rupees simply lie in

the currency reserves till called forth by further trade demands. A rise in prices which is not the result of a diminished supply of commodities must necessarily be attended by an increase in the volume of currency. Both facts are different sides of one and the same phenomenon. But the suggestion above referred to reverses the true order of causation. It has been the increased demand for Indian commodities and the rise in prices resulting, as will be shown later, therefrom, which has necessitated the increased coinage of rupees.

11. Amongst the other possible causes of a rise in prices which are grouped as peculiar to India, Mr. Datta devotes special attention to the interesting, but difficult, problem of the relation between the supply of food stuffs and the demand for food as measured by the growth of population. The conclusions he arrived at may best be presented in his own words: "Considering the growth of the population and the increase in the external demand," he observes on page 61, paragraph 156, "the supply has been short during the greater part of the period embraced in the enquiry. The demand for both internal consumption and exports having increased at a quicker rate than the production of food grains, it is only natural that the general level of prices of food grains over a series of years would rise, although in a particularly favourable year it might have fallen to some extent. The food supply in India, compared with the demand, both internal and external, reached its lowest level in the quinquennium 1905-09, and this shortage of supply has doubtless contributed, in no small measure, to the unusual rise in prices during that quinquennium." And in the final chapter of the report, summing up the causes of the increase in the price level, he states that "in recent years the production of food grains has not been keeping pace with population. This would explain the almost continuous rise in the price of food grains" (page 188, paragraph 453). This result is attributed in part to unfavourable seasons, and in part to the failure of the area under cultivation to expand *pari passu* with the population; and on pages 64 to 66 (paragraphs 169 to 175), it is suggested that the substitution of non-food for food crops has to some extent been responsible for the latter circumstance.

12. It is evident that Mr. Datta intended these generalisations to be treated as qualified by his remarks elsewhere on the effect of the extended cultivation of non-food crops, and of the increased external demand for India's food products. Thus, on page 66 of the report, he observes that the total area which commercial crops have occupied at the expense of food grains is very small compared with the total area under cultivation of the latter, and consequently the effect of this substitution could not have been very great; and on page 96 (paragraph 240) in discussing the imposition of an export duty on food grains, he points out that the proportion of exports to the total production is ordinarily very low, not rising even in exceptionally favourable years much above 4 per cent. An even more important qualification is supplied by his confident and evidently well-founded conclusions—to which fuller reference will be made below—as to the generally beneficial effect of the rise in prices. The whole question, however, is one of much obscurity, and it may be convenient to bring together the leading data bearing on the problem.

13. Mr. Datta's main statistical results, as far as this question is concerned, are presented in the following table (page 58, paragraph 145), which compares the growth in population with that in the area under cultivation, and in the production of food grains. The figures have reference to the official year ending on the 31st March, and the average of the first quinquennium is denoted by the figure 100, the figures for the years which follow being expressed as percentages of this.

	Average of the quinquennium 1890-91 to 1894-95.	Average of the quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-00.	Average of the quinquennium 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average of the quinquennium 1905-06 to 1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Population	100	101·6	103·7	105·7	107·8	108·4
Total area under cultivation.	100	98	103	105	108	106
Area under food grains ..	100	96	101	102	106	103
Production of food grains.	100	98	105	99	113	109

As Mr. Datta, however, is careful to point out—page 54 (paragraph 134) and page 226 (Appendix D, paragraph 11)—the data from which this table has been constructed are, with the exception of the population statistics, largely conjectural and uncertain. For the immense areas of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, for about one-third of the Madras Presidency, for the hill tracts in the United Provinces, and in Assam—and, it may be added, for the Native States, which, though excluded by Mr. Datta, cannot legitimately be ruled out of account—neither the area under cultivation nor the area under food grains is known with any accuracy; and for such areas Mr. Datta had no alternative but to base his statistics of cultivation on more or less arbitrary assumptions. Further attempts to estimate the total outturn of agricultural produce, even when the area is definitely ascertainable, are beset with insuperable difficulties. The normal yields per acre, the foundation of all such estimates, are notoriously untrustworthy. These yields have been revised from time to time —there has been some revision even since Mr. Datta's report was written—but the figures are still far from satisfactory, and the Government of India have had for some time under consideration the substitution of a more reliable agency for the conduct of the investigations from which the yields are ultimately derived. The remaining factor in the calculation, the percentage of the yearly outturn to the normal, is a still more uncertain quantity, resting as it does on district returns, which are little more than loose conjectures, vitiated in particular by a distinct bias in the direction of under-estimation. Finally, the whole mass of material, comprising elements of every degree of validity, has to be reduced by a complicated process of averaging and weighting, and it is evident from a study of the detailed results that here, too, considerable further difficulty has been experienced and divergent methods employed.

In such conditions, the sounder course from the statistical standpoint is to dispense with the superficial and misleading appearance of completeness, and to consider what inferences are suggested by a less ambitious enquiry, which confines itself to the more trustworthy of the available statistics.

14. The following table shows the total acreage under cultivation and the population during the period 1890 to 1912, in the tracts for which relatively accurate returns are procurable, *viz.*, parts of Assam, the United Provinces exclusive of the hill districts, the Central Provinces and Berar, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and the Bombay Presidency*.

	Average of the quinquennium 1890-91 to 1894-95.	Average of the quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-00.	Average of the quinquennium 1900-01 to 1904-05.	Average of the quinquennium 1905-06 to 1909-10.	Average of 1910-11 to 1911-12.
Area under cultivation in acres	123,480,000	115,352,000	126,217,000	130,253,000	132,018,000
Index No.	100	93·4	102·2	105·5	106·9
Population .. .	99,649,000	100,029,000	101,008,000	102,383,000	103,018,000
Index No.	100	100·4	101·4	102·7	103·4

Except during the quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-1900, the figures for which reflect the results of repeated and severe famines, the area under cultivation has expanded more rapidly than the population.

15. The area under food grains during the same period was as follows :—

	Average of 1890-91 to 1894-95.	Average of 1895-96 to 1899-00.	Average of 1900-01 to 1904-05.	Average of 1905-06 to 1909-10.	Average of 1910-11 to 1911-12.
Area in acres	101,121,000	93,978,000	101,213,000	103,055,000	103,332,000
Index No.	100	92·9	100·1	101·9	102·2
Population	99,649,000	100,029,000	101,008,000	102,383,000	103,018,000
Index No.	100	100·4	101·4	102·7	103·4

* (1) No figures have been included for the Madras Presidency. In one-third of that Presidency, as explained in paragraph 13, no accurate data are available. For the remaining two-thirds, or thereabouts, the figures are sufficiently correct for each year taken by itself, but cannot be used for the purpose of a comparison extending over a series of years, owing to the gradual extension of the reliable statistics, which is due mainly to progress of statistical work in respect of proprietary villages.

(2) Certain small areas in the Bombay Presidency, for which statistics are not available in all the quinquennia, have been omitted. A corresponding deduction has been made in the population figures.

(3) The figures of population in the different quinquennia have been calculated by the method of interpolation on the assumption of equal annual increments.

Excluding again the famine quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-1900, this table exhibits an almost precise parallelism between growth of population and extension of food cultivation; and the only interpretation which the figures can bear is that the correspondence between the two has been substantially maintained.

16. These figures, can, however, be supplemented to some extent. As already explained, it is idle to attempt any exact estimate of the yield of any given acreage—and without such exactitude, no further progress can be made on purely statistical lines, when a fractional discrepancy only remains to be dealt with. But it is known that the cultivated area at the close of the period under review included irrigated land to a considerably greater extent than at the outset, and the consequent improvement of outturn and increased certainty of securing it, must have more than counterbalanced any slight defect in area as compared with population, if indeed any such defect has existed. The statistics bearing on this subject, which have been extracted from the records of the Irrigation Department, are tabulated below.

Area in acres irrigated from State-owned sources.

Average of triennium.							
1890-91 to 1892-93	1893-94 to 1895-96.	1896-97 to 1898-99.	1899-00 to 1901-02.	1902-03 to 1904-05.	1905-06 to 1907-08.	1908-09 to 1910-11.	Average of 1911-12 to 1912-13
7,580,884	7,601,620	10,675,722	11,543,631	12,156,391	13,755,121	13,780,891	14,441,922

Area and outturn, moreover, are not the only factors involved. An additional factor of crucial importance is the great development of communications already referred to, and its incalculable effect in enhancing the "efficiency" of any given aggregate of food production. This principle, which is a truism of famine policy, is also applicable to the conditions of supply in normal years, and its bearing on the question of food supply must not be overlooked.

17. As applied to a country like India, which has the world's supplies to draw upon, the conception of an absolute shortage, which appears to underlie Mr. Datta's whole treatment of the subject, can have no valid significance. The real problem as regards a country so situated is obviously to determine whether the purchasing power of the people generally has increased. If that has been demonstrated in the case of India, as Mr. Datta affirms, it may be confidently inferred that the Indian community has continued to provide itself, to an at least equal extent, with the necessaries of life, which constitute its first requirement. In this connection a very relevant consideration is that brought out by Mr. Datta on page 189 (paragraph 455), *viz.*, that "India has now to part with much less of her produce to meet her foreign obligations for the simple reason that her produce has risen in value in European markets." In virtue of this rise India has been in an exceptionally favourable position for procuring from outside sources such additional supplies of food as she may have needed; though the statistics of imports of food-grains on page 97 of the report do not indicate that in fact the internal supply has required to be supplemented in any markedly increased degree. The statistical study of food production, in short, while it has a certain value as suggesting a test by which to qualify conclusions independently obtained, cannot stand alone. In so far, however, as they admit of separate formulation, the following appear to the Government of India to be the principal inferences which can fairly be drawn from this branch of Mr. Datta's enquiries.

18. In the first place, strictly speaking, there has been no substitution of non-food for food crops in the country as a whole. The food cultivation area has grown, though the area under commercial crops has increased in a higher proportion; and the more rapid expansion of the cultivation of jute and cotton in certain areas cannot, in view of the very small proportion of the total area which these crops occupy, have exercised any appreciable influence on the general level of food prices.

Secondly, so far as trustworthy statistical evidence is available, it would appear that the area under food crops has increased in almost exact correspondence with the growth of population—a fact

which must be held to imply the production on the average of a relatively larger and more efficient food supply, in view of the large extension of irrigation and transport facilities. The statistical data relating to acreage under food crops do not, however, cover the whole ground, as information is admittedly wanting for large areas; and, partly for this reason, and partly owing to the defective character of the information available regarding the other factors involved, no really reliable estimate of the outturn during the period under review can be framed.

Thirdly, as regards export of food-grains, Mr. Datta has clearly brought out (pages 96-97, paragraph 240) the relative insignificance of the proportion between food exports and food production.

Finally, analysis of the general statistics in regard to the increase of prices elicits the very significant point that there was no sustained upward movement of food prices till after 1904. Even in 1899, very shortly after a large temporary increase definitely attributable to failure of the rains, food prices had reverted to practically the level of the basic period 1890-1894; and in 1904 they fell below it. The causes of the rapid and sustained rise subsequent to this year, which is even more conspicuous in the case of a number of other commodities, must be sought for in a different and independent group of circumstances.

19. The point last mentioned leads up to a distinction, the fundamental importance of which, though not entirely unrecognised in the report, has been overshadowed in the attempt to deal with the question of food prices as a self-contained problem. The essential fact which emerges from Mr. Datta's enquiry, is the division of the history of Indian prices since 1890 into two well marked periods dominated on the whole by widely different conditions. From 1890 to 1904 internal conditions were the principal factors in the determination of the price level. Prices rose and fell in the main in accordance with changes in the agricultural conditions from year to year. The only articles which show a continued rise during this period are hides and skins, the prices of which are governed by those prevailing in the world markets; building materials; and after 1897, metals. With these

exceptions, the only indication of a permanent upward tendency in prices is the increase in the prices of exports from 1900-1901, which affected to some extent the general level in that and the four following years. Whilst the volume of export trade expanded slowly between 1890-1891 and 1899-1900, the average prices of Indian exports, as shown on pages 137-138 (paragraph 334) of the report, were lower in the quinquennium 1895-1896 to 1899-1900 than in the preceding five years. There are signs in the general foreign price level, the statistics regarding which are exhibited in the table on page 48, of an upward movement after 1896, but the advance shown, apart from the exceptional year 1900, was not very marked in most countries nor does it appear to have exercised any considerable influence on Indian prices till some years after the opening of the new century.

20. With the year 1905 Indian prices entered upon a new phase. Prices rose rapidly to unprecedented heights, and so far there is nothing to suggest the probability of a reversion to the levels of former years. The explanation of this remarkable phenomenon cannot be found in changes of an internal nature; and examination of the statistics of prices in other countries indicates clearly that the increase in Indian prices has been broadly synchronous with a general upward movement in price levels throughout the world, and that its origin must accordingly be sought in causes more or less common to the whole civilised world. In the United Kingdom prices, taking the average of the *Economist's* and Sauerbeck's index numbers, rose between 1903 and 1912, 25 points; in Germany between 1902 and 1911, 35 points; in Italy between 1902 and 1911, 21 points; in Belgium between 1897 and 1911, 27 points; and in the United States between 1899 and 1912, 33 points. As to the precise causes responsible for this phenomenon economic authorities are not as yet completely agreed but the worldwide character of the rise, and the broad parallelism between this and the upward movement of Indian prices since 1904, are indisputable.

21. The influence on the Indian price level of this notable change in world prices can be traced clearly in the statistics of foreign trade. As indicated above, the average price of exports

rose to some extent between 1900-1901 and 1904-1905. But from 1905-1906 onwards the increase has been altogether unprecedented. As shown in the table on page 138 of the report, during the quinquennium 1905-1906 to 1909-1910, the value of Indian exports* exceeded by rather more than 116·6 crores, or an annual average of 23⅓ crores, the value which would have been represented by the same quantities dealt with at the average rates prevailing during the basic period. In 1910-1911 and 1911-1912 the difference in value was even greater, being 42·12 and 48·58 crores respectively. Of these increases, cotton contributed† about 22 per cent., jute about 28 per cent., hides and skins about 9 per cent., seeds about 13 per cent., and grains and pulses about 9 per cent. It is to this immensely enhanced demand for Indian commodities of export that the relatively larger rise in the Indian price level as compared with that of other countries is probably to be attributed. While the rise since 1904 in the prices of imports, which reflect more accurately than exports the general course of world prices, has been considerable and has assisted materially to raise the Indian level, it has been proportionately much smaller than in the case of exports.

Economic effects.

22. The social effects of the rise in prices during recent years have been the theme of much discussion in every country. As regards India Mr. Datta's conclusion, as already stated, is that on the whole they have been beneficial. His views on this aspect of the enquiry are summarised in the following extracts from pages 184-186 and 189 of the report.

> "There has undoubtedly been a real progress, an increase of wealth and a general diffusion of it, in consequence of an increase in the profits of agriculture, and a remarkable increase in wages greater than the cost of living in almost all parts of India during the period of rising prices. There has indeed been a very great increase

* As explained by Mr. Datta on page 139 of the report, the table on page 138 represents the values declared and calculated, of about 99 per cent. of the exports, because it was not possible to ascertain the quantities of exports in the case of the remainder.

† For the reason given in the preceding note, the percentages cannot be calculated with absolute accuracy. The margin of error, however, is insignificant.

in the annual income of India. Dr. Marshall defines a country's income as 'the net aggregate of commodities and capital, material and immaterial, including services, produced annually by the labour of the country acting upon its natural resources.' It is beyond all doubt that in recent years there has taken place with the development of the resources of the country and the growth of enterprise on the part of the community as a whole, a very considerable increase in this annual income." (Page 184, paragraph 439.)

"The standard of living amongst all classes of the population, especially among landholders, traders and ryots, has increased very considerably in recent years, and extravagance on occasions of marriage and other social ceremonies has seriously increased. The average villager lives in a better house and eats better food than did his father; brass and other metal vessels have taken the place of coarse earthenware, and the clothing of his family in quality and quantity has improved. We may also say that the increase in passenger miles travelled predicates the existence of spare money to pay for railway fares." (Page 185, paragraph 443.)

"The wage-earners of all classes and in all circles have secured an increase in wages commensurate with the rise in the cost of living. The only exceptions are domestic servants in cities and other urban areas in a few circles, and wage earners employed in some industries." (Page 186, paragraph 445.)

"Landlords have, except in some special areas, received increased cash rents, cultivators increased profits from agriculture, and wage earners generally have gained in consequence of their wages having increased more than prices. It is only persons on fixed salaries or dependent on income from securities and shares, and professional men who live upon customary fees, who have suffered from the rise in prices, as their income, not being at all elastic, has not risen sufficiently to

meet the increased cost of living. The effects on the different sections of the community in different areas have been in the same direction and differ only in degree." (Page 189, paragraph 455.)

23. That there has been during the last 20 years a remarkable growth in the general prosperity of India is a fact recognised by all impartial observers, and testified to by all the available statistical evidence. The volume of foreign trade has grown enormously. The quantities of goods carried by rail rose from 23 million tons in 1890 to 48 million in 1903, and 71 million in 1911. The number of passengers by rail increased from 114 million in 1890 to 210 million in 1903, and 390 million in 1911. The value of money orders issued rose from 16·4 crores in 1890-91 to 32·1 in 1903-04, and 48·7 in 1911-12; and the fresh deposits in Saving Banks from 2·68 crores in 1890-91 to 4·66 in 1903-04, and 8·28 in 1911-12. The absorption of gold has been of late on an unparalleled scale, amounting between 1900 and 1911 to no less than 116 million sterling, as against 27 million sterling in the preceding 12 years. Great strides have been made in the manufacturing and mining industries. The number of looms and spindles rose, between 1903-04 and 1911-12, in cotton mills from 41,977 and 4,900,106, respectively, to 81,899, and 6,040,760; in jute mills from 18,400 and 376,718 to 32,927 and 677,519; and in woollen mills from 633 and 23,806 to 772 and 29,369; whilst the production of coal has about doubled since 1901. But the most striking evidence perhaps of the improving condition of the people is to be found in the statistics of the import of articles of luxury and convenience such as kerosine oil, apparel, boots and shoes, matches and soap, which increased by 26 per cent. between the basic period 1890-94 and 1903-04; and by 74 per cent. between the latter year and 1911-12. On all sides there are indications of a higher standard of living.

24. That the rise in prices has contributed to this result is indicated both by the comparatively more rapid expansion under the heads above mentioned since 1904, and by analysis of the statistics of foreign trade. A country necessarily benefits by any special demand for its exports, and as has been shown, the

demand for Indian exports has expanded immensely since 1904-1905. Against the gain in this direction has to be set the increased cost which India has had to pay for her imports; but Mr. Datta estimates (pages 138-139, paragraphs 335 and 336 of the report) that, allowing for the increase in the cost of imports, the annual gain to India through the enhanced prices obtained for her exports amounted during 1900-1901 to 1904-05 to 3·1 crores, during 1905-06 to 1909-10 to 14·7 crores, and during 1910-11 and 1911-12 to no less than 34·2 crores. It is impossible in the face of these figures to doubt that India as a whole has benefited by the rise in the price level since 1904. It is a matter of greater difficulty to measure the resulting gain or loss to different sections of the community. Adequate data do not in fact exist for any precise and minute measurement of changes in real income or real earnings. Comparison between the prices of goods produced or wages earned, and the prices of goods most commonly consumed, furnishes, however, a rough index of the effects of the rise in prices on the various classes.

25. The most important section of the community are the cultivators, who comprise, according to the census of 1911, (Volume I, Part II, Table XV) more than half the total population. As a rule cultivators grow their own food, and to ascertain therefore the changes in their real income resulting from the rise in prices, comparison has to be made between their expenditure as measured by their payments for rents or land revenue, wages and commodities purchased, and their income as measured by the prices secured for produce sold. The general conclusion to be drawn from this comparison is unmistakable. On the income side, in the quinquennium 1908-1912, the wholesale price of raw jute was 43 per cent. above the level of the basic period 1890-1894, that of raw cotton 45 per cent., of hides and skins 59 per cent., of oil seeds 45 per cent., of food-grains (cereals) 42 per cent., and of food-grains (pulses) 43 per cent. On the expenditure side, cotton manufactures, the largest item in the normal expenditure of the cultivator, rose only 25 points, the cost price of salt fell by 8 per cent. apart from the reduction of the general rate of duty from Rs. 2-8-0 to Re. 1-0-0 a maund, metals rose 20 per cent., and sugar 9 per cent., while kerosine oil shows no great increase. The

movements of rents have varied greatly in different areas, and as regards the different classes of tenants. Grain rents, as measured by their cash value, have no doubt risen proportionately to the rise in prices, but cash rents in general have lagged behind prices; whilst the enhancements of land revenue in ryotwari areas, so far as attributable to the rise in prices, have been comparatively small. Wages have risen more rapidly even than prices. But, on the balance, the gain in real income is manifest.

26. The valuable wage tables prepared by Mr. Datta point to a great improvement in the condition of the wage earning population. The collection of reliable statistics of wages has always been a matter of great difficulty in India; and Mr. Datta's figures do not in all respects agree with those of the wage census carried out in the years 1911-1912. There is no reason to doubt, however, that they represent with sufficient accuracy the broad trend of wages. In many countries wages have only slowly adapted themselves to the rise in prices; and the necessary readjustment has been attended with much social friction. But in India circumstances have favoured the wage earner. The increasing profits of agriculture, which, as shown in Mr. Gait's report on the census of 1911 (Volume I, paragraph 530) have enhanced the demand for labour on the land, the demand for labour on public works, the expansion of the factory industry already referred to, and in parts the mortality from plague* have combined to promote a great and rapid increase in wages during recent years.

* It is important not to overestimate the economic effect of plague which, though a grave calamity, accounted only for a small proportion of the total deaths in the period under review, and left large tracts of India practically unaffected. Out of 132½ million deaths reported in British India between 1896 and 1913, rather less than 7 million deaths were attributed to plague.

This opportunity may be taken of correcting some statements on this subject in paragraph 71, page 26, of the report:—

(1) The report states that, between the first official intimation of plague and the census of 1901, ¾ million had died of the disease. The correct figure is about 424,000.

(2) The report states that the mortality in the town of Dinga in 1907 was 119·20 per mil. It should have been added that the population of this town was only 5,412, so that it cannot be taken as a general index in regard to the province.

(3) The report states that "since the Black-death of the 14th century, there has never been such mortality from plague as in India between 1896 and 1912." The Government of India are not aware that authority exists for this categorical statement.

27. Agricultural labourers still constitute the largest section of the labouring population. For many reasons changes in the real income of this class are peculiarly hard to measure. Payment in kind is still common; there are great variations in the continuity of employment; and in parts hereditary or customary obligations affect the rate of remuneration. But the statistics, compiled by Mr. Datta, of cash wages paid to independent labourers indicate roughly the general movement of earnings since the basic period. As compared with this period, cash wages, by 1912, had nearly doubled. When every allowance has been made for the disturbing factors above alluded to and the rise in prices, Mr. Datta's estimate (Volume III Statistics, page 203) of an increase of 38 per cent. in real income in 1912, as compared with the basic period 1890-1894, seems fully justified.

28. Equally or little less remarkable has been the rise in the real earnings of general labourers and artisans in villages, urban areas and cities. The statistics show advance in money wages ranging from 77 to 98 per cent. since the basic period. The case of factory hands, however, is more complicated. Wages in factories were in the earlier years above the general level; the rate of increase has accordingly been smaller, and has varied much, both as between different industries, and as between factories of the same kind in different provinces. In the absence of detailed family budgets, which Mr. Datta found it impossible to prepare, and of information as to periods of unemployment and overtime, no exact comparison of nominal and real wages can be made. Wages, however, have been rising rapidly in all factories industries since 1903, and it seems fairly certain that in the jute, wool, leather and mining industries, in the paper industry as a whole, and in the cotton mills of Calcutta, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, they have risen faster than the cost of living. In the cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency, however, where wages in the basic period were higher than in other parts, and are still relatively high, and in those of Madras, it is doubtful whether the rise in money wages, considerable though it has been of late, has fully kept pace with the rise in prices.

29. Wages on railways exhibit similar variations. In Sind, Gujarat, and in the Bombay Deccan, where in the basic period they

ruled high, wages have possibly lagged behind prices of late. But on the whole the wage-earners on railways seem to have secured increases in pay more than proportionate to the increase in the cost of living. The same is true for the most part of domestic servants.

30. In the case of the upper and middle classes, material is lacking for any but the most general estimate. The considerable expansion in the income tax receipts suggests, what indeed would seem to be obvious, that for the trading community the period has been one of growing prosperity. Cultivating proprietors have undoubtedly benefited, while in the case of landlords it has to be remembered that, if rents have risen less rapidly than prices, on the other hand as indicated by Mr. Datta on page 145 (paragraph 345) of the report, "the share of the increased profits taken by Government as the supreme landlord is a comparatively small part of the total increase which has accrued from the rise in prices." Persons on fixed incomes have certainly suffered, and it is Mr. Datta's opinion that the professional classes too have been adversely affected, but the circumstances of this section of the community do not appear to have been made the subject of detailed statistical investigation. It may be observed, however, that in the case of the lower paid Government servants, civil and military, various measures in the direction of increased pay have been taken of recent years.

Future course of prices.

31. It has been shown that the prolonged rise in Indian prices dates from the year 1905, and that its ultimate origin must be sought in causes which have been operative throughout the civilised world. As the growth of communications within India has tended to equalise prices throughout the country, so the parallel development of communications with foreign countries has tended more and more to bring Indian prices into line with those of the world in general. The prices of Indian exports are governed by those prevailing in the world's markets, and through the growing influence of foreign trade Indian prices apart from temporary fluctuations resulting from the character of the seasons, tend to follow the same course as world prices. The problem of the future course of prices in India is one therefore to which no solution can be found in the analysis of Indian conditions only. It is essentially bound

up with the question of the movement of prices throughout the world. Prices have so far shown no sign of reverting to former levels. As regards the future, the factors involved, even under normal conditions of evolution, are too numerous, too complex, and too incalculable in their operation to warrant any definite and confident prediction: and the normal course has now been interrupted by the catastrophe of general war, the total effect of which upon the highly organised western systems of production, trade and finance it is quite impossible to forecast.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the several departments of the Government of India, to the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, to the Heads of Departments subordinate to this department, and to the Comptroller and Auditor General; also to all Chambers of Commerce and to the Secretary and Treasurer, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX I-1.

COMPANY LAW.

No. 886 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 22nd July 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith, for transmission to Simla, a letter from my Committee addressed to the Secretray to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, in connection with the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

A spare copy of the said letter is attached hereto for your information.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 885 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 21st July 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Simla.

SIR,—The Committee of this Chamber had the pleasure of meeting the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan on 8th instant, and among the matters which formed the subject of discussion were several Sections of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

2. At the suggestion of Mr. Gillan, the Committee have now the honour to submit the different points raised, in the hope that Government may be able to remedy at an early date some of the difficulties with which the commercial community are faced.

3. *Section* 75 enacts that if a statement of "authorised" capital is published, the publication must be accompanied by an equally prominent statement of "subscribed" and "paid up" capital.

The section does not seem to apply to a statement of "capital" or "subscribed capital", and it appears as if companies who advertised "capital Rupees 1 crore" or "subscribed capital Rupees 50 lacs" without any qualification or explanation would not be contravening the Act even though the "paid up" Capital were only Rupees 1 lac.

An amendment to remedy this apparent defect was proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong at the Council Meeting on 18th March 1913; the amendment was supported by practically the whole of the Non-official Members of Council, but Government were unable to accept it for reasons which do not appear to my Committee to be very convincing.

4. *Sections 91 A, 91 B and 91 C* were obviously intended to apply to *public companies* only but "private companies" are not exempted. The provisions of 91 B in particular cannot be complied with by "private companies" in many of their proceedings and these sections should be amended accordingly.

5. *Section* 144 refers to *Auditors* and this Chamber has given its cordial support to the determination to secure a high standard of auditing. But it should be recognised that the process of elevation must be gradual, and Local Governments might with advantage be given sufficient discretion to enable them to avoid inflicting unnecessary hardship in individual cases. After all the fact that Auditors can only practice under licenses controlled by Government provides a guarantee of considerable value.

But while my Committee suggest that Government might hold their hand to some extent in respect of Auditors now practising, they would urge Government to provide, with as little delay as possible, a scheme whereby those who wish to qualify themselves as Public Accountants and Auditors should be put in a position to do so. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of young men have made a special study of accounts and company law and have worked for, and passed examination in this connection; my Committee think it of great importance that Government should lose no time in declaring the qualifications which they will require in the Auditors of the future, so that those concerned may be able to direct their studies and apprenticeship on the proper lines. Conditions no doubt vary in the different provinces, but it should not be difficult to decide on the broad principles which should be recognised throughout India.

6. *Section* 155.—The winding up sections of the Act will have to be acted on by a large number of persons who can hardly be expected to be well versed in Company Law; it has been represented to this Chamber that it will be very difficult for the majority of the public and for legal practitioners up-country, &c., to know which sections apply to the various forms of winding up. My Committee would accordingly suggest that this section should be amended so as to be clearer than it is at present; the draft of a section which my Committee suggest should be substituted for the present section, is hereto annexed and marked A.

7. *Section* 277 refers to companies incorporated outside British India. In the representation which this Chamber submitted to Government in September 1912 my Committee particularly requested that the expression "Establishes a place of business"

might be defined; they regret to state that the omission of such a definition has already caused a great deal of trouble and difficulty.

My Committee have been informed of the case of a company operating in two of the large cities under precisely similar conditions; in one city the Company's Solicitors advised them that they had "established a place of business" within the meaning of the Act, while in the other city they were advised that the Act did not apply to them. As the public must rely on their solicitors for advice in such matters, it is obvious that an early amendment is very necessary which will state plainly when a company is deemed or not deemed, to have "established a place of business" and more particularly when it is represented by Agents.

My Committee realise that amendment of the Act is not possible for some months to come, and they would therefore ask whether Government could not see their way to notifying an interpretation of the expression "establishes a place of business" pending amendment.

8. *Section* 277 (1) (*c*).—This Chamber in its representation of September 1912, suggested that in the lieu of a list of the directors it would be more useful to have the address of the registered or principal office of a foreign company: when the Act was passed the Committee regretted to see that the provision requiring a list of directors (to which "Managers" had been added) was retained although their suggestion as to the office of the company was accepted. My Committee have since learnt that the provisions of this clause and the obligation to register any alterations in Directors or Managers are regarded by foreign companies as being unreasonable and somewhat oppressive and expensive, as such companies being domiciled in nearly every instance some thousands of miles from British India, the names of their Directors and Managers convey little or nothing to the public in British India. My Committee would accordingly urge that Clause (*c*) and the words "or in the Directors or Managers" in the concluding sentence of Sub-section (1) should be repealed.

9. *Section* 277 (3).—My Committee understand that Government have intimated that English "private companies" are

exempt from the operation of this section in respect of the filling of balance sheets and which they are not required to file under the English Act. From para. 64 of the report of the Select Committee it is clear that the power to issue a notification, exempting any company or class of companies from the requirements of this Sub-section, was introduced primarily for the purpose of meeting the case of "private companies." No such notification has yet been issued; and as such exemption, and its attendant non-liability to penalties under Sub-section (5), can, legally, only be secured by means of a notification, the Chamber trust that the necessary notification (which should also apply to colonial private companies, provided they are exempt by colonial law from filing balance sheets) will be issued at the earliest opportunity.

10. In presenting these matters for the consideration of the Government of India, my Committee desire me to state that they will gladly furnish Government with any explanation or information which Government may desire, and in particular they will be glad to give details of specific cases in which difficulty has arisen or is likely to arise.—I have, etc.,

MARSHALL REID, Chairman,
R. E. GRÉGOR-PEARSE, Secretary.

Proposed new Section 155.

155. (1) The winding up of a company may be either:—

(*i*) by the Court; or

(*ii*) voluntary; or

(*iii*) subject to the supervision of the Court.

(2) The provisions of this Act with respect to winding up apply as hereinafter mentioned:—

(*a*) in the case of a winding up, either by the Court, or voluntarily, or subject to the supervision of the Court, the following sections shall apply, namely, sections 3, 156 to 161 (both inclusive), 199, 200, 201, 226 to 231 (both inclusive), 233 to 236 (both inclusive), 238, 240, 242 to 245 (both inclusive), 247 and 284;

(*b*) in the case of a winding up by the Court the following sections and sub-sections, in addition to the sections specified in clause (*a*) of this sub-section, shall apply, namely, sections 162 to 198 (both inclusive), 202, 220, 226, 227 (2), 232, 237 (1), 239, 241 and 246;

(*c*) in the case of a voluntary winding up the following sections and sub-sections, in addition to the sections specified in clause (*a*) of this sub-section, shall apply, namely, sections 203 to 220 (both inclusive), 227 (1) and 237 (2); and

(*d*) in the case of a winding up under the supervision of the Court the following sections and sub-sections in addition to the sections specified in clause (*a*) of this sub-section, shall apply, namely, sections 198, 221 to 226 (both inclusive), 227 (2), 232, 237 (1), 239, 241 and 246.

No. 6883 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 24th July 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 22nd July 1914, forwarding for transmission to the Government of India, a letter in connection with the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and to state that it will be laid before Government.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,
For Under Secretary to Government.

No. 1021 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 1st September 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—My Committee understand that certain firms, in completing arrangements for registration under section 277 of the Indian

Companies Act, 1913, have concluded that the requirements of this Act would be fulfilled if registration were effected by a head office in Bombay and that it would not be necessary to register in towns where branch or sub offices are established, when the latter are wholly under the direction of the head office and have no communication whatever direct with the parent Company in the oreign country in which such Company is incorporated.

There appears to be a difference of opinion on the point and my Committee will therefore be pleased if Government will kindly address the Government of India in the matter and ask for a ruling which will clearly indicate the precise procedure that must be followed.—I have, etc.,

MARSHALL REID, Chairman.
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, Secretary.

No. 8792 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th September 1914.

The CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 1021, dated 1st September 1914, I am directed to inform you that the papers mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, must be filed with the Registrar of each Province in British India in which the company has a place of business.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 8989 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23rd September 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that in view of the difficulty experienced by companies established outside British India in

complying with the requirements of section 277 (1), Indian Companies Act, instructions have at the instance of the Government of India been given to the Registrar of Companies to use discretion in initiating prosecutions under that section.—I have, etc.,

G. S. CURTIS,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 9593 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 8th October 1914.

The CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of Government letter No. 6883, dated 24th July 1914, I am directed to inform you that the memorial, addressed to the Government of India by your Chamber in connection with the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, will receive the due consideration of that Government.

2. With reference however to the point raised in paragraph 9 of the memorial, I am to say that in the opinion of the Government of India private companies incorporated in the United Kingdom are, under the joint operation of sections 277 (3) (*ii*) and 134 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, exempted from the necessity of filing a balance sheet in India. In the circumstances the Government of India do not consider it necessary to issue a notification under the proviso to section 277 (3) of the Act exempting such English Companies.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 11175 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 16th November 1914.

The CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of Government letter No. 9593 (*a*), dated 8th October 1914, I am directed to state that the Government of

India have considered the remaining points raised in the memorial of your Chamber in connection with the Indian Companies Act, 1913-14. So far as the proposed amendments to the Act are concerned, I am to inform you that they have already been fully considered by the Government of India who cannot undertake any further amendment of the law without convincing proof arising from experience of its operation. They have, however, noted the suggestions of the Chamber for consideration when the Act next comes under revision.

2. With reference to the question raised in paragraph 5 of the memorial, I am to state that the Government of India are considering the advisability of modifying the rules framed for the grant of auditor's certificates so as to permit the relaxation, in suitable cases, of the requirement of five years' practical experience of audit. The question of providing for the training of would-be auditors, pending the establishment of an accountancy course in the Bombay College of Commerce, is also under the consideration of that Government.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX I-2.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1914.

No. 544.—The following notification by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, is republished:—

"COMPANIES."

No. 542-C., dated Delhi, the 17th January 1914.

The following rules which the Governor General in Council proposes to issue under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (Act VII of 1913), are published for general information. It is proposed that the Rules shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 151 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Indian Companies Rules, 1914.

Definitions. 2. In these rules,

(1) the 'Act' means the Indian Companies Act, 1913 :

(2) the 'Schedule' means the Schedule hereto annexed :

(3) the decision of the Registrar as to the meaning of the words 'responsible officer' shall be final.

Verification under section 104 of the Act. 3. Copies of contracts required to be filed with the Registrar under section 104 of the Act shall be deemed to be duly verified if they are,

(1) certified copies as defined in section 76 of the Evidence Act (I of 1872) ; or

(2) certified by an affidavit of some responsible officer of the Company to be true copies.

Verification under sections 109 and 110 of the Act. 4. A copy of an instrument by which a mortgage or charge is created or evidenced delivered to the Registrar for filing under section 109 of the Act, or a copy of a deed so delivered under section 110 of the Act, shall be deemed to be verified in the prescribed manner if it is,

(1) a certified copy as defined in section 76 of the Evidence Act ; or

(2) certified by an affidavit of some responsible officer of the Company to be a true copy :

Provided that a copy of such an instrument or deed where the mortgage or charge comprises solely property situate outside British India shall be deemed to be so verified if it is certified to be a true copy under the seal of the Company or under the hand of some person interested therein otherwise than on behalf of the Company.

Translations. 5. If any portion of any document required to be filed under the Act other than under section 277 thereof is not in the English

language, a translation thereof, certified by a responsible officer of the Company to be correct, shall be furnished along with each copy deposited with the Registrar.

Fees for registering mortgages and charges.

6. The following fees shall be payable for the registration of mortgages and charges, namely:—

		Rs.
(1)	For registering under section 110 of the Act particulars of a series of debentures,	
	Where the total amount secured by the whole series does not exceed Rs. 2,000	5
	Where it exceeds Rs. 2,000	10
(2)	For registering under section 112 (1) mortgages or charges created by a Company,	
	Where the amount of the mortgage or charge does not exceed Rs. 2,000	5
	Where it exceeds Rs. 2,000	10
(3)	For inspection under section 112 (3) of the register of mortgages and charges	1
(4)	For registration under section 118 of the appointment of a Receiver	5

Certification of documents under section 277 of the Act.

7. A copy of a document required to be filed with the Registrar under section 277 of the Act shall be deemed to be certified in the prescribed manner:—

A. In the case of a Company incorporated in a foreign country, if

(1) duly certified as a true copy by an official of the Government to whose custody the original is committed, the signature or seal of such official being authenticated by any of the British officials mentioned in section 6 of the Commissioners of Oaths Act, 1889, 52 and 53 Vict, c. 10, or in any Act amending the same, or

(2) duly certified as a true copy by a Notary of such foreign country, the certificate of the Notary being authenticated by any of the British officials mentioned in section 6 of the said Act or in any Act amending the same, or

(3) duly certified as a true copy on oath by some office of the Company before a person having authority to administer an oath as provided by section 3 of the said Act, the status of the person administering the oath being authenticated by any of the British officials mentioned in section 6 of the said Act or in any Act amending the same.

B. In the case of a Company incorporated in any part of His Majesty's dominions if it is :—

(1) duly certified as a true copy by an official of the Government to whose custody the original is committed, or

(2) duly certified as a true copy by a Notary Public of such place, or

(3) duly certified as a true copy on oath by some officer of the Company before some person having authority to administer an oath in such place.

Certification of translations under section 277.

8. Translations of documents required to be filed with the Registrar under section 277 of the Act shall be deemed to be certified as correct translations, if certified to be correct translations.

A. Where such translation is made out of British India by

(1) an official having custody of the original, or

(2) a Notary Public for the country or place where the Company is incorporated :

Provided that where the Company is incorporated in a foreign country, the signature or seal of the person so certifying shall be authenticated in either case by any of the British officials mentioned in section 6 of the Commissioners of Oaths Act, 1889, 52 and 53 Vict., c. 10, or in any Act amending the same.

B. Where such translation is made within British India

(1) by an Advocate, Attorney or Pleader entitled to appear before the High Court, or

(2) by an affidavit of some person having, in the opinion of the Registrar, a competent knowledge of the language of the original and of English.

9. The Governor General in Council may, in any particular case if he thinks fit and upon such conditions as he may prescribe, permit certified copies or translations though not certified in accordance with rules 7 and 8 to be filed with the Registrar. Power of Governor General in Council to relax rules 7 and 8.

10. Notice of any alteration which is required by section 277 (1) of the Act to be filed with the Registrar shall be so filed within one month after the date on which particulars of the alteration could in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received by the Registrar from the place where the Company is incorporated. Times of filing alterations of particulars under section 277.

11. The Governor General in Council further prescribes and directs that the forms in the Schedule or form as near thereto as circumstances admit shall be used in all matters to which these forms relate. Forms.

12. All fees payable under the Act may be paid either in cash or by revenue stamps. Payment of fees.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

Declaration on registration of Company.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 24.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Declaration of compliance with the requirements of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, made pursuant to section 24 (2) on behalf of a Company proposed to be registered as the _____

_____

Presented for filing by _____

I _____ of _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am (*a*) of the _____ and that all the requirements of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in respect of matters precedent to the registration of the said Company and incidental thereto have been complied with. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(*a*) Here insert—

'An Advocate, Attorney or Pleader entitled to appear before a High Court who is engaged in the formation of the Company' or 'a person named in the Articles as a Director, Manager or Secretary of the Company.'

FORM II.

Consent of Director to act.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 84.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Consent to act as Director of the _____ to be signed and filed pursuant to section 84 (1) (*i*).

Presented for filing by _____

To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—

(*a*) Here insert 'I' or 'we.'

(*a*) _____, the undersigned, hereby testify

(*b*) Here insert 'my' or 'our.'

(*b*) _____ consent to act as Director of the _____ pursuant to section 84 (1) (*i*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

*Signature.	Address.	Description.

*If a Director signs by 'his agent authorised in writing' the authority must be produced and a copy filed.

Dated this of 19 .

Section 84 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, provides that—

'This section shall not apply to a private Company nor to a prospectus issued by or on behalf of a Company after the expiration of one year from the date at which the company is entitled to commence business.'

FORM III.

List of persons consenting to be Directors.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 84.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

List of the persons who have consented to be Directors of the _____ to be filed with the Registrar pursuant to section 84 (2).

Presented for filing by _____

To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—

(a)_____, the undersigned, hereby give you notice, pursuant to section 84 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that the following persons have consented to be Directors of the_____

(a) Here insert 'I' or 'we.'

Name.	Address.	Description.

Signature, address and description of applicant for registration.

Dated this_____day of_____19—

Section 84 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, provides that—

'This section shall not apply to a private Company nor to a prospectus issued by or on behalf of a Company after the expiration of one year from the date at which the Company is entitled to commence business.'

FORM IV.

Declaration before commencing business in case of Company issuing a prospectus.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 103.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Declaration made on behalf of the*_____that the conditions of section 103 of the Act have been complied with.

* Insert name of Company.

Presented for filing by_____

I_____of_____being (a) of the *_____do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

(a) Insert here 'the Secretary' or 'a Director.'

That the amount of the share capital of the Company offered to the public for subscription is Rs.

That the amount fixed by the memorandum or articles and named in the prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the Company may proceed to allotment is Rs.

That shares held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash have been allotted to the amount of Rs.

That every Director of the Company has paid to the Company on each of the shares taken or contracted to be taken by him and for which he is liable to pay in cash, a proportion equal to the proportion payable on application and allotment on the shares offered for public subscription.

I declare that the foregoing statements are true to my knowledge and belief.

Signature.

Date.

FORM V.

Declaration before commencing business in case of Company filing statement in lieu of prospectus.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 103.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

* Insert name of Company.

Declaration made on behalf of the* _____ (which is a Company that has filed with the Registrar a statement in lieu of prospectus), that the conditions of section 103 of the Act have been complied with.

Presented for filing by _____

(a) Insert here 'the Secretary' or 'a Director.'

I _____ of _____ being (a) of the* _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare :—

That the amount of the share capital of the Company other than that issued or agreed to be issued as fully or paid up otherwise than in cash is Rs.

That the amount fixed by the memorandum or articles and named in the statement in lieu of prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the Company may proceed to allotment is Rs.

That shares held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash have been allotted to the amount of Rs.

That every Director of the Company has paid to the Company on each of the shares taken or contracted to be taken by him and for which he is liable to pay in cash, a proportion, equal to the proportion payable on application and allotment on the shares payable in cash.

I declare that the foregoing statements are true to my knowledge and belief.

Signature.

Date.

FORM VI.

Return of allotments.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 104.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Return of allotments from the† _____ of _____ 19 ___, to the _____ of _____, 19 —, of the _____

Made pursuant to section 104 (*1*).

(To be filed with the Registrar within one month after th allotment is made.)

* Number of the shares allotted payable in cash	* Distinguished between preference, ordinary, or other description of shares.
,, ,, ,, ,, ...	
Nominal amount of the share so allotted	
,, ,, ,, ,, ...	
Amount paid or due and payable on each such share...	
,, ,, ,, ,, ...	
Number of shares allotted for a consideration other than cash	
Nominal amount of the shares so allotted	
Amount to be treated as paid on each such share	

The consideration for which such shares have been allotted is as follows :—

Presented for filing by

Names, addresses, and descriptions of the Allottees.

Name in full.	Address.	Description.	Number of shares allotted.	
			Preference.	Ordinary.

Signature.

† NOTE.—In making a return of allotments under section 104 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, it is to be noted that :—

1. When a return includes several allotments made on different dates, the actual dates of only the first and last of such allotments should be entered at the top of the front page, and the registration of the return should be effected within one month of the first date.

2. When a return relates to one allotment only, made on one particular date that date only should be inserted, and the spaces for the second date struck out, and the word "made" substituted for the word "from" after the word "allotments" on the front page.

FORM VII.

Particulars of Oral Contracts.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 104* [*2*].)

Filing fee **Rs. 5.**

This Form must bear a stamp of the value of the stamp duty that would have been payable if the contract had been reduced to writing.

Particulars prescribed under section 104, sub-section (*2*) of the Act.

* Insert name of Company.

Filed by*

Presented for filing by _____.

(1) The number of shares, in whole or in part, allotted for a consideration other than cash.	
(2) If the consideration for the allotment of any shares is services, or any consideration other than that mentioned below in part 3, state what such consideration consists of.	
(3) If the consideration for the allotment of any shares is a sale of property, or the agreement for the sale of property, state fully the consideration for, and other terms of, such sale or agreement for sale.	
(4) Give full particulars, in the form of the following table, of the property, which is the subject of the sale, showing in detail how the total consideration is apportioned between the respective heads—	Rs.
Immovable property or interest in immovable property wherever such immovable property may be situate..	
Patents, Licenses, Trade-marks and Copyrights	
Goodwill	
Fixtures and fittings	
Book and other debts (including money on deposit at Bank or elsewhere) ..	
Benefit of contracts	
Other property, *viz.* ..	
Total ..	
(5) If the consideration payable is partly in respect of a sale of property or agreement for a sale of property, and partly in respect of some other consideration, state fairly how much of the amount of the consideration is attributable to each of the heads of the property sold or agreed to be sold, and how much to such other consideration.	

(6) If the consideration payable consists in the assumption by the purchaser of liabilities to third persons, specify the total amount of such liabilities.	

Signature.

Designation of position in relation to the Company.

Date.

FORM VIII.

Statement as to Commission where shares not offered to the public.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 105.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Presented for filing by _____

Statement by a Company, pursuant to section 105 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, of the amount or rate paid, or agreed to be paid, by way of commission in respect of shares.

Name of Company..	
Article of Association authorising commission ..	No.
Particulars of the amount paid or payable as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure, subscriptions for any shares in the Company; or	Paid Rs. Payable Rs.
Rate of such commission	Rate per cent.
Date of circular or notice, if any (not being a prospectus), inviting subscriptions for the shares and disclosing the amount or rate of the commission.	Date.

Signature of the Directors or of their agents authorised in writing.

Date.

FORM IX.

Particulars of mortgages and charges.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 109.*)

Fee payable in accordance with rule.

Particulars to be filed with the Registrar pursuant to section 109 of a mortgage or charge created by the* and being :—

* Insert name of Company.

(*a*) A mortgage or charge for the purpose of securing any issue of debentures; or

(*b*) A mortgage or charge on uncalled share capital of the Company; or

(*c*) A mortgage or charge on any immovable property wherever situate or any interest therein; or

(*d*) A mortgage or charge on any book debts of the Company; or

(*e*) A floating charge on the undertaking or property of the Company.

(*Strike out the sub-heads* (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) *or* (*e*) *which do not apply.*)

Presented for filing by_____

Particulars of mortgage or charge created by the_____

1	2	3	4	5
Date of the instrument creating or evidencing the mortgage or charge and description thereof.	Amount secured by the mortgage or charge.	Short particulars of the property mortgaged or charged.	Names (with addresses and descriptions) of the mortgagees or persons entitled to the charge.	Amount or rate per cent. of the commission, allowance or discount (if any) paid or made either directly or indirectly by the Company, to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions whether absolute or conditional, for any of the debentures included in this Return.

Signature.

Designation of position in relation to the Company.

Date.

FORM X.

Registration of Series of debentures.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 110.*)

Particulars to be filed with the Registrar pursuant to section 110, relating to a series of debentures containing, or giving by reference to any other instrument, any charge, to the benefit of which the debenture-holders of the said series are entitled *pari passu* created by the_____

Presented for filing by_____

Particulars to be filed with the Registrar pursuant to section 110 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, of a series of debentures created by _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total amount secured by the whole series.	Amount of the present issue of the series.	Dates of Resolutions authorising the issue of the series.	Dates of the covering deed (if any) by which the security is created or defined; or, if there is no such deed, the date of the first execution of debentures of the series.	General description of the property charged.	Names of the Trustees (if any) for the Debenture-holders.	Amount or rate per cent. of the commission, allowance or discount (if any) paid or made either directly or indirectly by the Company to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any of the debentures included in this Return.

Signature.

Designation of position in relation to the Company.

Date.

NOTES :—(1) The deed, if any, or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner containing the charge must be filed with these particulars with the Registrar within twenty-one days after the execution of such deed; or, if there is no such deed, one of the debentures must be delivered within twenty-one days after the execution of any debentures of the series.

(2) The fees payable on the registration of these particulars are as follows :—

	Rs.
Where the amount secured by the whole series does not exceed Rs. 2,000	.. 5
Ditto ditto ditto exceeds Rs. 2,000	.. 10

FORM XI.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

Registration when more than one issue of the same series.

(See section 110.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

The _____

Statement of particulars as required by section 110 when more than one issue is made of debentures in a series.

Presented for filing by _____

Particulars of an issue of debentures made by the _____

To be entered on the register pursuant to the proviso to sectio 110 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

1	2	3
Date of present issue.	Amount of present issue.	Particulars as to the amount or rate per cent. of the commission allowance, or discount (if any) paid, or made, either directly or indirectly, by the Company, to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any of the debentures included in this Return.

Signature.

Designation of position in relation to the Company.

Date.

NOTE.—Section 110 abovementioned provides :—

(1) For registration of particulars of the entire series (for which purpose Form No. X must be used); and

(2) When there is more than one issue of debentures of the series for the registration of the amount and date of each issue (for which purpose this Form No. XI must be used).

The proviso to section 110 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, provides that :—

Where more than one issue is made of debentures in the series, there shall be sent to the Registrar for entry on the register particulars of the date and amount of each issue.

FORM XII.

Form of Register of mortgages and charges and Index.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See sections 112 and 121.*)

Register of Mortgages and Charges and of Memoranda of satisfaction of the

Date of registration.	Serial number of document on file.	Date of creation of each mortgage or charge and description thereof.	Amount secured by the mortgage or charge.	Short particulars of the property mortgaged or charged.	Names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to the charge.	PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF DEBENTURES OF A SERIES.							RECEIVER.	
						Total amount secured by a series of debentures.	Date and amounts of each issue of the series.		Dates of the resolutions authorizing the issue of the series.	Date of the Covering Deed.	General description of the property charged.	Names of the Trustees for the Debenture Holders.	Memoranda of satisfaction.	Amount or rate per cent. of the commission, allowance, or discount.	Name and date of appointment.	Date of ceasing to act.
							Date.	Amount.					Amount.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
			Rs.			Rs.		Rs.								

FORM XIII.

Notice of appointment of a Receiver.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 118.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Notice pursuant to section 118 as to the appointment of a Receiver.

The _____ Company _____

Presented for filing by _____

To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

I _____ of _____ hereby give notice that:—

* (1) I have obtained an order of the † _____ dated _____ for the appointment of Mr. _____ of _____ as Receiver of the property of this Company.

*(2) On the _____ day of _____ I appointed Mr. _____ of _____ as Receiver of the property of this Company under the powers contained in an instrument‡ dated _____

Signature.

Date.

NOTE.—This notice must be filed within 15 days of the order or of the appointment under the instrument.

The penalty for default is a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for every day during which the default continues.

* Of these two paragraphs strike out that which does not apply.

† Insert name of Court making the order.

‡ Describe fully the instrument under which appointment is made.

FORM XIV.

Abstract of Receiver's Accounts.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 119.)

(*No registration fee payable.*)

Name of Company.

Name and address of Receiver.

Date and description of instrument under which Receiver is appointed.

Date of taking possession.

Period covered by the abstract. From——— To———

ABSTRACT.

Receipts.				Payments.			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.

Signature.

Date.

FORM XV.

Notice to be given by a Receiver on ceasing to act as such.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 119.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Name of Company———

Presented for filing by———

To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

I, the undersigned,——— of——— hereby give you notice that I ceased to act as Receiver of the ——— Company, Limited, on the——— ——— day of———

Signature.

Date.

NOTE.—This notice must be filed by the Receiver on his ceasing to act as such. The penalty for default is a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

FORM XVI.

Lists of documents presented for filing under section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 277.*)

Presented for filing by ——————————

The *——————incorporated in †——————and which has a place of business in British India, at——————

*Insert name of Company.
†Insert country of origin.

Presents for filing, pursuant to section 277 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the following documents :—

(A)‡
(B)‡
(C)‡
(D)‡

‡ For the particulars of the documents required to be filed details of which are to be inserted here, see below.

Signature of the persons authorised under section 277 (*1*) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (see below), or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date.

NOTES.—Particulars of the documents required to be filed :—

(Section 277 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

(*a*) A certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the Company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the Company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof;

(*b*) the full address of the registered or principal office of the Company;

(*c*) a list of the Directors and Managers (if any) of the Company;

(*d*) the name and addresses of some one or more persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of the Company service of process and any notices required to be served on the Company.

[The copies and translations (if any) abovementioned must be certified in the manner prescribed in these rules.]

FORM XVII.

List of Directors and Managers required by section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(See section 277.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Return pursuant to section 277 (*l*) by—

* Insert name of Company.

† Insert Country of origin.

The*.....incorporated in †.....and which has a place of business in British India at ..... of a list of its Directors and Manager.

Presented for filing by.....

List of Directors of the

Names of Directors and Managers.	Addresses of Directors and Managers.	Descriptions or occupation of Directors and Managers.

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (*l*) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date.

FORM XVIII.

Return of persons authorised to accept service under section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(See section 277.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Return pursuant to section 277 (*l*) by—

* Insert name of Company.

† Insert country of origin.

The*.....incorporated in †.....which has a place of business in British India at.....of the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of the Company service of process and any notices required to be served on the Company.

Presented for filing by

List of persons authorised to accept service on behalf of the Company.

Names of persons.	Addresses.	Descriptions or occupations.

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (*1*) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date.

FORM XIX.

Notice of alteration in Charter, etc., under section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 277.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

*The.....

* Insert name of the Company.

Notice of alteration in the charter, statutes, memorandum and articles, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the Company.

† Insert country of origin.

Presented for filing by.....

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 277 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by the*..... incorporated in †.....and which has a place of business in British India at.....of alteration in the ‡..... constituting or defining the constitution of the Company.

‡ Insert 'charter' 'statutes', 'memorandum' or 'articles,' or other instrument, as the case may be.

Certified copy§ of alteration with certified copy of new deed, if one has been executed, and certified translation of alteration or new deed, if not in the English language, must accompany this notice and be shortly referred to here.

§ The copy and translation (if any) must be certified in the manner prescribed in these rules.

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (*1*) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date.

NOTE.—This notice must be filed within one month after the date on which particulars of the alteration could, in due course of post and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in British In from the place where the Company is incorporated.

FORM XX.

Notice of alteration in the address of the registered or principal office of the Company under section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 277.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Presented for filing by.....

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 277 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by the*..... incorporated in †.....and which has a place of business in British India at..... of alteration in the address of the registered or principal office of the Company.

* Insert the name of Company.

† Insert country of origin.

Previous address.	Present address.	Date of change.

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other persons in British India duly authorised by the Company.

NOTE.—This notice must be filed within one month after the date on which particulars of the alteration could, in due course of post and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in British India from the place where the Company is incorporated.

FORM XXI.

Notice of alteration of Directors or Managers.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES Act, 1913.

(*See section* 277.)

Filing Fee Rs. 5.

Notice of alteration in the list of Directors or Managers of the* .....

Presented for filing by .....

* Insert the name of Company.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 277 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by the* .....incorporated in†.....and which has a place of business in British India at .....of alteration in the list of Directors and Managers.

† Insert country of origin.

Names of Directors and Managers.	Addresses of Directors and Managers.	Descriptions or occupations of Directors and Managers.	Remarks as to the alteration.

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (1) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date.

NOTE.—This notice must be filed within one month after the date on which particulars of the alteration could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in British India from the place where the Company is incorporated.

FORM XXII.

Notice of alteration in the names or addresses of persons authorised to accept process.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 277.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

*Insert name of Company.

The* .....

Notice of alteration in the names or addresses of the persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of the Company service of process and any notices required to be served on the Company.

Presented for filing by .....

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 277 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by the*.....incorporated in†..... and which has a place of business in British India at.....of alteration in the names or addresses of the persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of the Company service of process and any notice required to be served on the Company.

†Insert country of origin.

‡ *Particulars of alterations.*

‡ Where any persons are appointed, the full names, addresses, and descriptions of the persons so appointed should be given.

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (*1*) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date.

NOTE.—This notice must be filed within one month after the date on which particulars of the alteration could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in British India from the place where the Company is incorporated.

FORM XXIII.

Statement of affairs under section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 277.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Statement in the form of a balance sheet by the*..... * Insert name of Company.

Presented for filing by .....

Return pursuant to section 277 (3) (*ii*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by—

The*.....incorporated in †.....and which † Insert country of origin.
has a place of business in British India at.....of a statement in the form of a Balance Sheet audited by the Company's auditors ‡.....and made up to ..... ‡ Insert names and addresses of auditors.
day of.....

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (1) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other persons in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date.

Section 277 (3) (*i*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, is as follows :—

'(3) Every company to which this section applies shall in every year file with the registrar of the Province in which the company has its principal place of business—

(i) in a case where by the law for the time being in force of the country in which the Company is incorporated such Company is required with the public authority an annual balance sheet—a copy of that balance sheet; or

(*ii*) in a case where no such provision is made by the law, for the time being in force, of the country in which the Company is incorporated,—such a statement in the form of a balance sheet as such Company would if it were a Company formed and registered under this Act, be required to file in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* subject to such restrictions and conditions, if any, as he may therein prescribe, exempt any such Company or any class of such Companies from this requirement.'

The form of a balance sheet is prescribed in section 132 which is as follows :—

'(1) The balance sheet shall contain a summary of the property and assets and of the capital and liabilities of the Company giving such particulars as will disclose the general nature of those liabilities and assets and how the value of the fixed assets has been arrived at.

(2) The balance sheet shall be in the form marked F in the Third Schedule or as near thereto as circumstances admit.'

(Signed) R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX I-3.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

No. 8794 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th September 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for perusal a copy of the papers specified in the margin* on the subject of the proposed legislation regulating the use of the term 'bank," or "bankers" or its equivalents, and to intimate that the

* Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6905-6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913.
' Opinions of the officers and Associations consulted by this Government on the letter from the Government of India, together with certain other correspondence.

Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., will be glad to discuss the subject next cold weather in a conference with a representative of your Chamber, the Hon. the Advocate General, the Registrar of Companies, and the representatives of certain local Chambers, Associations and Firms. The intimation of the date of the proposed conference will be given to you in due course.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

† Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Companies), No. 6905—6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913.

Acts and Regulations.

Proposed legislation regulating the use of the term "bank" or "bankers" or its equivalents.

Dated 2nd October 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your favour No. 8771 of the 26th ultimo, enclosing a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Companies), No. 6905—6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913, on the subject of the desirability of legislation in connection with the use of the term "bank" in this country.

In reply I am to inform you that the Associated Exchange Banks think that legislation on the lines suggested would be very desirable, but, unless Government is prepared to define what is "banking business," they do not think it advisable or possible to bring into force a section to the effect of paragraph 3, clause (4), reading—

"A restriction as to taking up by a "bank" of business outside that of banking, in which the banking profits might be lost."—I have, etc.,

J. GREIG,
Chairman, Associated Exchange Banks.

Printed on page 213 of Chamber's Report for 1913.

No. 1078, dated 22nd October 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8770, dated 26th ultimo, I have the honour to report as under.

Apart from some of the European firms who are doing business as bankers in Bombay, there is a very large number of concerns in the native town which receive deposits and which are known under the name of "pedhis". This term may include other kinds of business offices, but may especially be taken to mean such concerns as advance loans to the public on securities such as jewellery, bullion gold and silver ornaments or merchandise and also receive deposits from persons, and their proprietors and managers are generally known as shroffs which is the equivalent of bankers. They do not, however, advertise their firms as bankers or canvas for deposits, nor do they issue receipts for the deposits, but the amounts deposited and withdrawn are entered into a ledger called "khata". Withdrawals are allowed only when the depositors present themselves at the pedhi. A large number of these pedhis are known as Marwari and Gujarati concerns, and in many cases these pedhis are managed by the munims or managers, while the owners or proprietors are in their native country.

2. Apparently these firms do not canvas for deposits and the people choose for deposits a pedhi according to its standing and bazar reputation, though it does not appear unlikely that in cases when they are really in need of money they do employ brokers for canvassing deposits. As for the European firms, I think they mostly hold deposits from Civil, Naval and Military officers, and had it not been for the fact that in addition to banking they do other businesses for their constituents such as shipping and forwarding agents, remittance of money wherever desired, securing passages and doing any other business which their constituents require (on commission of course) they would not have drawn or held such large amounts in deposit and current account as they do at present and which would naturally find their way to some of the regular respectable banks. Government are aware that the history of the private banks in India has not been devoid

of failure and this in the case of European firms, it is known, has entailed a heavy loss on depositors, whilst on the other hand in the case of pedhis, of which I have said above there is a large number, failures are exceptionally few and this may be ascribed to the fact that the deposits are not so large and that the investments are very carefully made.

3. Apart from what is stated above there is no reason whatsoever to dissent from the proposal of Government to impose special restrictions by legislation on Companies carrying on the work of bankers and which are not registered under the Indian Companies Act, for in the case of these banking concerns there is no account of any sort shown to their constituents or exhibited in their office. There is therefore nothing to show to any intending depositor as to what is the stability of the firm in which he intends to deposit or what is the capital the firm has brought out of its own into the business in addition to the moneys of the depositors.

4. I therefore fully approve of the proposal of Government that if these firms are to continue receiving deposits from the public, they should do so only on their undertaking the regular publication at intervals of at least once a year of balance sheets audited by persons competent to audit under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and that the following restrictions should be imposed:—

(*a*) The prescription of the minimum capital would depend upon the amount intended to be received from the public, or in other words such concerns should not receive as deposits more than five times the capital brought in by the proprietors.

(*b*) The whole of such capital should be invested before starting the business of receiving deposits.

(*c*) One-third of the gross profits should be invested in authorised securities to building up of an adequate reserve fund, equal to the amount of capital.

(*d*) It does not appear as to what restrictions should be placed upon a bank taking business other than that of banking in which banking profits might be lost. It will therefore be sufficient to lay down that these banks should not do any speculative business.

5. Of course these proposals will not be approved of, say rather contested, if not by the English firms, at least by the native firms, but in view of the fact that the Government of India have in view the desirability of protecting people desirous of investing their money, the proposal should be enforced in some form or other.—I have, etc.,

J. C. D'ALMEIDA,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. 2872, dated 24th October 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 8770, dated the 26th September 1913, regarding the use of the term "bank" and "bankers," I have the honour to state that I agree generally with the proposals contained in the letter of the Government of India under consideration.

2. I would suggest that, on a question of this nature, special weight should be attached to the opinions of gentlemen who have knowledge of commercial matters, and who at the same time can look at them from an entirely impartial point of view. For this reason I requested Mr. Gubbay, I. C. S., Collector of Customs, Bombay, to favour me with some remarks on the subject; and I have the honour to attach herewith a copy of his notes thereon.

3. Other gentlemen whose opinions on subjects of this nature might be useful are Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., the leading Accountants in Bombay.—I have, etc.,

P. E. PERCIVAL,
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Opinion of Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Unfortunately the time at my disposal has prevented me from discussing as fully as I should like to have done the proposals which the Government of India have in view. I have frequently discussed this question with prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, and I will briefly outline my views on the question.

In the first place I am entirely in agreement with the proposal that the term "bank" or "bankers" should be restricted to Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. I also agree that no exemption should be allowed in the case of existing banks.

At the same time it is to be borne in mind that the banks, which recently failed, have in many cases, been registered under the Companies Act so that registration is not necessarily an effective remedy against such abuses as have come to light in the recent failures.

It appears to me that the proper method of dealing with these institutions is to require that the Articles of Association should contain definite information as to the minimum amount of subscribed and paid up capital on which the bank proposes to proceed to allotment of shares. They should also specify the amount which in the opinion of the promoters should be reserved from profits towards the building up of an adequate reserve. I do not consider that on these points Government can prescribe any minimum limit since such limit must necessarily vary with the transactions contemplated or undertaken by the institution, but it is correct that shareholders and depositors should be in a position to know the precise intentions of the management and promoters on these vital points, and I would therefore make this further stipulation that the balance sheets to be published at regular intervals should contain a definite statement as to how far the original intentions of the promoters have been carried out.

I also consider it essential that there should be regular publication of accounts. I do not think that the publication of these accounts at intervals of six months is sufficient, as bankers are always able to do some window-dressing just before the issue of these accounts. It appears to me therefore, that more frequent publication, say at intervals of a fortnight, should be required of all these institutions in the *Government Gazette* and in one leading paper of the town in which the head-quarters of the bank are situated. There is no hardship in making this stipulation since at least one bank has from its inception regularly of its own accord put into practical application the procedure which I should like to see introduced.

No. 771, dated 27th October 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report called for in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 8770, Revenue Department, dated 26th September 1913.

2. So far as I have been able to ascertain, only four private English firms and one private Indian firm carry on a banking business in Bombay under the style of "bankers."

There are of course a large number of Indian firms in Bombay who loan money and receive money on deposit: these usually are known in business as "shroffs" and I have only been able to ascertain one case in which a firm of this kind advertises its business as a "banker's" business.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,

Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay.

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* Letter from The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 13th November 1913. To—The Under Secretary to Government. Revenue Department.

No. 1883—13, dated 24th November 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to your No. 8771 of 1913, I am directed to forward you the accompanying representation in which are embodied the views of my Association in regard to the matter under reference.—I have, etc.,

R. D. HUGHES,

Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Limited.

My Committee concur entirely with the suggestion that the terms "bank" and "bankers," etc., shall not be allowed to be used except by Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. In regard to banks already in existence, my Committee observe that "the Government of India would be prepared to

* Printed on page 216 of the Chamber's Report for 1913.

consider whether the case might not be met by permitting such existing banks to continue business on their undertaking the regular publication at six-monthly intervals of balance sheets audited by a person competent to audit under the provisions of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act;" but in view of the fact, on which you lay particular stress, namely, that the withdrawal of the right to use the term "bankers" or "banking agents" from concerns controlled by individuals or by partnerships, does not inflict any real hardship that they, too, should be compelled to register under the Indian Companies Act: in short that every person, or firm or partnership using the terms "bank" or "bankers" or "banking agents," and purporting to do any business appertaining to banking, should be so registered.

With regard to paragraph 3 of your letter, I am instructed to express generally the concurrence of my Committee with the restrictions suggested therein, subject, however, to the following reservations:—

> Indent 4—"A restriction as to taking up by a 'bank' of business outside that of banking, in which the banking profits might be lost."

I am directed by my Committee to say in this connection that no "bank," so registered under the Indian Companies Act, should be permitted to take up any business outside that of banking in which banking profits may be lost; and further that in every case Articles of Association must specify clearly and without ambiguity the character of the business which the "bank" may undertake.

I am also instructed to offer the following observations for the consideration of the Government of India:—

> (1) *Audit.*—The efficiency and character of Auditors of Registered Companies is as important to the public as that of legal practitioners, and it is an anomaly that, while no person can practise as a lawyer who has not been subjected to the most drastic tests by examination, etc., persons whose "qualifications" are frequently enough self-granted are permitted to pose as auditors. No person should be allowed to act as the auditor of a registered company who is not—
>
> (*a*) a Chartered Accountant qualified under the Incorporated Society of Accountants of England; or

(*b*) an Accountant who has been passed as such by a Board of Examiners in India which my Committee suggest should be established; and

(*c*) an Auditor of a registered company shall be an Accountant (as defined in paragraphs *a* and *b*) of at least ten years' standing.

(2) *Securities for loans.*—The question of bankers' securities should be under strict control, and it should be laid down clearly what class of "securities" may not be advanced on.

My Committee note with satisfaction that the Government of India recognise the desirability of not interfering with really legitimate banking business and trust that the draft of any proposed Bill will be circulated among commercial and trading interests in this country before the same is introduced into the Council.

No. 4442, dated 24th November 1913.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 8770, dated the 26th September 1913, I have the honour to forward copies of the reports of the Collectors of this division in which will be found the information required under paragraph 1 of the letter from the Government of India. Personally I have no remarks to make on the subject except that I am of opinion that it is desirable to restrict the use of the term "bank" to concerns run by registered companies.—I have, etc.,

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner, N. D.

No. R.-4359, dated 21st October 1913.

To the Commissioner, N. D.

SIR,—Referring to your No. 3844, dated 1st October 1913, I have the honour to report my opinion as under:—

2. *Paragraphs 2 to 4 of Government of India's letter—*

Paragraph 2.—It is desirable that the term 'bank' should not be used except by a registered company.

Paragraph 3.—Publications of accounts should be a sufficient check. Any other restrictions will hamper the development of business.

Paragraph 4.—Reliable banks are likely to displace petty shroffs and it is to the interest of all that the former should be encouraged.

3. I beg to append a list* of persons doing banking business as shroffs with the required information.—I have, etc.,

H. L. PAINTER,
Collector of Ahmedabad.

No. R.-6671, dated 24th October 1913.

To the Commissioner, N. D.

SIR,—With reference to your No. 3844, dated the 1st instant, I have the honour to state that there are no individuals or partnerships in this district, engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers. The term "bank" or "banker" should not be allowed to be used except by registered companies. I agree with the other suggestions in paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter.—I have, etc.,

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Kaira.

No. R.-2804, dated 6th November 1913.

To the Commissioner, N. D.

SIR,—With reference to your No. 3844, dated the 1st October last, I have the honour to state that I agree with the proposal made by the Government of India, that the use of the terms "bank" and "bankers" should be restricted to companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. The restrictions mentioned in paragraph 3 of their letter also appear to me desirable.

2. As regards the information called for in paragraph 1 of their letter I have to state that in this district there are not any individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of "bankers."—I have, etc.,

C. HUDSON,
Collector of the Panch Mahals.

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* Not printed.

No. 3283, dated 15th October 1913.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

SIR,—I have the honour to furnish the required information (paragraph 1 of the letter of the Government of India of 22nd August 1913). There is in Broach a branch of the Bank of Bombay and one of the Specie Bank, which are registered. The Urban Co-operative Credit Society also does some business of the nature of banking (it has been recommended not to do so).

Three other firms do banking business: those of—

(1) Bhakti Bhagwan;
(2) Desaibhai Dadabhai:
(3) a partnership of 4 or 5 men.

2. Their accounts are not published or audited, but they are known as shroff (shroff equals banker).

3. With regard to the proposed restrictions they fall into two classes: (*i*) the restriction of the use of the word bank, etc. (in which I presume the word shroff would be included) to companies registered under the Act; and (*ii*) the four additional restrictions described in paragraph 3 of the letter of the Government of India.

4. A careful consideration of the principal restrictions involved in compulsory registration under the Indian Companies Act will so far as I can see, show clearly that no reasonable objection can be taken to the measure of subjecting to these restrictions all firms wishing to call themselves banks. I presume that the real question is whether the proposal goes far enough to be effective.

5. It is noted that the principal restrictions involved in registration under the Act are the necessity of a Memorandum of Association, of stating certain prescribed particulars; and of Articles of Association based on Schedule 1, Table A: the necessity for the confirmation by the Civil Court of any change in the Memorandum; registration of the Memorandum and Articles: the obligation to keep accounts and frame annual balance sheets; audit thereof; communication thereof; liability to inspection by a Government Inspector. All these restrictions are reasonable and satisfactory; so are those special restrictions for banks proposed in paragraph 3 of the letter of the Government of India.

6. With regard to the giving of retrospective effect to the application of the Indian Companies Act to banks, I can see no manner of hardship in this.

7. With regard to the question of real difficulty, *viz.*, is it sufficient to apply these restrictions merely to firms wishing to *call* themselves banks, I can hardly think that this safeguard of the interest of the investing public is adequate.

8. No doubt there is a point beyond which it is positively injurious to all concerned to attempt to protect people from dangers attendant on their own ignorance or rash inadvertence.

9. But in the present case it appears to be hardly worth while to undertake legislation, involving, I presume, the passing of an Act for the conduct of banking firms, unless, going a little further the restrictions are applied to all firms accepting deposit of money for banking purposes or for saving. I venture to hold the opinion that this further step should be taken.—I have, etc.,

W. O. ALCOCK,
Acting Collector of Broach.

No. Misc.—347, dated 15th October 1913.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

SIR,—I have the honour of reporting that I can see no possible objection to the proposals contained in Government Resolution. Revenue Department, No. 8770, dated 26th September 1913. There are certain banks in Bombay such as Messrs. King, King & Co., Grindlay & Co., and others no doubt, which issue no accounts and are under no control. If these are exempted and allowed to call themselves banks, then any number of much more questionable institutions would have to be allowed. Recent events show that even the control of the Companies Act is not all sufficient for the proper conduct of banking business and I am sure that the public will have nothing but approval for any measure leading to further protection.

2. I have made local enquiries through the Agents of Banks and I find that except those banks which are registered under the

Act as Limited Companies there are no other firms here which call themselves "banks" or "bankers." The native term "shroff" is still generally used.—I have, etc.,

F. G. H. ANDERSON,
Collector of Surat.

No. 6407, dated 10th October 1913.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

SIR,—With reference to your No. 3844 of the 1st October 1913, I have the honour to state that in my opinion it is very necessary to insist that a firm describing itself as a "bank" should be brought under the control of Government and the use of the term "bank" should be restricted as proposed. Experience in England has shown how ignorant people can be deceived by firms posing as "bankers" and the danger is even greater in India.

2. There are, however, in this district no "banks."—I have, etc.,

J. A. G. WALES,
Collector of Thana.

No. 653, dated 26th November 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8771, dated 26th September 1913, enclosing copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Companies), No. 6905—6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913, and in reference thereto I am instructed to reply as follows:—

My Committee are of opinion that all institutions calling themselves banks, banking corporations, etc., and advertising for deposits should be registered under the Indian Companies Act but that firms and individuals calling themselves "bankers" or "shroffs" who do not advertise for deposits, but who receive deposits or open current accounts for the convenience of their clients, should be permitted, if they so desire, to continue to conduct their business under the appellation they have hitherto been in the habit of using.

No bank already in existence should be exempt from the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, which will shortly become law.

My Committee are of opinion that it is desirable that a minimum amount of subscribed capital should be insisted upon and that no bank should be allowed to start business until this minimum has been subscribed. That of this minimum at least 50 per cent. should be paid up within a reasonable period of the starting of the business, say, within one year of the first statutory meeting.

In this connection my Committee are of opinion that any bank or banking corporation, etc., in any capital advertisement or statement of the amount of any capital should show the amount of authorised, subscribed and paid up capital.

A restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve seems desirable.

In the opinion of the Committee no restriction should be laid down regarding the investment of the reserve fund, but a thoroughly efficient audit under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act seems necessary, and as at present reliable auditors outside Chartered or Incorporated Accountants do not seem to be available that it be laid down that the audit shall be done by Chartered or Incorporated Accountants only.

I would here recapitulate my Committee's opinions:—

1. That all institutions calling themselves banks, banking corporations, etc., and advertising for deposits should be registered under the Indian Companies Act.

2. That these restrictions should not apply to individuals or firms trading as bankers and shroffs, who do not advertise for deposits.

3. That it is desirable that a minimum amount of subscribed capital should be insisted upon.

4. That of the fixed minimum of subscribed capital at least 50 per cent. should be paid up within one year of the first statutory meeting.

5. That in all capital advertisements the amount of the authorised, subscribed and paid up capital should be clearly shown.

6. That a restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve should be insisted upon.

7. There should be no restriction laid down regarding the investment of the reserve.

8. That as at present efficient and reliable auditors possessing the confidence of the public do not seem to be available outside the ranks of Chartered or Incoporated Accountants that the audit should be done by Chartered or Incorporated Accountants.

9. That some restriction should be placed on the descriptive name of a bank so that there should be no possibility of confusing it with the name of an older or better known institution.

My Committee question if it is desirable to attempt to define the business that shall be done by a bank or to lay down restrictions as to the taking up by a bank of business outside that of banking, that they are of opinion that if legislative action can be taken on the other points mentioned, a very desirable step towards the object Government have in view, an object with which this Chamber is in full sympathy, will have been achieved.—I have, etc.,

E. L. ROGERS,
Secretary, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

No. 6264, dated 29th November 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that from a letter addressed to you by the Bombay Presidency Trades Association and published in the "Times of India," dated November 26th, it appears that Government have proposed that the use of the term "bank" shall be legally restricted to institutions registered under the Indian Companies Act. If it is not too late, I venture in this connection to bring to notice the claims of Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies' Act, 1912, to exemption from this prohibition.

2. Many Co-operative Societies, which in urban areas carry on business of a genuinely banking character, have already been registered under the name of banks. The term describes their business better than any other that is available. As examples I would cite "The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Limited," "The Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, Limited," "The Dhulia Taluka Co-operative Bank, Limited," "The Poona District Co-operative Rupee Bank, Limited." In all these cases I submit that it would be a hardship to deprive these concerns of the name under which they have built up their credit. It would also be inconvenient to societies of the same type that may be organised in future if they are debarred from the use of so convenient a designation.

3. The terms "Central Bank" and "District Bank" are in use all over the world to describe certain recognised types of Co-operative Societies. While India continues to present its annual co-operative returns to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome for inclusion in its general tables, it is necessary to retain this nomenclature. The Government of India have already prescribed the terms "Central Bank" and "Central Banking Union" for our use in paragraph 6 of the memorandum, published as an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 2722 of March 20th, 1913, Revenue Department.

4. By conceding the use of the term "bank" to registered Co-operative Societies, Government will certainly not cheapen it in any way. These societies are annually audited by a Government staff, and have to publish annual balance sheets. Nearly all important societies are annually visited by the Registrar, and many other Government officers inspect them from time to time. No money has been lost by the public in any Co-operative institution since the first society was registered in 1905.—I have, etc.,

R. B. EWBANK,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

No. A.—10608, dated 3rd December 1913.

Forwarded with compliments.

W. W. SMART,
Acting Director of Agriculture.

No. 304, dated 3rd December 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8771, dated 26th September 1913, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6905—6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913, regarding the desirability of legislation in connection with the use of the term "bank" in this country and requesting the views of this Association on the proposals contained in paragraphs 2 to 4 thereof.

2. I am to state in reply that the question has received the careful consideration of my Committee, and they submit the following recommendations:—

(*a*) That legislation which will afford some protection to shareholders and depositors is desirable.

(*b*) that "banks" should be brought under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

(*c*) That the use of the term "bank" should be restricted to registered Companies.

(*d*) That the Registrar should have power to refuse certificates to companies whose Memorandum or Articles of Association show clearly that they intend to engage in business such as ordinary trading, insurance, shipping and so forth, in addition to the business of banking.

In submitting this recommendation, my Committee desire to call attention to the danger of unequal competition by foreign banks trading in this country, if the latter are not restricted in a like manner.

(*e*) That a clause should be inserted to the effect that when any advertisement, etc., of a bank or banking company contains a statement of the amount of any capital, such advertisement, etc., must show the amount of capital authorised, subscribed and paid up.

(*f*) That there should be some limitation as regards authorised capital and there should also be fixed reasonable proportion between the authorised, subscribed and paid up capital.

(*g*) That a minimum subscribed capital should not be fixed.

(*h*) That 33 per cent. of the subscribed capital should be paid up within one year or before the first statutory meeting.

(*i*) That there should be no restrictions regarding the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve fund.

(*j*) That excepting as above (see clause 4) there should be no restrictions as to the business a bank or banking company may engage in.

(*k*) That there should be no restrictions confining investments of reserve funds to trust securities.

(*l*) That there should be no restrictions of capital and reserves to total commitments.

(*m*) That banks should not be allowed to advance money on their own shares.

(*n*) That banks should not be allowed to advance money to their own officers without adequate security.

(*o*) That the accounts of banks should be audited by accountants belonging to any recognised institutions.

(*p*) That banks should publish once a week in the columns of one English and one vernacular paper a statement of their assets and liabilities, and also place a copy in a prominent place in the bank. The said statement to be signed by the manager or other official duly authorised to sign in his stead.—

We have, etc.,

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT,
Deputy Chairman,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary,
The Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Dated 15th December 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 8771 of 1913, dated 26th September 1913, enclosing a letter from the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, No. 6905—6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913, I have the honour to reply as under.

2. With reference to paragraph 1 of the said letter of the Government of India, my Committee note with satisfaction that it is not the intention of the Government to attempt to control all the numerous forms of banking operations carried on in the country, but that they wish only to examine the desirability of imposing restrictions on the use of the terms "bank" or "bankers" or the latter's equivalents such as "banking agents," "banking societies," etc., by individuals, partnerships or companies who conduct banking business on lines which are unsound and likely to imperil the security of credit. They also note with approval that the Government do not propose to include in the scope of such legislation the regulation of a form of banking undertaken by industrial companies which receive deposits from certain persons during their busy season in order to finance the business of the firm. My Committee beg to say that it is neither necessary nor advisable to try to legislate for the latter form of banking. They note that Government have no information regarding the number of individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers in the Bombay Presidency, and I am to say that in this Presidency banking business is being transacted by either (1) joint stock banks or (2) European firms styling themselves as bankers and doing not only banking business but besides that acting as agents for people in matters other than financial, and (3) by what are known as shroffs which is the vernacular equivalent of the word "bankers." These shroffs, my Committee think, are a most important, almost indispensable class of bankers who render considerable service to merchants and petty dealers, shopkeepers and traders and who in the course of their business undergo so many risks with their clients, owing to their close knowledge of their clients' affairs that they fully deserve not to be

brought under the purview of any legislation. It may be noted that shroffs never advertise for or seek deposits in the same manner as joint stock banks or bankers referred to above and therefore the public at large need claim no protection from legislation against this class. The information that Government desire regarding the number of individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers in the Bombay Presidency is therefore hardly necessary, as far as concerns item 3 named above. The figures regarding (1) can be so easily had from the list of joint stock companies published by Government that my Committee do not think it necessary to quote here. With regard to (2) only a few European firms come under it and my Committee have no sources of reliable information for an accurate return of their number. With regard to the Government's impression that a considerable number of banks exist which have not been registered under the Indian Companies Act, my Committee beg to say that as far as their information goes, no Indian concerns using the term "bank" exist in the Bombay Presidency which have not been registered under the said Act. My Committee therefore beg to think that whatever legislation may be undertaken should be only for items 1 and 2 named above.

3. With regard to paragraph 2 of the letter under reference my Committee approve of the suggestion that the term "bank" be restricted to companies under the Indian Companies Act. The term "bank" has a certain prestige in the eyes of the public literate and illiterate, and my Committee see no objection to the use of it being limited to such concerns as primarily come under the restrictions which regulate the conduct of public companies. My Committee beg to say that this restriction on the term "bank" should be imposed not only on concerns started in future, but should be made applicable to concerns working now too. As said above, there are no cases, to my Committee's knowledge, where private individuals or firms run banks so designated on their own account in this Presidency, but if such should be the case in the other Presidencies, my Committee are strongly of opinion that such concerns must be made either to form themselves into joint stock companies or to give up the use of the term "bank."

4. As to the term "bankers," my Committee think that in the eyes of the Indian investing public the said term has not the same

popular prestige as the term "bank." However my Committee see no objection to subject the somewhat imposing term "banker" to the same restriction as the term "bank" especially as such individuals or partnerships, as term themselves as bankers at present and as do not desire to come under the simple restrictions of the Indian Companies Act, can style themselves as financial agents as suggested in the Government's letter. In connection with the term "banker" my Committee beg also to repeat what is said above regarding the strict application of the restriction to all concerns working at present with that name. My Committee are opposed to any exception being made concerns or individuals because they may have been using the term before the legislation comes into force; the proposed legislation would in fact invest the term with a sanction to which these concerns would have no valid claim and the public would thus be misled.

5. Coming to paragraph 3 of the letter, my Committee have carefully considered the four suggested restrictions. They think that as the term "bank" or "bankers" is to be allowed only for joint stock companies, the restrictions imposed by the Indian Companies Act will require to be supplemented only in the directions named herein.

(1) My Committee think that there should be no minimum fixed for subscribed capital, but if the Government think it at all necessary to fix the same it should not be more than Rs. 50,000 subscribed capital.

(2) My Committee are of opinion that it would be advisable to legislate that one-third of the subscribed capital must be paid up within one year of the registration of a bank or bankers.

(3) To this my Committee are opposed as they think that it should be left at Directors' discretion to recommend dividends and at shareholders', *i.e.*, the proprietors, to sanction the declaration of dividends by Directors. My Committee do not think it advisable for legislation to impose any restrictions in this direction.

(4) My Committee think that it is not possible to put any restrictions by legislation of the nature suggested herein, but they beg to suggest that power should be given to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to refuse to register as "bankers" or

"bank" such Companies whose Memoranda of Association provide for, and warrant, business other than banking business in the broadest sense, as for example trading, shipping, insurance, commission agency, etc.

My Committee think that it would be necessary to provide for an appeal on the Registrar's decision in this matter.

6. Having dealt till now with the points and suggestions made in the letter of the Government, my Committee beg to suggest that it is imperatively necessary to restrict the use of the term "Savings Bank." This term has, in the opinion of my Committee, an equal, if not a higher, prestige in the eyes of the Indian public, specially the poorer and illiterate class, and my Committee think that a restriction on this term is called for more urgently than on the term "bank." A Savings Bank is resorted to by the poorest depositors as it takes deposits from annas four upwards, which is not allowed in the case of current accounts and fixed deposits in banks. My Committee beg to suggest that none but Presidency Banks and Government Postal Department should be allowed to run Savings Banks.

7. My Committee beg also to suggest that it may, with advantage, be enacted that no advances shall be made by a bank on its own shares, nor shall any advances be made on shares of other companies which may not be fully paid up.

8. The Committee beg to suggest that all concerns registered under the Indian Companies Act as banks or bankers should be required to affix at a prominent place in their premises a statement of their assets and liabilities from month to month, as is being published by the Presidency Banks every week; and that every three months a similar statement shall be published in at least one vernacular and one English paper of the district and in the local *Government Gazette.*

9. It is presumed that the proposed banking legislation will apply to companies registered in India. There are many banks and bankers registered in Great Britain and foreign countries doing a large business in banking in India, and my Committee are strongly of opinion that some check must be exercised on them before they can call themselves and work as banks or bankers in India. The examples of Arbuthnots of Madras, and William Watson & Co. of Bombay, bringing ruin to thousands by their

reckless and negligent ways of banking, are not wanting. If no checks be placed on English and foreign Companies (banks or bankers whether registered or unregistered) the easiest course for people, wishing to start banking business in India, will be to register those Companies outside India. It is a matter for consideration as to what should be enacted to prevent this, and my Committee beg to suggest that before any English or foreign banks or bankers be allowed to carry on business in India, they should be registered under the proposed new Act. As some Native States in India have their own regulations for joint stock companies, it is suggested that banks and bankers, started in Native States, must also get themselves registered in British India as such.

10. The list of joint stock companies for British India for 1911-12, shows that 454 banking and loan companies were registered till then in British India for banking purposes (with other aims too in some cases).

The column showing the objects of these 454 companies shows that a considerable number of these has been registered with the object of banking and trading, with paid up capitals bearing all sorts of proportions to the subscribed capital of each. It is fully possible some of these banking concerns are working in good faith. But if the suggestions made in the letter of the Government under reference and approved of by my Committee be enacted, a very considerable number of these concerns would have either to

(1) raise their paid up capital, or

(2) change their Memoranda of Association to come in line with the new Act, for if they do not choose to do this, they would be required to change their names. This may inconvenience the existing concerns unless sufficiently long time is given to these to enable them to adjust themselves to the new Act. My Committee beg to submit that the Government would, after careful consideration, devise measures whereby no serious inconvenience of the nature mentioned above may result to such concerns.

11. The question of efficient auditing of accounts of banking concerns deserves, to my Committee's mind, most careful consideration and they beg to confirm their observations on this score as made in their letter to you, dated 14th December 1911,

in reply to your letter No. 8429, dated 8th September 1911. The following is a quotation from the said letter:—

"The qualifications of auditors on the public register should be,

(*a*) Every fellow, associate or member of an Incorporated Body of Professional Accountants and Auditors of Great Britain and Ireland or of India, when formed, who may be recognised from time to time by the Government of India.

(*b*) The following public bodies may be recognised for the present:—

1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants.
2. The Scottish Chartered Accountants.
3. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ireland.
4. The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
5. The Corporation of Accountants.
6. The Central Association of Accountants.

Members of the first three Societies are designated, as the Government may be aware, Chartered Accountants, those of the fourth as Incorporated Accountants, of the fifth as Corporate Accountants, and of the last as Associated Accountants.

(*c*) All the practising auditors at the time of the passing of the Act should be recognised in the first list.

(*d*) Persons who have passed examinations instituted either by the Government or by any Indian University or by any public body recognised by the Government for the profession of Accountants and Auditors, and provided that they have served under registered auditors or worked as accountants for a period of at least two years."

The above observations were arrived at after careful consideration, and my Committee are opposed to any encroachment being made in the field for selection of auditors.

12. These are the views of my Committee on the subject matter of the letter of the Government and other cogent subjects.

My Committee are not very sanguine of the results of Government interference in the regulation of trade and commerce. An attempt to define, or limit by legislation, the functions of a bank or bankers is not advisable, and the only salutary checks that can be suggested have been mentioned above. The best remedy of shareholders and depositors is education and experience.

13. It is not possible to devise such legislation as cannot be got beyond by wilful ill-doers, ever so strong and restrictive the legislation may be.

14. My Committee have approved of such restrictions as would be calculated to cause least inconvenience to genuine banking enterprise, whilst giving protection to investors and depositors in banking concerns on broad and general lines.

15. Some of the recent revelations regarding reckless and negligent management of banks necessitate a reference here before this letter is concluded. My Committee are anxious that this should not bias either the Government or any critics of the Government suggestions, whilst proposals for legislation are being considered, for, the proposed Banking Act will apply to all concerns, present and future alike, and there is no reason to suppose that average sound banking concerns do not exist at present, or will not be floated hereafter.—We have, etc.,

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Chairman.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Vice-Chairman,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary,
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.

No. 1, dated 7th January 1914.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 8770 of the Revenue Department, dated 26th September 1913, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, relative to the use of the term bank and similar terms, I have the honour to state as follows :—

2. I am of opinion that the use of the term bank or bankers should be restricted to companies registered under the Indian

Companies Act, power being reserved to the Governor General in Council to allow any firm to make use of the term for such period and on such conditions as to audit or otherwise as he might think fit. The reservation of some such power as this is, I think, necessary to deal with certain exceptional cases, *e.g.*, Messrs. King King & Co. and Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.

3. As regards paragraph 3 of the Government of India letter, I am strongly of opinion that the following provisions should be made applicable to banks :—

(*a*) That no bank should commence business until at least one-half of the entire share capital had been subscribed.

(*b*) That no bank should be allowed to make advances against its own shares or indeed against any shares in any company not fully paid up.

(*c*) That every bank should have its accounts audited half-yearly by Government auditors.

4. That provisions (*a*) and (*b*) are necessary can be seen from the history of the Credit Bank of India. Of the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 shown in the first balance sheet as paid up capital, more than half had been paid out of the moneys of the Bank, the system having been to allot shares to persons of little or no means and to advance to such persons the full value or nearly the full value of the shares taken up by them.

In the case of the Pioneer Bank the figures were still more remarkable, 69 per cent. of the so-called paid up capital having been provided out of the moneys of the Bank. A provision preventing a bank from lending money on any shares which are not fully paid up is necessary to prevent two or more mushroom banks from jointly perpetrating the fraud which can now be perpetrated with success by one alone.

5. That provision (*c*) is essential in Bombay and if in Bombay presumably elsewhere in India is obvious from the recent disclosures in Bombay.

In the first place there is not a sufficient supply of capable auditors of respectability to do the auditing of all the companies in the city.

In the next place auditors, who are not in the front rank, would, as in effect admitted by N. R. Mistry who audited the accounts of both the Specie Bank and the Credit Bank of India, be unable to secure business unless they were prepared to put their names to balance sheets intended to deceive. A Government audit should not cost the banks any more than a private audit, and so far as Government are concerned the fees received would no doubt pay for the department.

I would only add that in my opinion this provision as to a Government audit should apply to all companies whether banking or otherwise.

6. I feel doubtful whether there should be any provision as to the building up of any particular reserve before the full allocation of profits to dividends. It appears to me on the whole that if half the entire share capital is paid up before the bank commences business, the depositors should have plenty of security and that the question as to what should in each year be carried to reserve might well be left to the shareholders who, on the assumption that the depositors would be sufficiently secured by the paid up capital, would alone be concerned with a reserve. Prudent management would no doubt result in the building up of an adequate reserve, for the greater the reserve, the greater the confidence on the part of the public, and the greater the confidence, the greater the volume of business.

7. I do not know whether the history of banks in India shows the necessity of a restriction being imposed upon banks from doing business outside that of banking. If it does, such a restriction should be imposed.

A difficulty which strikes me in this connection is to ascertain where to draw the line between what is and what is not legitimate banking business.

If such a restriction is imposed, power should be reserved to the Governor General in Council to allow any bank to do any business in addition to banking upon such conditions as he might think fit.—I have, etc.,

T. J. STRANGMAN,
Advocate General.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

No. 84, dated 7th January 1914.

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 8771 of 1913, dated the 26th September 1913, enclosing a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6905-6918-11, dated the 22nd August 1913, I have the honour to reply as under:—

2. With reference to paragraph 1 of the said letter of the Government, my Committee think that in the Bombay Presidency there are no individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking and using the name of bankers. The business of banking is generally carried on by shroffs whom it is not desirable to bring under the operation of the proposed Act.

3. The Committee are emphatically of opinion that the terms "bank," "bankers," etc., should be restricted to companies registered under the Companies Act. Bankers now-a-days stand for all that is systematic and scientific banking, and the Committee think that these terms should not be left to be used by any companies or partnerships unless they, at the same, time get themselves registered under the Indian Companies Act and bring themselves under all its legislative restrictions. The Committee beg in this connection to bring to the notice of the Government the existence of several foreign companies, some of which are registered in foreign countries, while some are not registered at all but work as bankers. All these foreign companies doing banking business in this country should be, in the opinion of the Committee, brought under the operation of the proposed Act, as it is feared that, unless this is done, any foreign concerns calling themselves as bankers, but with no substratum, may be dumped on this country and may involve the ingenuous depositing public in ruin, examples of which are not wanting in the past.

4. Coming to the four suggestions mentioned in paragraph 3 f the letter of the Government, my Committee beg to give their opinion as below:—

(1) They do not think it desirable that a minimum amount should be fixed for subscribed capital. Any such restriction

would lead, they fear, to giving a blow to the rting of small banks catering to the needs of small traders and agriculturists. The last few years of Indian indigenous banking have shown that banks with large capitals are generally registered in Presidency towns. These establish their branches in the mofussil primarily for receiving the deposits of the public as hardly a few of these branches have got powers of making advances. The result is that the capital of the mofussil is dragged away to the Presidency towns to be advanced to big industries and capitalists leaving the mofussil traders and agriculturists without any accommodation, specially, as the old shroffs and savkars are dying away. The real necessity is, it will be thus seen, for banks with small capital for the local needs of different towns and villages. Any restriction in the nature of a minimum amount of subscribed capital will lead in the natural course of things to placing a curb on these small banks and encouraging only banks with large capital. The list of joint stock companies published by the Commercial Intelligence Department shows how the number of such banks with large capital is but limited and how these too are generally to be found only in Presidency towns. India is still primarily an agricultural country and the Committee beg to draw the attention of the Government to the following pregnant observation occurring in the *Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence* published under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture. "Agricultural countries, the industrial conditions of which are in the course of transformation or incomplete, logically require in their period of expansion a large number of banks, while manufacturing countries properly so called the industries of which are fully developed demand a concentration of these banking systems."

(2) The Committee think that at least one-third of the subscribed capital of a banking concern should be paid within one year of the starting of its business.

(3) The Committee cannot approve of the suggestion that there should be a restriction on the full allocation of the profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve. This matter of declaring the dividend and carrying forward a particular sum to the reserves should be left to the companies themselves.

They, however, suggest that it should be laid down that shareholders cannot propose any increase in the dividend declared by the Board of Directors.

(4) In this connection, the Committee beg to suggest that power should be given to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to refuse to register as banks or bankers companies whose Memoranda of Association provide for business other than banking business in the broadest sense, but that an appeal should lie on the Registrar's decision in the matter to the Local Government.

5. The Committee beg to suggest that no advances should be allowed to highly paid officers of banks without adequate and reasonable securities and also that all the banks or bankers should in their advertisements be required to mention the following details :—

A. Nominal capital.
B. Subscribed capital.
C. Paid up capital.

6. The Committee beg in conclusion to protest against the suggestion made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the effect that "if possible, the auditing of a bank's accounts should be done by Chartered and/or Incorporated Accountants." This suggestion will practically result in giving the monopoly to a few people as a matter of fact indigenous talent will be altogether ignored, as there is noly one Indian Chartered Accountant and not more than half a dozen Incorporated Accountants. The Committee beg, therefore, to suggest that the qualification of auditor should be fixed as follows:—

(*a*) Every fellow, associate or member of an incorporated body of professional accountants and auditors of Great Britain and Ireland or of India, when formed, who may be recognised from time to time by the Government of India.

(*b*) The following public bodies may be recognised for the present :—

(1) The Institute of Chartered Accountants.
(2) The Scottish Chartered Accountants.

(3) Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ireland.

(4) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.

(5) The Corporation of Accountants.

(6) The Central Association of Accountants.

(7) London Association of Accountants.

Members of the first three societies are designated, as the Government may be aware, Chartered Accountants, those of the fourth, as Incorporated Accountants, of the fifth as Corporate Accountants, and of the last as Associated Accountants.

(c) Persons, who have passed examinations instituted either by the Government or by any Indian University or by any public body recognised by the Government for the profession of Accountants and Auditors.—I have, etc.,

MUNMOHUNDASS RAMJI,
Chairman.

MADHAWJI THAKERSEY,
Vice-Chairman.

PURSHOTAM KANJI,
Hon. Joint Secretary.

No. C.—644, dated 2nd February 1914.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—In reply to Government Resolution No. 8770, dated September 26th, 1913, paragraph 2, I have the honour to append herewith information regarding the individuals or partnerships reported by the Collectors of the Division to be engaged in business of banking under the name of "bankers" in their respective charges.

2. As regards the opinion asked for in the first paragraph of the Government Resolution, I regret that in the hurry of preparing to hand over charge I am unable to deal with the subject at length. —I have, etc.,

G. S. CURTIS,
Commissioner, C. D.

List of individuals or partnerships reported to be engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers.

Serial No.	Individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers.	Name of the Manager or Secretary.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	East Khandesh District.		
1	Branch of the Bombay Bank at Jalgaon.	....	Collector reports that some industrial companies undertake banking business during busy season and the approximate number of individuals and partnerships would be between 25 and 30.
	West Khandesh District.		
2	Nandurbar Co-operative Bank ..	....	This has not yet commenced banking business.
	Nasik District.		

The Collector reports :—"In Nasik there are at present one branch of a Banking Company and two Co-operative Societies which carry on banking business. There is no person or company unregistered which uses the name of bank or banker except the house of Amolak Kewalchand."

	Ahmednagar District.		
3	The Ahmednagar Bank		
4	The Central Bank		
5	The Poona Bank (Branch)	....	Registered under the Indian Companies Act.
6	The Ahmednagar Bank (Branch) ...		
	Poona District.		
7	Messrs. Jamnadas Khushaldas, Royal Artillery Bankers, Centre Street.	....	
8	Messrs. Chunilal Nagindas, Royal Artillery Bankers, Centre Street.	....	
9	Messrs. Hakamchand Bhopatram, Royal Artillery Bankers, Cavalry Lines, Ghorpudi.	....	
10	Messrs. Kering Rupchand & Co., Bankers, Sholapur Bazar.	....	
11	Messrs. M. Khushalchand & Sons, Bankers, Kirkee.	....	
12	Messrs. Vjainal Veerchand Brothers, Royal Artillery Bankers, Kirkee.	....	
13	Messrs. Heemutmul Partapmul & Co., Shroffs, Bankers, Exchangers, etc., Sholapur Bazar.	....	These use the term "Bankers" on their signboard and letters, but are purely money-lenders.
14	Messrs. Amerchand Hazarimal & Co., Bankers, Sholapur Bazar.		
15	Messrs. Idan Sawathmull & Co., Bankers, Sholapur Bazar.		
16	Messrs. Damodar Govind Gharpure, & Sons, Central Savings Bank, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.		
	Sholapur District.		
17	Sholapur Bank, Limited.	Mr. Laxman Balwant Kale.	
18	The Co-operative Credit Society Urban Bank, Sholapur.	Mr. Laxman Vinayak Tikekar.	
19	The Poona Bank, Barsi Branch ..	Mr. S. S. Parnaik.	

Dated 16th February 1914.

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.

SIR,—I beg on behalf of the Committee of this Association to reply as under to your letter No. 8771 of 1913, dated the 26th September 1913, enclosing a letter from the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, No. 6905—6918-11, dated the 22nd August 1913.

2. With regard to paragraph 1 of the said letter, the Committee note with satisfaction that the shroffs are not to be brought under the purview of the proposed legislation. They have filled and have been filling an important place in the world of commerce and industry, and the Committee do not like that their salutary activities should be restricted in any way.

3. With regard to paragraph 2 of your letter, the Committee think that the use of the term "Bank" should be limited to such concerns as are registered under the Indian Companies Act. At the same time, however, they are not in favour of such a restriction being imposed on the term "Banker." This term has not the same prestige as the other term and is used indiscriminately by many shroffs who are Indian bankers, without thereby conveying any misleading impression to the public.

4. With regard to paragraph 3 of the letter the Committee beg to give their opinion as follows:—

(1) There should be no minimum fixed for subscribed capital.

(2) One-third of the subscribed capital must be paid up within one year of the registration of a bank.

(3) The Committee are of opinion that a building up of an adequate reserve is necessary and that at least about 15 per cent. of the net profits should be carried to a reserve until it reaches a point commensurate with the paid up capital of the bank.

(4) It is not possible to put any restrictions of the nature suggested, but they beg to suggest that power should be given to the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies to refuse to register as "Banks" such companies whose memoranda of

association provide for and warrant business other than banking business in the broadest sense of the term, as, for example, trading, shipping, insurance, commission agency, etc.

5. The Committee beg to make the following additional suggestions though the subjects have not been touched upon in your letter:—

(1) None but Presidency Banks and Government Postal Department should be allowed to run Savings Banks. It has been found that many poor people deposit their hard-earned savings in the savings banks of joint stock banks under the false impression that they have got the same position as the Presidency Savings Banks or Government Postal Savings Banks.

(2) No advance shall be made by a bank on its own shares, nor shall any advances be made on shares of other companies which may not be fully paid up.

(3) All concerns registered under the Indian Companies Act as banks should be required to affix in some conspicuous place in their premises a statement of their assets and liabilities from month to month, as is being published by the Presidency Banks every week; and that every three months a similar statement shall be published in at least one vernacular and one English paper of the district and in the local *Government Gazette.*

(4) All the English and foreign banks and also all the banks started in Native States should be required to be registered in British India before they are allowed to do any banking business.

6. The Committee have noted with alarm an attempt made in some quarters to get the monopoly of bank audit for Chartered and Incorporated Accountants. As there is only one Indian Chartered Accountant and not more than half a dozen Indian Incorporated Accountants, the result of such a suggestion would be to give the monopoly to foreign accountants at the expense of Indian indigenous talents. Again, some of the recent failures of banks have shown that the fact of a particular institution having Chartered or Incorporated Accountants as its auditors is

not always a guarantee of its good work. Looking to these circumstances the Committee beg to support the reasonable suggestion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber made in this connection as under:—

"The qualifications of auditors on the public register should be:—

(*a*) Every fellow, associate or member of an Incorporated Body of professional accountants and auditors of Great Britain and Ireland or of India, when formed, who may be recognised from time to time by the Government of India.

(*b*) The following public bodies may be recognised for the present:—

1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants;
2. The Scottish Chartered Accountants;
3. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ireland;
4. The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors;
5. The Corporation of Accountants; and
6. The Central Association of Accountants.

Members of the first three societies are designated, as the Government may be aware, Chartered Accountants, those of the fourth as Incorporated Accountants, of the fifth as Corporate Accountants, and of the last as Associated Accountants.

(*c*) All the practising auditors at the time of the passing of the Act should be recognised in the first list.

(*d*) Persons who have passed examinations instituted either by the Government or by any Indian University or by any public body recognised by the Government for the profession of accountants and auditors, and provided that they have served under registered auditors or worked as accountants for a period of at least two years."—I have, etc.,

LA'LSHANKER HARPRASA'D,
Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association.

No. 1568, dated 20th May 1914.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the report called for in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8770, dated the 26th September 1913, on the subject of the proposed legislation to regulate the use of the term "bank" or "bankers" or its equivalents.

2. Some of the officers consulted would prefer to draw a distinction between the terms "bank" and "banker." Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Sukkur, writes:—

> "There appears no objection to subjecting anything called a 'bank' to strict legislation, but 'bankers' are different: they are a private convenience rather than a public danger. Such bankers are perhaps better recognized under the name 'shroff' though, properly speaking, the latter name should, I gather, apply only to money changers or the like. The Indian banker proper would ordinarily concern himself (as I understand) only with trade deals or paper money."

On the whole the Commissioner is disposed to accept the proposal of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce that a distinction should be drawn between (1) all institutions calling themselves bankers, banking corporations, etc., *ertising* as such for deposits and (2) individuals of firms trading as bankers and shroffs who *do not advertise* for deposits. The first class of institutions should be compulsorily registrable under the Indian Companies Act.

3. The Commissioner agrees that it is desirable to impose the restrictions proposed in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter printed in the preamble of the Government Resolution.

4. The Commissioner does not feel competent without technical knowledge of the subject to make specific suggestions for the application of the restrictions referred to in the last paragraph, but in this connection he would invite attention to the suggestions made in the accompanying copy of letter No. 23, dated the 7th January 1914, from Mr. Monie, the Collector of Nawabshah.

5. The Commissioner regrets he is still unable to furnish accurate information regarding the number of individuals or

partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers. The Collector of Karachi reports that there is in Karachi only one European firm, Messrs. Cox and Company, who style themselves bankers, and that there are 14 other Indian firms and individuals who carry on banking business and are known as shroffs. The Collector of Sukkur reports that perhaps half a dozen 'banks' and a score of 'bankers' would be a fair maximum for his district, but that recent troubles have tended to annihilate the banks, while figures for bankers might fluctuate considerably according to the definition placed on the term. The Collector of Hyderabad has furnished no information on this point, while the figures for the remainder of the districts in Sind are blank. More accurate information has been called for from the Collectors of Sukkur and Hyderabad and the particulars will be submitted as soon as possible.

6. The Commissioner regrets the delay in submitting this report, which is due to the last report of the officers consulted not reaching him till the 7th instant.

W. H. LUCAS,
Commissioner in Sind.

No. 23, dated 7th January 1914.

To—The Commissioner in Sind.

SIR,—I have the honour to reply to your memorandum No. 3577, dated the 22nd October 1913.

2. There are no individuals, partnerships or companies carrying on in this district a banking business under the name of bankers.

3. The history of Indian banking since the Government of India's letter of the 22nd August 1913 was written emphasises the need for special legislation, restricting the use of the term "bank" and controlling the business of those who describe themselves as banks or bankers.

I think it is desirable that for the future the use of the term bank should be restricted to registered companies having a subscribed capital of at least 6 lakhs (£40,000) and a paid up capital of at least 3 lakhs (£20,000), permission to commence business

being withheld until the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is satisfied that the proposed bank actually holds the prescribed minimum of 3 lakhs in cash or securities readily convertible into cash. I am not in favour of the suggestion of the Government of India that the allocation of profits to dividends should be restricted until an "adequate reserve has been built up." No reserve can be an adequate safeguard against bad banking, and even in thoroughly well-established and well-managed banks the reserve is not usually more than a fraction of the bank's total liabilities. (I happen to have before me the balance sheet of one of the Scotch joint stock banks, which for many years has paid a dividend of 20 per cent. Its reserve amounts to about 4⅓ per cent. of its total liabilities and to a little more than 5 per cent. of its liabilities to the public.) A much more effective check is to provide that the liabilities to the proprietors (*i.e.*, paid up capital *plus* reserve) must not exceed a certain fraction of the liabilities to the public. The minimum percentage ought, I think, to be 10 per cent., and it would be safer to fix it at 15 per cent. (in the bank I have referred to it is 16⅔ per cent.). If such a proposal were adopted, a bank whose business was expending would be compelled to call up more capital unless it could increase its reserve fast enough to maintain the prescribed minimum percentage.

4. Whatever else is done, it is absolutely necessary, I think, to insist on the publication of statements of affairs, including a detailed and properly audited balance sheet, every six months.

The statement of affairs should show clearly the capital of the bank, (*a*) subscribed, (*b*) callable, (*c*) reserved callable only if the bank is wound up, and (*d*) paid-up.

The *liabilities side* of the balance sheet should show separately the liabilities to the public and to the shareholders, should distinguish between deposits payable on demand and deposits not so payable (this distinction is not usually made in the United Kingdom, but its compulsory adoption has often been advocated), in addition to the other information required by the Companies Act. Recent experience also suggests that in order to show whether the branches of a bank are doing a genuine banking business or are merely deposit-collecting agencies, the deposits at the head office,

and the deposits at the branches, and, similarly, on the other side of the account, the loans and advances made at the head office and the loans and advances made at the branches should be shown separately. This is now done by the Bank of France.

On the *assets side* it is necessary that full details should be given which will enable the public to ascertain what proportion of the assets is immediately realisable. I do not think that anything should be included in immediately realisable assets, save cash in hand, in the Presidency Banks or other specially approved banks, money at call and short notice (not exceeding ten days), and cheques, etc., payable on demand. Cash (in hand or in banks) and money at call, etc., or at short notice should be shown separately ; the total of these items should be shown in the account, and at the bottom of the account the percentage of this total to the total assets or liabilities should be shown prominently ; so that the public may have no excuse for overlooking the importance of this figure. (The percentage for 17 Australian Banks with offices in London at the end of June was 28·8, for 7 Canadian Banks 30·9, for the 6 Indian Exchange Banks, including the Specie Bank, 17·3).

Next, investments should be classified, trustee securities, other securities readily marketable in the Presidency towns and Rangoon, and all other securities being shown separately.

Loans and advances should be classified fully, a distinction being made between (*a*) loans repayable on demand and (*b*) loans not so payable. They should also be classified according to the nature of the security held for them, *e.g.*, trustee securities, readily marketable securities, other stocks and shares, immovable property, movable property, bills, etc. Loans for which the bank holds no security and loans to directors should continue to be shown separately.

5. The audit of banks' accounts should be restricted to persons with a professional qualification equal—or as nearly as possible equal—to that of a Chartered Accountant, and auditors should be required to give a detailed certificate showing that they have checked the accounts thoroughly, and in particular have verified the amount of assets shown under "cash in hand or in banks," money at call and at short notice and the classification of securities and loans and advances.

6. For the future, I think that companies should not be allowed to transact agency or other miscellaneous business directly. There seems no objection to their undertaking it through a subsidiary company—as is done now by one of the agency banks—the bank's liabilities for the losses on the miscellaneous business being limited to its state (*sic*) in the company, which should be shown separately in its balance sheet.

7. There remains the question whether any legislation which may be undertaken should be applied to the existing banks, *viz.*, the Indian banks, whether under European or Indian management, the banking companies or corporations with head offices in London, Hongkong, Paris, etc., and the banking business done by agency and other private firms. I think, on the whole, that they ought to be exempted, provided that they publish six-monthly balance sheets prepared and audited in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Law or the English Company Law and provided that they include in the balance sheets information as to their deposits in India and their cash balances in India.

8. If an Act regulating banking in India is passed, I think that it would be advisable to include in it—as in the Canadian law—a provision that the Act is to be revised at fixed intervals.—I have etc.,

(Sd.) P. W. MONIE,
Collector of Nawabshah.

Bombay, dated 10th October 1913.

To—The Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter No. 8771, of the 26th ultimo, with the enclosure referred to therein, which has been circulated to our Committee. In reply we are directed to inform you that the suggestions and restrictions proposed have the Committee's approval and the Committee would be glad tc see them brought into force.—We have, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries, the Bombay Underwriters' Association.

No. 4234, dated 17th December 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 8770 of 20th September 1913, I have the honour to state, after consulting all the Collectors in this Division, that I am entirely in favour of the proposals outlined in paragraphs 2 to 4 of the letter from the Government of India.

2. Recent events in Bombay accentuate the necessity of legislation of the nature suggested.—I have, etc.,

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Acts and Regulations.

Proposed legislation regulating the use of the term 'bank,' or 'bankers,' or its equivalents.

Dated 18th November 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the letter* addressed by us to the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the suggestion made by their Committee in respect of the banking legislation, for your information.—We have, etc.,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
Corporate Accountants.

Dated 28th November 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of our letter, dated the 18th instant, we have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the letter addressed by us to the Editor of *Commerce*, Calcutta, in reply to an article which appeared in the columns of that paper on Wednesday, the 26th instant, under the heading of "The duties of an Auditor."

We regret to state that the Editor should have taken up this unfair attitude towards the Indian auditors in genetal and should

* Printed on page 221 of the Chamber's Report for 1913.

have made in his articles remarks which lead one to believe that he was making it a racial question.

In submitting our views on the matter to the Government of India we beg to draw the attention of Government to the fact that at the time of the granting of the Royal Charter of Incorporation by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to the various Societies in Great Britain, Ireland and Wales, the petitioners had put in their petition among others the following paragraph:—

> "That the petitioners desire and propose that if Incorporation by Charter is granted to them, such conditions should be laid down as would require for the admission to membership of persons now already following the profession either long actual experience in the profession or service for a long time in the capacity of a Public Accountant's clerk or else the passing of appropriate examinations under the supervision of the Corporation."

On the strength of this petition at the time the Royal Charters were granted, all practising accountants and the clerks of public accountants were admitted members of the different Institutions and Societies without examination. Such was also the case in Australia, Canada and the Colonies when first the question of registration of accountants came before their Government.

We further have the honour to inform you that among the members of the Corporation of Accountants are many well-known names in Bombay and Calcutta, among whom are—

Mr. Reginald Peel, Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Hormusji S. Katrak, Chief Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, Bombay.

Mr. Gerald B. O'Connor, Accountant, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Khan Bahadur Jamshedji A. Dalal, M.A., LL.B. (Retired Minister of Education, Baroda, at present an Auditor of the Bank of Bombay).

Hoping to be excused for the trouble,—We have, etc.,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
Corporate Accountants.

Dated 28th November 1913.

To—The Editor, "Commerce," Calcutta.

SIR,—We have read with great interest your articles on banking and duties of auditors in your last Wednesday's issue. We have generally found your articles unbiased and written in a spirit of independence worthy of a journal of such respectability as yours. We are, however, afraid that in your recent article on "The Duties of an Auditor" which appeared in your issue of the 26th instant, you have been misled in making certain statements which amount to nothing short of a sweeping condemnation of the integrity of Indians which we challenge you to prove by facts. Similarly you have cast a slur on a large class of Indian professional auditors who carry on their duties with integrity and independence, but without any irrefragable evidence. That there have been a few erring ones we do not deny. But then it would be idle for you or any Europeans to deny that there are not black sheep in every profession including the profession of accountants. May we question what you have to say about the management of the Glasgow Bank and others and the Arbuthnots and the Bank of Burmah? Subsequent to the failures of these last two big institutions in India, startling revelations of gross mismanagement and fraud came out. Justice was meted out by the Tribunals, so we shall make no comments now beyond pointing out what invidious and mischievous, if not reckless, distinction you have attempted to make in your articles. Are the Europeans superhuman? Do we not hear of huge frauds in all parts of the world and more so in Europe and America? Why then try to run down all Indians; because just a few of them have proved to be frauds? We strongly take exception to your unwarranted and unjust remarks against Indian auditors, and judging from our own standpoint we beg to say that there have been in the past, and there must be at the present day, a large body of honourable Indian auditors, as conscientious and as experienced as any other European auditor with his training and experience in accountancy. We openly challenge anyone to point out a single instance in which we have either submitted to the wishes of the Directors or failed to discharge our duties as auditors. We can give a number of instances where we have in our capacity as auditors made the

management work quite straight, have got wrong or incorrect entries removed from the books of accounts not to speak of any fraudulent entries, and have also made reports to the shareholders whenever occasions called for such a step being taken. No doubt as a result of our honest endeavours in the discharge of our duties we had to suffer—suffer so far as we were not re-elected as auditors. But we have stood firm and done our duty. There are many such straight and honest Indian auditors in our fold who have invariably realised the sense of responsibilities attached to their position as auditors and have firmly and honestly withstood all temptations. We may mention here only two names as an illustration, though there are many more no doubt—the late Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Khareghat and Mr. Hormasji Sorabji Katrak. The former gentleman had an unique reputation of being a thoroughly competent and honest auditor and the frauds of Keshavji Naik and others were all exposed by him. He was absolutely independent, his sons have been high officials of Government, one an I.C.S., and the other an I.M.S., and to his last days his name was cherished with respect and esteem by the public for honesty of purpose. Mr. Katrak is at present holding a very high and responsible position in the Accountant General's Office. He was an auditor to the Bombay Municipality for some years and the independence and zeal displayed by him won for him the approbation not only of the official element in the Corporation, but the whole body was unanimous on placing on record an appreciation of his honest and independent services when he left over charge to take up a higher appointment in the Accountant General's Office. Mr. Katrak is a fellow of the Corporation of Accountants (an Incorporated Body of Accountants and Auditors in existence in Glasgow for over twenty years and the body of which we have the honour to be the Local Representatives in India). These illustrations, coupled with what we have stated above concerning ourselves, and which we are prepared to prove any moment, will amply justify your taking an early action to set right what wrong you have inadvertently done to the whole body of Indian professional auditors. The suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is based upon no authority. They have proved nothing, adduced no facts to show that the Chartered

and Incorporated Accountants alone are fit for audit work. Let us point out to you that more than 50 per cent. of the members of the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors have not passed any tests of examination like members of other Societies of equal repute, but because their experience warranted admission to their fold there they have been and are now endeavouring to secure a monopoly quite unheard of in any part of the globe. Let us also point out to you that while the different Societies in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales petitioned to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Victoria for a Royal Charter to be granted to such Societies, the petitioners had among others made the following statement:—

> "That the petitioners desire and propose that if Incorporation by Charter is granted to them such conditions shall be laid down as would require for the admission to membership of persons now already following the profession either long actual experience in the profession or service for a long time in the capacity of a public accountant's clerk or else the passing of appropriate examinations under the supervision of the Corporation,"

and accordingly all practising accountants and clerks of public accountants were admitted members of the Institution of Chartered Accountants without examination. Just as membership is available by examination to the Chartered or Incorporated Society, the Corporation of Accountants admit persons as members by examinations, and let it be said to the credit of the Corporation that examinations are instituted in India giving Indian students a facility to qualify themselves for the profession. Attempts to secure monopoly with the Houses of Parliament by introduction of Bills during the last ten years and more have been unsuccessful, and wherever legislature is effected no encroachment is made, be it in Africa, America or Australia, on the rights of practising professional accountants. It would be well for anyone to be acquainted with the facts as to how such enactments were passed by other Governments such as in Canada, Australia and Africa, and to trifle with or attempt at an action that would seriously hamper all future progress or be a direct encroachment on the rights of the Indians would be inadvisable. Colleges of Commerce have begun

work in India and the future generation will have a trained army of auditors within the next few years. What is primarily needed in the profession of auditors is honesty of purpose and a high standard of morality. Without these virtues any number of examination qualifications will not prevent frauds, abuses and scandals.

We shall be obliged if you will insert this letter in the columns of your next issue of "Commerce" with an article from yourself modifying the statements you have made in your present article.—Yours truly,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

Cutting from the 'Times of India' of 12th December 1913.

The Law and the Banks.

The Government of India have under consideration an amendment of the law relating to banking in India, and commercial opinion has been invited upon the broad principles which it is proposed to embody in the amending legislation. Those suggestions were made before the *debacle* of swadeshi banking, but not before some *debacle* was regarded as inevitable. The financial crisis through which we are passing is certain to intensify the demand upon Government for restrictive legislation governing companies or institutions allowed to trade as banks, and we shall be faced with a movement in the direction of expecting Government to take measures to make banks solvent by legislation. We express no opinion for the moment upon the particular proposals which Government have adumbrated, but we wish to repeat the caution we have previously urged against aiming at the guarantee of the solvency of banks or banking institutions by legislation. In various countries enactments have been instituted to this end with varying degrees of restrictions, but failures have so far nowhere been avoided thereby, and in some cases such regulations have been the cause of the trouble that they were designed to obviate, for all legal legislation tends to perpetuate a state of things that time is leaving behind. The Trustee Act, for instance, has caused in late years untold loss to beneficiaries by reason of its out-of-date restrictions. London Banks last year wrote off

a loss of £1,200,000 on Consols, which is a reason for leaving a free hand to the more fortunate banks which had the foresight to change their Consols for short-date securities. Under legal restrictions such a result could not be obviated and bankers would be compelled to suffer such losses as those occasioned by the restrictions of the Post Office Savings Bank in the investment of their funds. Thus Black Friday was largely caused by the inelasticity of the Bank of England Charter, which had to be hastily suspended by Parliament to prevent further failures. It was only by Parliament loosing the fetters it had forged itself that a worse evil was avoided, and under the stress of another such catastrophe the same course will be inevitable. The United States of America are perhaps the most legislature-ridden of all civilised countries, but there bank failures have been more severe than elsewhere; the panic and suspensions of 1907 are still a vivid reminder of this.

A survey of all the countries of the world over a considerable period of time does not convince us that, given the circumstances and conditions, legislation can do much to avoid banking catastrophes; thus we have the Australian banking crisis, where only some three of the largest banks came through the ordeal, the American failures of 1907 and the present Indian bank failures. Therefore, if legislation is necessary, let it be of the widest scope rather than restrictive, laying down broad requirements which will meet with general acceptance, for, after all is done, the success and stability of each bank rest on the experience and capacity of the managers, principals, or directors, and on them alone. Of the regulations that appear to defeat their own ends and are calculated to restrict and lower a banking standard rather than to enhance it, are such as the limiting of dividends, the fixing of reserves and the amount of capital authorised and subscribed. Those responsible for banking are the experts who can better judge of these things according to the differing circumstances of each bank. The general tendency of such enactments is usually to ensure a low standard rather than a high standard, as the requirements must be put low to suit all cases. The public look to this as the limit of requirement and so make it easier to those who should aspire to a high standard to

content themselves with the lowest. Now as to the broad principles on which it is hoped all will be in agreement. That all banks, whether private, joint stock, or native, should publish at stated periods a balance sheet. That such balance sheet should show separately cash, money at short notice, investments and securities, and loans to customers. That such balance sheet should be certified by a public accountant who should be required to state in his certificate that in his opinion the value of the securities, etc., at the date of the balance sheet fully represents the value set out thereon. The public accountant should also certify that the total of banking accounts and the assets held against the same and their values are as set out.

There is one other point, perhaps the most important of all; the suggestion is made: "that there should be a restriction as to taking up by a bank of business outside that of banking in which the banking 'profits' might be lost." The sentiment and intention are excellent, but how is it possible to attain it? Who shall define exactly what is banking business, where it begins and ends, and who shall define the sort of business in which banking "profits" might be lost? "Assets" are presumably contemplated. As the idea is so good, though so difficult of attainment, cannot it be reached in another way? Banking, although carrying merely the relationship of debtor and creditor, as in other business, has this difference—that there is the absolute obligation to meet your customers' requirements on demand or at due date, and to ensure this the assets must be kept available and liquid. It is quite repugnant to good banking to convert them or sink them in non-realisable assets. As the law stands at present a direct hardship on banking creditors is entailed, as however jealously these banking assets are separated and safeguarded from any other business transactions, in the eye of the law all creditors have equal rights, and outside creditors would have an equal right to participate with bank creditors, to the detriment of the latter. The British Life Assurance Act shows a way that Government would be well advised to adopt. An Insurance Company is not restricted as to the kind of business it may do, but it is under legal obligation to keep its life business and life funds separate and distinct from any other business, and such funds are available for the claims of the life members in

priority to all other creditors. In the same way banking assets could and should be protected without interfering with the liberty of any Company, or Banker, or Agent, to do any other business that seems to him good, and a problem is thus solved which otherwise bristles with difficulties—as in the case of a bank having to protect a loss and take over or nurse an asset that may be deemed outside a banking business. After all, India needs the help of all sound banks, honestly conducted, be they joint stock, private, or agency banks, and there is little excuse for any bank continuing to trade unless it can pay 20*s.* in the £, seeing that its solvency can be constantly and readily ascertained. A customer does not, by passing his cash over the bank counter, do so in the same way as he does in a shop. There is an implied warranty that the bank is solvent and can and will repay the money intact on demand. If by the insolvency of any bank a sovereign by the process can be converted into, say 17*s.* 6*d.* or 15*s.*, it is far better that the criminal law should, if necessary, be strengthened and enforced with unbending stringency than that banking should be retarded by restrictions that cannot prevent the insolvency of any bank.

Dated 16th December 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of our letter, dated the 18th November, we have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the letter* received from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in reply to ours addressed to them on the 18th November. We also enclose herein a copy of our reply to the Chamber for your information and kind consideration.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—We remain, etc.,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

Dated 20th December 1913.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of our letter, dated the 16th instant, we have the honour to forward to you herewith copy of the letter†

* Printed on page 223 of the Chamber's Report for 1913.

† Printed on page 225 of the Chamber's Report for 1913.

received from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in reply to ours of the 12th instant, copy of which was sent to you with our last. We have noted with pleasure that the Chamber of Commerce have taken an interest in the Corporation of Accountants and have expressed their desire to give a due consideration when the question of auditors comes up before them later on.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—We remain, etc.,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," 12TH DECEMBER 1913.

Government and Banking Legislation.

The recent deplorable events in the Swadeshi banking world have stimulated discussion on the question of the legislative measures that might be adopted with a view to prevent similar disasters in the future. The Government of India are taking the matter in hand, but it is not to be assumed that they will act precipitately, for that is not their custom. There is a greater likelihood, indeed, of their adopting a course of excessive caution, and it is, therefore, necessary to emphasize the fact that if legislation of a beneficial character can be devised there should be no unnecessary delay in bringing it into operation. The history of the past few years affords abundant proof of the evils of dilatoriness. As far back as 1907 or 1908, Lord Morley, in a despatch to the Government of India, urged upon them the importance of passing an Act to control life insurance in this country. It had been represented to the India Office that anyone could carry on the business of life insurance in India without restriction or legislative restraint. There was no guarantee that persons or companies collecting premiums from insurers were conducting a legitimate business, or that funds would be forthcoming to meet maturing policies. The danger was by no means an academic one. In some parts of India, notably in Bengal hundreds of bogus insurance companies were brought into existence and thousands of thrifty persons were victimised through the agency of these concerns. The Government, however, were slow to move, and several years passed before India was given a Life Insurance Act. How far the system of insurance, which is a most valuable one to any community, was prejudiced by the delay, it is impossible to state. But there can be

no doubt that much loss would have been obviated if prompt measures had been adopted by the Government of India to grapple with an obvious and far-reaching evil. Similar delay occurred in the enactment of efficient companies legislation. It was notorious several years ago that in more than one province the joint stock system was being gravely abused by unscrupulous persons. The law relating to companies was hopelessly inadequate and the absence of effective legislation afforded innumerable opportunities for fraudulent promoters. The Government of India were repeatedly reminded of the urgency of the question, and if they had acted with greater promptitude a number of undesirable enterprises would probably have been nipped in the bud. In August last the Department of Commerce and Industry took steps to obtain the views of the commercial community as to the desirability of introducing banking legislation. They have now before them the views of the most influential mercantile bodies in India on the subject, and the Government may reasonably be asked to take action in this matter, with the least possible delay. It may be a truism that the proper management of a commercial enterprise cannot be secured by legislation, but it is recognised by men who are able to speak with authority that the Government of India could provide the public with certain safeguards of a valuable character. Any enterprise styling itself a 'bank' might legitimately be required to bring itself within the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. It might also be called upon to show itself in possession of reasonable financial resources before being permitted to commence operations, and no sound banking enterprise would suffer if banks generally were prohibited by law from dissipating the whole of their profits in dividends instead of building up adequate reserves. Steps ought to be taken to prevent banking companies from issuing advertisements in which it is suggested that they are possessed of vast financial resources, while, in fact, the supposed wealth exists only on paper. A legislative measure embodying these restrictions and also providing for an efficient audit by qualified accountants would have a salutary effect. But after all, the success of a bank depends in the main on honest and efficient administration, and this cannot be provided by an Act of the legislature. Men who are ignorant of banking have no right

to become associated with the conduct of bank, and to accept without question the figures and statements laid before them by others. A bank director is in the position of a trustee; but this obvious consideration appears to have been overlooked by men who ought to have realised the responsibility resting on their shoulders. There is no doubt that the disclosures which have been made in Bombay, as well as in other parts of India, will have a prejudicial effect on Swadeshi joint stock banking for some time to come. It is to be feared, moreover, that the abuses brought to light may check the healthy tendency on the part of the Indian investors to utilise their money in the development of industrial and commercial enterprise. India possesses enormous economic potentialities, but her resources cannot be properly exploited, unless capital is readily forthcoming for that purpose.

Resolution passed at the Ninth Indian Industrial Conference held at Karachi on Thursday, the 25th December 1913.

RESOLUTION 1.

Indian Banks.

With reference to the questions raised by the Government of India on which opinions are invited as to whether there should be restrictions about the use of the terms "Banks" and "Bankers" and as to whether there should be any legislation in regard to banking, this Conference is of opinion—

(*a*) that the use of the term "Bank" should be restricted only to companies registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Act;

(*b*) that all Banks not registered in British India having an office or branch in British India should be registered under the Indian Companies Act, save and except the Banks which are created by a Statute;

(*c*) that there need be no subscribed minimum capital, but that the paid-up capital should be one-third of the subscribed capital and that it should be paid-up within six months of the registration;

(*d*) that the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies be authorised to refuse to register as Banks such Com-

panies whose Memoranda of Association provide for and warrant business other than banking business in the ordinary sense of the term; and that an appeal against the Registrar's decision should be allowed to the highest Judicial authority of the place where the Registrar's office is situated;

(*e*) that no Banks shall be allowed to use the terms "Savings Bank" for a department or a concern except the Presidency Banks and Government Postal Department, unless the said department or the said concern is made to invest two-thirds of deposits in securities sanctioned by the Indian Trust Act and are ear-marked for that purpose;

(*f*) no Banks shall be allowed to advance monies against their own shares unless they are fully paid-up.

Proposed by—Mr. D. E. Wacha.

Seconded by—Rao Bahadur Divan Hiranand Khemsing.

Supported by—Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Messrs. P. D. Shamdasani and C. P. Ramswamy Iyer.

No. 10438 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th October 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the last sentence of my letter No. 8794, dated 18th September 1914, I am directed to enquire whether Monday, the 30th November 1914, will suit the representative of your Chamber for the conference to be held by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., to discuss the various aspects of the proposed legislation for the control of banks in India.

2. I am at the same time to request that you will communicate the name of the representative whom your Chamber proposes to depute to the conference.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 1410 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 5th November 1914.

C. W. A. TURNER, ESQ., I.C.S.,
UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 10448, dated 29th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that Sir James Begbie, Kt., Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, will be pleased to attend the conference to be held by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., on Monday, the 30th instant, to discuss the various aspects of the proposed legislation for the control of banks in India.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, 1st December 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 1514, dated 24th ultimo, I now return by bearer the Chamber's file on the subject of the proposed Banking Legislation.

The conference with the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb was held yesterday. The points discussed were those contained in para. 3 (1) to (4) of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Companies), No. 6905-6918-11, dated 22nd August 1913, and the general opinion of the meeting seemed to be that as regards (1) the prescription of a minimum amount of subscribed Capital was not necessary, as regards (2) a compromise was suggested of 40 per cent. of the subscribed Capital to be paid up, there being a difference of opinion amongst the bodies consulted, some considering 30 per cent. sufficient, others suggesting 50 per cent., as regards (3) there should be no legal restriction on the allocation of profits, and as regards (4) the Chamber's suggestion contained in paragraph 10 of their letter to Government, dated 13th November 1913, should be adopted.

It will of course be understood that the opinions indicated above cannot be taken as settling anything, the purpose of the conference being to discuss the various opinions submitted to Government in correspondence before the Local Government decided upon the reply they should submit to the letter of the Government of India above referred to.—Yours faithfully,

J. BEGBIE.

APPENDIX I-4.

BANKING LEGISLATION IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A BILL INTITULED AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND "THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1889."

It is hereby enacted by the Governor of the Straits Settlements with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1913."

2. No advances shall be made by any banking or insurance company or by any deposit, provident or benefit society to any director or official of such company or society.

Ordinance V of 1889.

3. Section 72 of "The Companies Ordinance, 1889" is amended by inserting after sub-section (1) thereof the following sub-sections:—

(2) The statement shall be certified by an auditor approved by the Governor in Council that it has been examined by him with the books of account of the company that the securities mentioned therein have been inspected by him, and that it is a full, true and complete statement.

(3) A copy of the statement shall be published before the end of February or August as the case may be in the *Gazette* and in one issue of an English newspaper published in the Colony.

4. The books of account kept by any banking or insurance company or by any deposit, provident or benefit society shall be in the English language.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. This Bill imposes the following duties on banking and insurance companies and on deposit, provident and benefit societies:—

(*a*) to abstain from making advances to any director or official of the company or society;

(*b*) to keep their books of account in the English language;

(*c*) to have their half-yearly statement of Assets and Liabilities certified by an auditor approved by the Governor in Council;

(*d*) to have a copy of such statement published in an English newspaper published in the Colony.

2. The duty imposed on the auditor is:—

(*a*) to examine the statement of Assets and Liabilities with the books of account;

(*b*) to inspect the securities mentioned in the statement; and

(*c*) to satisfy himself that the statement is a full, true and complete statement.

3. The foregoing duties are necessary in the interest of the community.

G. AUBREY GOODMAN,
Attorney-General, S. S.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS,
SINGAPORE, 18th December 1913.

APPENDIX I-5.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.

No. 1140-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Judicial.

Simla, the 14th August 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act in supersession of all rules now in force under the Act, as published with the following Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department, namely:—

Notification No. 3632-Exc., dated the 29th June 1906;
" " 1931-Exc., dated the 16th April 1909;
" " 2147-Exc., dated the 28th April 1910;
" " 5057-Exc., dated the 28th Sept. 1910;
" " 6240-F., dated the 30th November 1910;
" " 6364-F., dated the 5th December 1910;
" " 3725-F., dated the 20th June 1911;
" " 300-F., dated the 16th August 1912;
" " 311-F., dated the 19th August 1912;
" " 513-F., dated the 5th November 1912;
" " 1169-F., dated the 6th November 1913;
" " 583-F., dated the 26th March 1914.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Stamp Rules, 1914.

Definitions.

2. In these rules—

(*a*) "The Act" means the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

(*b*) "Section" means a section of the Act.

(*c*) "Schedule" means a Schedule of the Act.

(*d*) "Superintendent of Stamps" means the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon or Nagpur, and includes the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and any other officer appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Superintendent of Stamps.

Description of Stamps.

3. (*1*) Except as otherwise provided by the Act or by these rules,—

(*i*) all duties with which any instrument is chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instrument, by means of stamps issued by Government for the purposes of the Act; and

(*ii*) a stamp which by any word or words on the face of it is appropriated to any particular kind of instrument, shall not be used for an instrument of any other kind.

(*2*) There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty with which instruments are chargeable, namely:—

(*a*) impressed stamps, and

(*b*) adhesive stamps.

CHAPTER II.

Of Impressed Stamps.

4. Hundis, other than hundis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11, shall be written on paper as follows, namely:—

Hundis.

(*a*) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value bearing the word "hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

(*b*) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper supplied for sale by the Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta, or a Superintendent of Stamps, and impressed by such officer in the manner prescribed by rule 1.

(*2*) Every sheet of paper on which a hundi is written shall be not less than $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches long and $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide and no plain paper shall be joined thereto.

(*3*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) of rule 7 shall apply in the case of hundis.

5. A promissory note or bill-of-exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 or by rules 13 and 17, be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value, with or without the word "hundi," has been engraved or embossed.

Promissory notes and bills-of-exchange.

6. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 or by rule 13, be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value, not bearing the word "hundi," has been engraved or embossed.

Other instruments.

Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.

7. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper, not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:

Provided that in every such case a substantial part of the instrument shall be written on the sheet which bears the stamp before any part is written on the plain paper subjoined.

One anna and two annas impressed stamps.

8. The duty on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act or of two annas under Article 5 or Article 43 of Schedule I, may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps.

"The proper officer."

9. The officers specified in Appendix I are empowered to affix and impress labels, and each of them shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for the purposes of the Act and of these rules.

Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.

10. Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the following instruments, namely:—

(*i*) those specified in Appendix II, and the counterparts thereof; and

(*ii*) those specified in Appendix III, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation in English.

Mode of affixing and impressing labels.

11. (*1*) The proper officer shall, upon any instrument specified in Appendix II or III being brought to him before it is executed, and upon

application being made to him, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may require and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

(*2*) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

(*3*) The following officers may discharge the functions of the proper officer under sub-rule (2), namely :—

(*i*) Any principal assistant of the proper officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf;

(*ii*) In Calcutta, the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent of the Stamp Department of the Collector's office;

(*iii*) In Karachi, the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps; and

(*iv*) In Lahore, the head or any other Assistant for the time being in charge of the stamping work in the Financial Commissioner's office.

Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.

12. (*1*) Instruments executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India (other than instruments which, under section 11 or rule 13, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) shall be stamped with impressed labels.

(*2*) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under section 18, sub-section (2), the Collector, unless he is himself the proper officer, shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rule 11, and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

Of Adhesive Stamps.

Use of adhesive stamps on certain instruments.

13. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely:—

(*a*) Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set.

(*b*) Transfers of debentures of public companies and associations.

(*c*) Copies of maps and plans and printed copies when chargeable with duty under Articles 24 of Schedule I.

(*d*) Instruments chargeable with duty under Articles 5 (*a*) and (*b*) and 43 of Schedule I.

Supply of deficient duty on transfer of share.

14. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which a stamp of the proper value is engraved or embossed, and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article No. 62 (*a*) of Schedule I, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer" may be used to make up the amount required.

Enrolment of Advocates, Vakils or Attorneys.

15. Stamps indicating the duty chargeable on entry as an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney on the roll of any High Court shall be affixed under the superintendence of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps or other officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government and account to him for it. Such gazetted officer shall, after affixing the stamp, write on the face of it his usual signature with the date thereof.

Adhesive stamp or stamps denoting duty of one anna or half an anna.

16. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One-

anna " or "Half anna," as the case may be, and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall bear the words "Half anna " ; and such stamp or stamps may be inscribed for use either for postage or for revenue, or for both postage and revenue.

Special adhesive stamps to be used in certain cases.

17. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped with the following descriptions of such stamps, namely :—

(*a*) Bills-of-exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna : with stamps bearing the words " Foreign Bill."

(*b*) Separate instruments of transfer of shares and transfers of debentures of Public Companies and Associations with stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

(*c*) Entry as an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney on the roll of any High Court: with stamps bearing the word "Advocate," "Vakil" or "Attorney," as the case may be.

(*d*) Notarial acts: with foreign bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial."

(*e*) Copies of maps or plans and printed copies certified to be true copies: with court-fee stamps.

(*f*) Instruments chargeable with stamp-duty under Articles 5 (*a*) and (*b*) or 43 of Schedule I: with stamps bearing the words " Agreement " or "Brokers' Note," respectively.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp is used.

18. When an instrument bears a stamp of proper amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the instrument is chargeable, certify by endorsement that it is duly stamped :

Provided that, if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely on account of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of the proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or renewal.

19. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorised agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit.

Payment of allowances in respect of spoiled or misused stamps or on the renewal of debentures.

20. When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Act, of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or misused stamp, or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then, if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order, the application shall be struck off, and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps or other officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government for destruction.

Mode of cancelling original debenture on refund under section 55.

21. When the Collector makes a refund under section 55, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

Rewards.

22. On the conviction of any offender under the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto a reward not exceeding such sum as the Local Government may fix in this behalf.

APPENDIX I.

"Proper Officers" within the meaning of rule 9.

1. The Superintendent of Stamps.
2. The Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.
3. The Collector of Calcutta.
4. The Collector, or, in the absence of the Collector from head-quarters, the Treasury Officer, of each of the following Districts, namely:—
   (1) Godavari.
   (2) Tinnevelly.
   (3) Malabar.
   (4) South Canara.
   (5) Chittagong.
   (6) Kamrup.
5. The Treasury Officers, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein.
6. The Deputy Tahsildar at Tuticorin, in respect of any instrument for which the value of the labels required does not exceed one rupee.

APPENDIX II.

List of instruments referred to in rule 10 (*i*).

		No. of Article in Schedule I.
1.	Administration-bond	2
2.	Affidavits	4
3.	Appointments made in execution of a power ..	7
4.	Articles of Association of a Company	10

		No. of Article in Schedule I.
5.	Articles of clerkship	11
6.	Bills-of-lading	14
7.	Charter parties	20
8.	Declarations of trust	64A
9.	Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title of any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of movable property	6
10.	Leases partly printed or lithographed in an Oriental language, when the written matter does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter ..	35
11.	Memoranda of Association of Companies.. ..	39
12.	Mortgages of crops	41
13.	Notes of protest by Masters of Ships	44
14.	Policies of insurance..	47
15.	Revocations of trust	64*b*
16.	Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 43 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VI of 1913)	59
17.	Warrants for goods	65
18.	Note or memorandum when the duty payable exceeds two annas	43*b*

APPENDIX III.

List of instruments referred to in rule 10 (*ii*).

		No. of Article in Schedule I.
1.	Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5

		No. of Article in Schedule I.
2.	Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	
3.	Awards	12
4.	Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India ..	13 (*b*) and (*c*)
5.	Bonds	15, 16, 26, 34, 56 and 57
6.	Certificates of sale	18
7.	Composition-deeds	22
8.	Conveyances	23
9.	Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	32
10.	Instruments of apprenticeship	9
11.	Instruments of co-partnership	46A
12.	Instruments of dissolution of partnership ..	46B.
13.	Instruments of exchange	31
14.	Instruments of gift	33
15.	Instruments of partition	45
16.	Leases	35
17.	Letters of license	38
18.	Mortgage-deeds	40
19.	Powers-of-attorney	48
20.	Reconveyances of mortgaged property	54
21.	Releases	55
22.	Settlements	58
23.	Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of schedule I ..	62 (*c*), (*d*) & (*e*)

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX I-6.

ASSESSMENT UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
3rd April 1914.

No. 288 OF 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

A resolution was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council on January 14th, 1914, by the Honourable Mr. Rama Rayaningar recommending that advisory boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the Revenue Heads of the Districts should be formed to assist officials in the work of assessment under the Income-tax Act.

I shall be obliged if your Committee will favour me with their opinion whether it is desirable that any advisory board of the nature indicated should be formed to assist the Collector of Income-Tax, Bombay, in the work of assessment. In stating your Committee's opinion I shall be obliged if you will add the grounds on which such opinion is based.

E. L. SALE,
Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay.

No. 539 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 24th April 1914.

E. L. SALE, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.,
COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 288, dated 3rd instant, in connection with the resolution that was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 14th January

1914, recommending that advisory boards be formed to assist officials in the work of assessment under the Income-Tax Act, and requesting the opinion of my Committee thereon.

2. In reply, I am to state that when in 1903 this Chamber urged the abolition of this tax, the Committee of that year represented to the Bombay Government that the tax was unsuited to India, because of the rooted aversion that existed among the people to the disclosure of the amount of individual wealth and scrutiny of their private circumstances; and because the consequent tendency to evasion and secrecy made the incidence of the tax as collected inequitable.

3. My Committee agree with the Member of Council who, at the Meeting above referred to, stated that "matters relating to the financial circumstances of an individual were generally matters that should be considered as confidential between the individual and the officers of the State and many persons would resent their financial circumstances being subjected to investigation by a Board composed of their neighbours." My Committee submit that the present system, whereby officers can use their discretion as to the sources from which they obtain the information required and can discriminate as to the extent to which they may rely on it, not only enables the officers to give the least possible offence to the parties concerned, but it places them in the best position for procuring accurate information.

4. Submission of particulars of the pecuniary standing of private individuals for discussion by an advisory board of non-officials, seems to my Committee to be highly objectionable in itself, but they also feel it would open the door to abuses which need not be specified. They are therefore opposed to the suggestion that an advisory board, of the nature indicated herein, should be formed. Such an innovation, in the opinion of my Committee, would be likely to emphasize the objectionable features inherent in the Income-Tax system of this country and be less effective than the existing procedure in diminishing the inequities of the tax.—I have, etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX J.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899.

No. 9369.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23rd December 1913.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to state that Government have under consideration a proposal to amend the rules issued by them under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899) with a view to providing (1) that the hatches of oil tanks in ships and the man-holes in the hatches should ordinarily be kept locked; and (2) that a safety helmet should be worn by persons who have to enter such tanks. I am to forward herewith a copy of Government Notification No. 9368 of this date, publishing for general information the draft amendment in the rules, and to enquire whether your Chamber has any objection or suggestions to offer on the proposal.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23rd December 1913.

No. 9368.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published, as required by section 24 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 1st day of February 1914.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be sent to the Secretary to Government, General Department, by any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to amend the rules under the said Act for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the Bombay Presidency, published in Government Notification in the General Department No. 2572, dated the 18th May 1909.

Amendment.

For rule 8, Chapter II, Part II, the following shall be substituted, *viz.* :—

"8. The hatches of oil tanks in all ships certified under rule I of this Chapter as suitable for the carriage of petroleum in bulk, and the manholes in these hatches, shall be kept locked, so long as there is petroleum in the tanks, and until the tanks have been thoroughly cleansed and freed from petroleum vapour. They may be opened for taking on board or discharging petroleum, for cleaning the tanks or for other sufficient reason; but no one shall be allowed to enter them unless he wears a safety helmet of such kind as may be approved by the Local Government, save when the tank or tanks having been duly examined by the Port Surveyor or other responsible official with the aid of a vapour-testing instrument, shall have been certified by him to be free from dangerous vapour."

Hatches to be kept locked.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 156 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 29th January 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 9369, dated 23rd ultimo, forwarding a copy of Government

Notification No. 9368, publishing a draft amendment in the rules under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, and enquiring whether this Chamber has any objection or suggestions to offer in connection therewith.

2. I am to state, in reply, that members interested in the matter have been consulted and one firm submitted the following views:—

The proposed amendment of Rule 8, Chapter II of the rules under the Petroleum Act, practically describes the procedure which is now invariably followed by my Company in its own interests to avoid accidents.

I would however point out that the wording of the proposed rule appears somewhat contradictory. It lays down that all hatches and manholes must be kept closed "until the tanks have been thoroughly cleansed and freed from petroleum vapour," but in the next sentence the rule states that the hatches and manholes may be opened "for taking on board or discharging petroleum, for clearing the tanks or for other sufficient reasons." A rule so worded will be difficult to interpret and in order to show what freedom of action is required it may be as well to state the practice usually followed when loading or discharging petroleum and when cleaning tanks.

(*a*) For loading or discharging, the hatches of our Tank Steamers are never opened (especially important for loading). In the case of petroleum flashing above 73° (non-dangerous) a small manhole is left open to allow the more rapid passage of air. In the case of petroleum flashing below 73° (dangerous), not even the manhole is opened but a special air vent is provided by a pipe which is led up the mast. We consider it dangerous to open hatches when loading pertroleum.

(*b*) It is impossible for tanks to be "thoroughly cleansed and freed from petroleum vapour," unless the hatches are

opened, but they should not be opened during the first part of the operation; the procedure is as follows :— The tanks are first steamed out by means of a special apparatus with the hatches closed. After 5 or 6 hours it is safe to open the hatches, and it is necessary to do so in order to complete the process of cleansing. The hatches are opened and there will usually be found a few small pools of oil on the bottoms of the tanks. A hose is played on the bottom of the tank to wash up these small pools and oil and water together is pumped overboard. Finally canvas windsails are let down into the tanks in order to extract the last traces of petroleum vapour.

(*c*) All our Tank Steamers carry safety helmets for use when a man is required to enter a tank containing strong vapour. These helmets are really only required when a tank is almost full of oil and has to be entered owing to some accident to a pipe connection which must be repaired or for similar reasons. After a tank has been washed out with the hose as mentioned in (*b*), it is safe for a man to enter it without wearing a helmet.

I would suggest that the wording of the rule should be altered, having regard to the actual requirements of petroleum carrying steamers. The words "until the tanks have been thoroughly cleansed, etc.," might be changed to "until the tanks have been steamed out with closed hatches for at least 5 hours," and the use of the safety helmet might be enforced for all occasions except "after tanks have been emptied of oil, steamed out with closed hatches for at least 5 hours and well washed out with a hose."— I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX K-1.

CIVIL COURTS AND MONEY-LENDERS.

No. 6498.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 7th September 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a Government Resolution in this Department, No. 6495, dated this day, regarding the feasibility of preventing the use of Civil Courts as an agency for the realisation of the usurious demands of money-lenders, and to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of the Chamber on the points indicated in paragraph 1 of the Resolution.

2. I am also to request the favour of your reply being sent to Government not later than the 10th October 1914.—I have etc.,

A. F. KINDERSLEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

Regarding the feasibility of preventing the use of Civil Courts as an agency for the realisation of the usurious demands of money-lenders.

No. 1052—1063, dated the 6th July 1914.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial),

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

I am directed to request an expression of the opinion of the Local Government, after such consultation with representative officials and non-officials as may be considered necessary, upon the feasibility of preventing the use of the Civil Courts as an agency for the realisation of the usurious demands of money-lenders.

2. The subject is one about which much has already been written and said, while in the columns of the press it is constantly referred to in one form and another, the latest public discussion having been in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces on a motion of the Honourable Khwaja Ghulam-us-Saqlain to introduce a Bill to amend and improve the local law relating to interest. This motion was lost. The early history of relevant legislation, terminating in XXVIII of 1855, which abolished the restrictions on the rates of interest that were previously in force, is probably fairly well known, and is to be found in various text books; but for convenience the more important of the recent examinations of the question are noticed below.

The check of usury was one of the important matters referred in 1891 to the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act Commission (*vide* paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Home Department Resolution No. 17-Judicial—1497-1502, dated the 10th November 1891), and the suggestion was then put forward that if unfairness or unequality between the parties to a bargain was established, or appeared probable, it should be part of the general law that the courts might go behind the contract and re-open its past history with a view to putting the party which had the advantage to the proof of the fairness of the transaction. Upon the basis of the Commission's report, which recommended various changes in the law, all Local Governments and Administrations were consulted in Home Department Circular No. 05-607-615, dated the 4th June 1894, on two points which were summarised as follows:—

(*i*) To amend the law regarding usury so as to make it clear by a specific enactment to this effect that the courts, before awarding stipulated interest, shall be bound to enquire as to coercion, undue influence, fraud, or misrepresentation, wherever there is a reasonable suspicion of any of these; and to provide in the Contract Act that the taking of an undue advantage of a debtor's simplicity or necessities shall, equally with the above causes, render an agreement voidable.

(*ii*) By additions to the Evidence Act, to enable the court to require independent evidence of a transaction if it

disbelieves or doubts the recorded consideration, and likewise to require proof of *bonâ fides* from the party who contracted when in a position of decided advantage.

Except for opposition from Madras, there was a general consensus of opinion that some change of the law was required, though views differed as to its form, and in the event the Indian Contract Act Amendment Act, 1899 (Act VI of 1899), was passed indicating the circumstances in which a contract may be said to be induced by "undue influence" and conferring power to set aside a contract so obtained.

Experience has, however, shown that this amendment of the law has not proved sufficient to check the evil, and attention is invited to the cases referred to by the Honourable Khwaja Ghulam-us-Saqlain in the Budget debate of 1913-14 in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces.

3. A second line of correspondence was also developed as the result of the inquiries of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act Commission, when the Government of India (*vide* the Home Department circular of the 31st October 1895) circulated a draft Bill for the protection generally of agriculturists, which, incidentally, touched upon the matter of usury. The measure conferred power on the courts to investigate the history of a transaction even when it was admitted by the debtor; to make inquiry as to the existence of fraud, mistake, accident or undue influence; to open an account between the parties in respect of a transaction, and to disallow the accumulation of interest of the payment of anything beyond simple interest. The Bill met with a mixed reception[2]; it was adversely criticised by the Local Governments of Madras, Bengal and the Punjab, though accepted in the North-West Provinces, Burma and the Central Provinces, and in view of the opposition encountered the Government of India decided finally to drop it.

4. About this same time another measure was equally unsuccessful, namely, a Bill introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr. Mohini Mohan Roy, which would

have debarred a court, in any suit for a simple money or mortgage debt, from awarding interest exceeding in amount the original principal, or where there had been payment in reduction of the principal, exceeding in amount the reduced principal. The opinions received were generally unfavourable, and as the Honourable Mover ceased to be a Member of Council the proposal was not proceeded with.

5. There has been no general reference on the subject since 1895, though it has been examined on various isolated proposals. (, and in Bombay the report of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act Commission, 1912, contains much that has an important bearing upon the remarks below). The Governor General in Council is of opinion, therefore, that the time is now ripe for the reconsideration of an admitted evil in the hope, if possible, of discovering a remedy. That the evil is present scarcely requires elaboration, and instances in which the courts at present give decrees for sums most exorbitantly in excess of the original principal advanced are constantly being brought to notice. In fact, although, as shown above, the previous discussions have resulted in little more than the amendment of the Contract Act in 1899 and have revealed much divergence of views, there has been little challenge of the existence of a state of affairs which it would be advantageous to terminate. The difficulty has been in finding a solution of the problem, and in again re-opening the subject the Government of India trust that the correspondence will be kept on practical lines. The theoretical economic arguments on the subject of usury are already on record, and the present reference is not intended to result in the mere repetition of them. The important issues are, firstly whether the courts are, as a matter of fact, at present compelled to give effect to unconscionable contracts, and to enforce the payment of inequitable and extortionate demands; secondly, whether, if the answer is in the affirmative, this abuse of the authority of the courts has attained such dimensions that it is expedient to take steps to remedy it; and thirdly, in what manner it can be prevented without engendering consequences more prejudicial to the interests of those concerned than exist at present.

( ) To Bombay only.

6. The main remedies usually suggested for the suppression of usury are perhaps the following :—

(*a*) The fixing of a legal maximum *rate* of interest recoverable.

(*b*) The determination of a legal maximum *amount* of interest recoverable (commonly known in India as the rule of *damdupat*).

(*c*) The bestowal of authority on the courts to go behind a contract, re-open a transaction, and reduce the rate of interest to what is thought to be equitable.

The first of these solutions has the authority of various foreign precedents and of certain special local laws in this country, but the Government of India are willing to accept the adverse opinion of the Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament on money-lending, which reported in 1898 as follows :—

"Your Committee consider that a high rate of interest is not in itself incompatible with fair dealing, and that no limit of interest can be prescribed which would be adapted to the widely different conditions under which these loans are contracted, and further, that if a maximum rate were fixed by statute, the interest would tend in all cases to rise to that maximum.

"Moreover, the transactions into which your Committee have inquired show that the greatest possible ingenuity would probably be exercised in circumventing any rules, and they cannot but consider that any hard and fast rule of this nature would be evaded.

"For instance, it appears that in the United States, although there is in certain States a usury law of modern enactment limiting interest to 6 per cent., the actual rate of interest, even on mortgages in such States, has recently averaged between 7 and 8 per cent., the rates in many cases being far higher.

"For these and other reasons your Committee do not recommend any statutory limitation of interest."

The extract sums up the patent objections to this form of remedy, and the Government of India do not endorse it.

7. The rule of *damdupat* has the advantage of being already in force in parts of the country, *e.g.*, as between Hindus in the Presidency town of Calcutta, in Berar and Bombay, and in certain Native States, and it has the authority of the early Hindu lawgivers; but in speaking of the rule it is important to define what is in mind. To be fully efficacious the rule should restrict the total sum recoverable altogether as interest to the amount of the principal, but as interpreted by the courts this limit is only applicable to the amount recoverable at the time the suit is brought without allowance for previous sums thus paid. At best, however, the rule is a rough and ready remedy, perhaps more suited to the simpler times in which it originated than to the more complicated stage now reached when more carefully constructed laws are called for. In the case of Ram Connoy Audicarry *v.* Johur Lal Dutt (I.L.R. V., Calcutta, 867), Mr. Justice Wilson speaks of this law of *damdupat* as a rule of limitation, but the limitation is one which only affects the accumulation of interest, and when the suit is delayed until the interest at the stipulated rate exceeds the principal, this rule also indirectly controls the rate of interest. It is possible that the rule would not in many cases work equitably, and one result of it is that it forces creditors to sue for their money in some cases earlier than they would have done in other circumstances. Such merits as the rule possesses are simplicity and automatic action, and it is in consonance with Hindu feeling. While not insistent upon it as the appropriate course to be generally adopted, the Government of India would be glad to be specially informed as to its actual working, where it is in force, and particularly how far it is successful as a protection to honest debtors, and how far it is evaded or otherwise fails of its object.

8. The third line of action is that which has been embodied in the English Money Lenders Act of 1900, and it was defined by the Parliamentary Select Committee, to which reference has already been made, as follows:—

> "That the courts should have power to go behind any contract with a money-lender, to enquire into all the circumstances of the original loan and of the subsequent transactions, and to make such order as may be considered reasonable."

Their remarks regarding it are quoted below:—

"The second proposal is supported by several legal witnesses, including

* * * * *

"It also appears * * * that a large number of the Indian judges and high officials in India, who have recently been consulted by the Indian Government on the subject of usury, are in favour of giving discretion to the courts rather than of laying down any hard and fast rule, and the Council of the Incorporated Law Society have made a similar recommendation.

"Mr. Justice Mathew was, however, of opinion that such a proposal would lead to a great variety of judgments, and that it would be preferable to limit the rate of interest on these transactions to 10 per cent.

"Your Committee have, of course, attached great weight to the opinion of so eminent a judge, but having regard to the results which have followed from the exercise of the equitable jurisdiction of the Chancery Division of the High Court, they do not think that in practice there would be such divergence of opinion as to constitute any serious objection to the adoption of this proposal.

"After carefully considering the whole of the evidence and opinions, your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the only effective remedy for the evils attendant upon the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders is to give the courts absolute and unfettered discretion in dealing with these transactions.

"They therefore recommend that all transactions, by whatever name they may be called, or whatever their form may be which are, in substance, transactions with persons carrying on the business of a money-lender, in the course of such business, should be open to complete judicial review."

As at present advised, the Government of India are disposed to think that legislation on the lines of the English Act offers the

best chances of success. From any definition of "money-lenders" banks, co-operative credit societies and provident societies, etc., would, of course, be excepted, but the essential feature would be that the courts should be authorised in suits for the recovery of money by money-lenders, when, in their opinion, such a course was necessary, to re-open the contract between the parties and reduce the amount of interest if it appeared to be extortionate or unconscionable in the circumstances of the case. It is possible that supplementary provisions might be required rendering it obligatory upon all money-lenders to keep written accounts of their transactions and also to give counterfoil receipts for all moneys repaid.

The stock arguments usually advanced against any such plan are, firstly, that it would interfere with private contract; secondly, that it would increase litigation; thirdly, that it would leave too much to the personal opinion of the judge; fourthly, that it would harass and confuse ordinary operations of trade; fifthly, that it would tend to raise the rate of interest paid by those who do not resort to the courts, and sixthly, that it would be ineffective. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that opinions as to the sanctity of contracts have altered appreciably since last century; and instances of statutory restrictions on the freedom to contract are not uncommon. With reference to the second and third objections there is the probability that in a short time the reasonable rates of interest in certain conditions would be defined by rulings and practice, and become well known to all, moreover, in certain circumstances, where no rate of interest is agreed upon, the courts do at present ascertain and award reasonable interest on money decreed. Undue stress may easily be laid upon the fourth and fifth results apprehended, which do not in themselves seem certain to ensue, and while it is known that attempts to evade any usury law will be made, the question is rather whether a certain amount of good will not be effected, which at last would make it worthwhile, failing any preferable alternative, to attempt this remedy. Doubtless the cases of debts which come into courts are merely a fraction of the total monetary transactions entered upon, but no creditor is certain that a particular loan may not form the subject of a suit, and the pressure of any legal change might be expected in time to exercise a controlling influence.

9. The Government of India are pledged to no particular method of approaching the problem, and reserve an open mind in respect of any criticisms that may be offered. Their desire is to evolve a practicable scheme by which the courts can be saved from all necessity of helping the usurer and the extortionate to fleece and ruin the simple and the imprudent. It is not possible to devise any scheme to which some objections cannot be taken; but when the evil to be overcome is one of such magnitude, the aim should be directed towards evolving a remedy, the objections taken to which are at any rate less weighty than the abuses which it is sought to combat. The Government of India have further no wish to argue that everything is the fault of the money-lender, and that the debtor is always a blameless and injured innocent. This is notoriously not true, but the courts, if vested with a wide equitable discretion can be trusted to discriminate between the honest and unscrupulous, whether they be creditors or debtors. Finally, the Governor General in Council would only remark that, while he fully recognises the benefits which have resulted from the extension of co-operative credit and the potentialities for good inherent therein, he does not consider that the progress made in this direction affords in itself an adequate remedy of the state of affairs which it is now desired to alter. Co-operative credit is no doubt a most valuable ally in attacking the problem of indebtedness, but if it can be supplemented in other ways, there is little reason to neglect these latter.

10. It would suit the convenience of the Government of India if your reply could reach them not later than the 1st November 1914.

No. 6495.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7th September 1914.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to all District Judges and the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, for opinion on the issues raised by the Government of India in paragraph 5 of their

letter, on the remedies which have been described in paragraph 6 (*b*) and (*c*) as being usually suggested for the suppression of usury, and on the actual working of the rule of *damdupat*, where it is in force and particularly how far it is successful as a protection to honest debtors, and how far it is evaded or otherwise fails of its object. The District Judges in Sind should be requested to submit their reports through the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and those in the Presidency proper and the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to submit them through the High Court; and the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner should be requested, when forwarding the reports, to favour Government with their opinions on the questions raised, the Judicial Commissioner being further requested to submit his reply through the Commissioner in Sind. Copies of the letter should also be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners, N. D., C. D., and S.D., and they should be requested to furnish Government with similar reports after consulting Collectors in Sind and in the Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions, respectively, and such non-official gentlemen as they may think fit to address.

2. The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, and the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, and all non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council should also be invited to furnish Government with their opinions on the points mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

3. The officers and non-official gentlemen and bodies whose opinions have been invited should be requested to furnish them to Government not later than the 10th October 1914.

A. F. KINDERSLEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay (by letter),
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Judicial Commissioner of Sind,
All District Judges,
The Commissioner, N. D.,

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay,
The Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, } By letter
All Non-official Members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

No. 1310 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 14th October 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6498, dated the 7th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a Government Resolution No. 6495, of the same date, regarding the feasibility of preventing the use of Civil Courts as an Agency for the realisation of the usurious demands of money-lenders, and requesting the opinion of this Chamber on the points indicated in paragraph 1 of the said resolution. My Committee submit the following reply.

2. *First Issue.*—This issue deals with two distinct subjects, namely, the giving effect to unconscionable contracts and the enforcing of payment of inequitable and extortionate demands, and both subjects are dealt with by the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as amended by the Indian Contract Act Amendment Act, 1899.

3. The material sections of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as so amended, on the subject of unconscionable contracts are sections 16 and 19, A; and the contracts to which these sections particularly relate are contracts induced by undue influence.

4. By section 16 (1) the expression "undue influence" is defined as follows:—

> "A contract is said to be induced by undue influence where the relations subsisting between the parties are such that one of the parties is in a position to dominate the will of the other, and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other."

5. By section 16 (3) where a person who is in a position to dominate the will of another enters into a contract with him, and the transaction appears on the face of it, or on the evidence adduced, to be unconscionable, the burden of proving that such contract was not induced by undue influence shall lie upon the person in a position to dominate the will of the other.

6. By section 19 (*a*) when consent to an agreement is caused by undue influence the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused, and any such contract may be set aside either absolutely or, if the party who is entitled to avoid it has received any benefit thereunder, upon such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem just.

7. My Committee understand from the letter from the Government of India that the transactions to which their enquiry is more particularly directed are money-lending transactions as distinct from transactions contemplated by section 16 (2).

8. In order to establish a plea of undue influence in money-lending transactions it is necessary to show, not only that the lender was in a position to dominate the will of the borrower, but also that the bargain was unconscionable.

9. These two elements are rarely present in an original transaction between a borrower and a money-lender, except perhaps in cases in which the borrower is illiterate, or mentally deficient, but are mostly invariably present in subsequent transactions arising out of the original transaction, as the money-lender is then in a position to dominate the will of the borrower, and uses his power to exact unconscionable terms for renewing the loan.

10. The effect of Sections 16 and 19 (*a*) of the Indian Contract Act is to enable the Court, if undue influence is alleged, to set aside either altogether a money-lending transaction, if the transaction appears on the face of it or on the evidence adduced, to be unconscionable, or, if the party alleging undue influence has received any benefit thereunder, upon such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem just.

11. The mere fact that the rate of interest is exorbitant is no ground for relief, unless it be shown that the lender was in a position to dominate the will of the borrower.

12. It has also been held by the Privy Council (Sundar Koer *v.* Rai Sham Krishen, 34 Cal., 150) that urgent need of money does not of itself place the lender in a position to dominate his will within the meaning of Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act.

13. The difficulty arises from the fact that the majority of suits to enforce unconscionable money-lending transactions are undefended.

14. In cases in which the defendant appears and contests the claim on the ground of undue influence, Section 19 (*a*) of the Indian Contract Act provides the Court with ample powers to give relief to the defendant, if satisfied on the evidence adduced that the contract was induced by undue influence, and that the transaction was therefore unconscionable within the meaning of Section 16 of the Act.

15. My Committee are of opinion therefore in answer to the first part of Issue 1 that the Courts are not, as a matter of fact, at present compelled to give effect to unconscionable contracts, that is to say, to contracts induced by undue influence within the meaning of Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, if the defendant chooses to appear at the hearing of the suit and to contest the claim on the ground of undue influence; but that in cases in which the defendant does not appear at the hearing of the suit, and in cases in which the defendant does appear at the hearing of the suit, but consents to a decree being passed against him, the non-appearance of the defendant, or his consent to the decree, as the case

may be, has the effect of compelling the Court to give effect to unconscionable contracts, but in both these cases it is the fault of the defendant and not of the law which, in the opinion of my Committee, is amply sufficient to enable the Courts to set aside, either absolutely, or upon such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem just, contracts which are proved to have been induced by undue influence, and are therefore unconscionable.

16. With regard to the second part of the First Issue, that is to say, whether the Courts are, as a matter of fact, at present compelled to enforce the payment of inequitable and extortionate demands, by which it is understood, are meant demands which do not arise out of contracts which are unconscionable within the meaning of Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, I am to state that the answer to this part of the issue must, my Committee are of opinion, be in the affirmative, except as regards those cases which fall within Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act.

17. By Section 2 of the Usury Laws Repeal Act XXVIII of 1855 it is enacted that in any suit in which interest is recoverable, the amount shall be adjudged or decreed by the Court at the rate (if any) agreed upon by the parties, and, if no rate shall have been agreed upon, at such a rate as the Court shall deem reasonable.

18. In view of this section the Calcutta High Court in 1886 declined to grant any relief though the rate of interest was 150 per cent. per annum (13 Cal., 200) and the Madras High Court in 1901 also declined to grant relief though the rate of interest was 180 per cent. per annum (25 Mad., 343) the reasoning of the decision in each case being that the rate of interest having been agreed upon between the parties, it should be allowed under the provisions of Section 2 of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1855, and that the mere fact that the rate of interest was exorbitant was not a ground for relief so long as the transaction did not amount to an unconscionable contract within the meaning of Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

19. The practice of usurious money-lenders, so far as my Committee can gather, is not to specify the rate of interest in the

bond or other document taken from the borrower. The bond is taken for a larger sum than the actual amount advanced, and the difference between the amount advanced and the amount of the bond represents the interest on the advance, which is higher in some cases than in others, but is always exorbitant, as no security is taken, except perhaps a second name, which is as worthless as the first from the point of view of security, but provides a possibility of recovering something more, however little, out of the transaction, if the principal debtor defaults.

20. The provisions of Section 2 of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1855, have to some extent been modified by Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, the material part of which section for the purpose of this opinion is as follows:—

> "74. When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, or if the contract contains any other stipulation by way of penalty, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named or, as the case may be, the penalty stipulated for.
>
> *Explanation.*—A stipulation for increased interest from the date of default may be a stipulation by way of penalty."

The effect of the decisions of the Courts under this section in cases in which an enhanced rate of interest is charged upon default by the borrower in complying with the terms of his bond, and such cases are by far the most numerous, may be shortly stated as follows:—

(*a*) A stipulation for increased interest from the date of the Bond is always in the nature of a penalty, and relief will be granted against it.

(*b*) A stipulation for increased interest from the date of default may be a stipulation by way of penalty, and whenever it is so, relief will be granted against it under the section. Whether such a stipulation is penal is a question of construction in each particular case.

21. In cases therefore to which Section 16 or Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as amended by the Indian Contract Act Amendment Act, 1899, can be applied, the Courts, my Committee understand, are not, as a matter of fact, at present compelled to enforce the payment of inequitable and extortionate demands, but in cases to which either of those sections cannot be applied, the Courts are at present compelled to enforce the payment of such demands.

22. *Second Issue.*—My Committee are advised that the authority of the Courts is not abused. The fact that defendants decline to avail themselves of the provisions of Sections 16 and 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, does not, in the opinion of my Committee, justify the suggestion that the authority of the Courts is abused.

23. In cases in which defendants cannot avail themselves of the provisions of Sections 16 and 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, by reason of the rate of interest charged being exorbitant only, and therefore not a subject for relief, the money-lender only claims what Section 2 of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1855, allows him to claim, and it is scarcely an abuse of the authority of the Court to invoke the assistance of the Court to enforce payment of a demand which, though extortionate, is sanctioned by the legislature.

24. *Third Issue.*—This raises a very difficult question but, assuming that the suggested evil exists, my Committee are of opinion that it will be practically impossible to prevent it without engendering consequences more prejudicial to the interests of those concerned than exist at present. So long as money-lenders exist, and Caste Rules necessitate heavy disbursements on certain occasions by individual members of the caste, the only manner in which the suggested evil could be prevented would be by Legislation on the lines of the English Money-lenders Act 1900, to which reference is made later.

25. Regarding the two remedies in paragraph 6 of the letter from the Government of India on which an opinion is desired, I am to state that the effect of the Rule of Damdupat is that interest exceeding the principal sum lent can never be recovered at any one

time. The rule is a branch of the Hindu Law, and applies only as between Hindus and its application is confined to the relations of debtor and creditor. It is enforced only in the Courts of Bombay and the original side of the Calcutta High Court.

26. The advantage of the Rule is that when the Lender sues the Borrower he cannot recover by way of interest more than the amount then due for principal. The disadvantage of the Rule is that the above limit to the interest recoverable is only applicable to the amount recoverable at the time the suit is brought, and does not allow for sums paid before suit by way of interest. As pointed out by the Government of India in paragraph 7 of their letter, the rule to be fully efficacious should restrict the amount recoverable altogether as interest to the amount of the principal advanced.

27. Another disadvantage of the Rule is that it might have the effect of forcing the lender to sue for his money earlier than he would have done under other circumstances. As an alternative to a suit against him, the defendant would probably be obliged to renew his Bond and for a larger amount and at a higher rate of interest.

28. My Committee are inclined to think that the alternative remedy suggested in paragraph 6 (*c*) of the letter from the Government of India would prove more efficacious than the Rule of Damdupat. They are not in a position to express an opinion on the actual working of the rule of Damdupat, and how far it is successful as a proctection to honest debtors, and how far it is evaded or otherwise fails of its object. Cases to which the Rule applies are of rare occurrence in the High Court. The Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes would probably be best qualified to express an opinion on these questions.

29. With regard to the second remedy suggested by the Government of India in paragraph 6 (*c*) of their letter, namely, the bestowal of authority on the Courts to go behind a contract re-open a transaction and reduce the rate of interest to what is thought to be equitable, my Committee do not recommend this remedy unless at the same time legislation is undertaken on the lines of the English Money-lenders Act 1900.

30. Where proceedings are taken in any Court by a money-lender for the recovery of any money lent after the commencement of the Act, and there is evidence which satisfies the Court that the interest charged in respect of the sum actually lent is excessive or that the amounts charged for expenses, inquiries, fines, bonus, premium, renewals, or any other charges are excessive, and that in either case, the transaction is harsh and unconscionable, or is otherwise such that a Court of equity will give relief, the Court may re-open the transaction and take an account between the money-lender and the person sued, and may notwithstanding any statement, or settlement of account, or any agreement purporting to close previous dealings and create, a new obligation, re-open any account already taken between them and relieve the person sued from payment of any sum in excess of the sum adjudged by the Court to be fairly due in respect of such principal, interest, and charges, as the Court, having regard to the risk and all the circumstances, may adjudge to be reasonable, and may set aside, either wholly or in part or revise or alter any security given on agreement made in respect of money lent by the money-lender, and if the money-lender has parted with the security may order him to indemnify the borrower or other person sued.

31. If registration of money-lenders in India be feasible on the lines of the Money-lenders Act 1900, then my Committee are of opinion that legislation on those lines will probably prove to be the best solution of the difficulty. The power to re-open contracts will be confined to contracts with money-lenders, as defined by the Act, who have registered in accordance with the Act, and these are the only contracts in respect of which a remedy is desired. Contracts with money-lenders as defined by the Act, who have not registered in accordance with the Act, could not be enforced in a Court of law against the Borrower.

32. On the other hand it must be borne in mind, that even if Legislation on the lines on the Money-lenders Act 1900 is undertaken in India, the Courts will still be heavily handicapped in cases in which the defendant does not appear at the hearing of the suit or appears only to consent to a decree being passed against him for the amount claimed. My Committee would therefore suggest that

if an Act, similar to the Money-lenders Act 1900, be passed by the Legislative Council of India, some means should be devised by which the provisions of the Act, may be brought to the notice of those members of the community for whose benefit it is primarily intended, that is to say the lower and illiterate classes.—I have, etc.,

MARSHALL REID, Chairman,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, Secretary.

APPENDIX K-2.

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT.

No. 5752 OF 1914.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th August 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial) No. 659, dated the 23rd May 1914, and of its accompaniments, and to request that you will be so good as to furnished Government with the opinion of your Association on the proposed amendments of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, and with such suggestions as it may wish to make for an amendment of the Act in other particulars.

2. I am also to request that the reply to this letter may be sent so as to reach Government not later than the 1st September 1914.—I have, etc.,

A. F. KINDERSLEY,
for Secretary to Government.

Nos. 658—670.

Home Department,
Judicial.

SIMLA, the 23rd May 1914.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to various adverse comments which have been made in the annual provincial reports on the Administration of Civil Justice and in the press on the working of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907). The Provincial Insolvency Act follows closely the corresponding English Act (46 and 47 Vict., Cap. 52), and that it was not put forward as a complete or perfect law of insolvency for the *mofussil* was admitted by the Hon'ble Sir Erle Richards when presenting the Select Committee's Report on the Bill which afterwards became law.

2. Prior to the passing of this Act, a debtor was entitled to apply to the Court to be declared an insolvent under Chapter 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, and under Section 351 of that Code, the Court had discretion to refuse to make an order declaring the applicant to be an insolvent if it was not satisfied that the statements in the application were true, or if there was reason to believe that the judgment debtor, with intent to defraud his creditors, had concealed or transferred property, or had shown unfair preference to any creditor or had committed any act of bad faith. In the result many dishonest applicants for insolvency were exposed and their petitions rejected, and thereupon they became liable to arrest in execution of a decree, if their creditors could establish that they were really possessed of any property.

3. Although some of the earlier decisions of the Courts after the passing of the Act of 1907 give colour to the view that it was still possible to refuse asylum to a debtor who had applied for relief if he was proved guilty of fraudulent conduct, this position appears to be no longer maintained. According to more recent decisions of at least two High Courts (*vide* 12 C. L. J. 400 and 445 and I. L. R. 32 All. 645) a Judge acting under section 15 of the

Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, is not empowered to reject the application made by a debtor for an order of adjudication even if such debtor was guilty of fraud, the words 'for any other sufficient cause' in section 15 (1) of the Act being interpreted with reference to the language of the rest of the section to apply to applications by creditors only: indeed one Judge has gone further and held that if a debtor has committed an act of insolvency (and his application is such an act), and the requirements of sections 5 and 6 are fulfilled, then the order of adjudication must follow as a matter of course.

4. The Government of India have no desire to question the correctness of this ruling, which appears to them to follow the strict interpretation of the existing law, but from the extracts from the annual Civil Justice reports of which copies are enclosed it is apprehended that in a large majority of cases the Act as at present applied is set in motion by debtors, particularly petty defaulters, for improper purposes, while creditors who have little to gain, very seldom initiate proceedings. Recent criticisms of the Act also indicate that in practice the provisions of section 43 are not sufficiently stringent. The anticipation that flagrant acts of bad faith would be prevented or punished by the special penalty provided by this section has scarcely been fulfilled; for these provisions would appear to be infrequently in operation, and strengthen the general impression that while the Act has made it easier for a debtor to get an order of adjudication, it is much more difficult to deny him, when acting *mala fide*, the protection of insolvency proceedings.

5. In the light of all these opinions the Governor General in Council considers that the need for an inquiry into the working of section 15 of the Act has been fully made out, and the opportunity may conveniently be taken to enquire generally as to the need of revision or amendment of the Act in other particulars. In this connection, I am to invite opinion with reference to the following amendments which have been suggested for the consideration of the Government of India:—

(i) To amend sections 12 (2), 27 (1) and 42 (3) so as to give the Court discretion as to the manner of the publication

of its proceedings instead of requiring publication in the Local Official Gazette in all cases. It is alleged that publication in this form is in many instances absolutely infructuous, as in ordinary *mofussil* insolvency cases the creditors are not drawn from classes who ever read the Gazette; moreover, the expense of such advertisement is a further objection, particularly in the case of petty estates, in which a considerable portion of the insolvent's assets may be swallowed up by the cost of publication to the ultimate prejudice of the creditors.

(*ii*) To amend the proviso to section 13 so as to provide for an order being made, as a matter of course, for the appointment of an *interim* receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof. Under the law, as it stands at present, a debtor can practically carry his application to the stage of adjudication without any question of his bad faith arising and without any check being placed on his control over the property. In England the Court makes a preliminary receiving order prior to the adjudication, and the debtor is bound to hand over any receipts to the receiver appointed under such order for the benefit of his creditors. The question of introducing a similar procedure in India was no doubt considered and negatived when the present Act was being drafted, partly in the interests of simplicity and partly because it was thought it would be liable to abuse, but the information now available indicates that, without it, sufficient control cannot be obtained over the property of the debtor between the dates of the presentation of the petition and the passing of the adjudication order. The principle of giving the Court power over the assets from as early a stage as possible is admittedly sound in itself and it is believed that a preliminary receiving order might check the fraudulent tendency to make away with assets, especially in those districts in which there are Official Receivers. In this connection it is suggested that the provisions of

section 19 (1) for the appointment of Official Receivers should be more largely resorted to. In many districts it is understood no Official Receivers exist and in practice either a pleader or the nazir of the Court is appointed as receiver. Unless such a person has funds to pay the expenses of the necessary inquiries into the assets of insolvent debtors, and he usually has not, facilities for fraud are likely to be encouraged.

(*iii*) To amend section 33 (1) (*b*) with reference to the suggestion contained in the enclosed copy of a letter, dated the 14th December 1911, from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.

(*iv*) To insert the words "*bona fide*" which appear in the marginal note of section 38, in clauses (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) of that section.

(*v*) To amend section 43 (1) so as to make it specifically incumbent on a debtor to produce before the Court or receiver all movable property under his control.

(*vi*) To amend section 52 so as to provide for the delegation to a receiver appointed under the Act of the duty of examining creditors' accounts (*vide* section 24). The present powers of delegation are regarded as of little use, since there are few, if, any, Official Receivers outside the Presidency towns.

6. I am to ask that (with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council) a reply to this reference may, if possible, be furnished by the 15th October next. The above statement of alleged defects in the present Act is not put forward as exhaustive, and should experience have demonstrated the need of further amendments, these should, of course, be mentioned.—I have, etc.,

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ENCLOSURE I.

Extract from the Punjab Civil Justice Report, 1910.

* * * * *

It is very clear that, considerable dissatisfaction is felt regarding the working of the Insolvency Act. For example, the District Judge of Ambala writes —

"The chief difficulty in insolvency work lies in the extreme meagreness of the evidence produced on both sides. There is hardly enough to justify the Court taking any action either one way or the other. The real facts of course are that the parties come to Court utterly devoid of any facts or figures. Neither side produces any tangible evidence. If I adjudicate the petitioner an insolvent, it suddenly dawns on the creditors that they must make some effort to get the order set aside. They point out *lacunæ* in the petitioner's case on appeal, and they find no difficulty in getting the case remanded because no petitioner ever puts up a decent case. If, on the other hand, I refuse to adjudicate the petitioner an insolvent, he finds it quite easy to point out to an Appellate Court that no sufficient evidence was taken on certain points; so he gets the case remanded, and then on the second hearing he begins to make an effort to collect a little evidence.

"As far as my own experience goes, no debtor ever asks to have his order of discharge made absolute. Neither insolvents nor creditors realize that only an order of discharge releases an insolvent from the debts entered in the schedule."

So, again, Mr. S. S. Harris at Gujranwala,—

"The Act is one of the most complicated of the Acts applicable to this country; and as far as I can understand it seems opposed to commonsense. 'Acts of insolvency' are defined in section 4 of the Act. The greater number of acts of insolvency are acts of bad faith on the part of the debtor, and yet section 5 directs that if a debtor commits an act of insolvency, he may present an insolvency petition. In other words, he may do an act of bad faith and then he may present an insolvency petition, and the

Court may on such petition make an order of adjudication adjudging him an insolvent. His application cannot be dismissed for any act of bad faith on his part. If the debtor's debts amount to Rs. 500, or he has been arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree of any Court for the payment of money, or an order of attachment in execution of such a decree has been made and is subsisting against his property, the Court is bound to make an order adjudging him an insolvent. Dishonest acts on the part of the debtor are only to be considered when he applies for an order of discharge under section 44. If the Court refuses the order of discharge, then apparently the debtor remains an insolvent all his life. The Act is silent on this point. Insolvency petitions by creditors and debtors are so mixed up in the Act that it makes it all the more confusing. In this country it is very seldom that a creditor applies for his debtor to be declared an insolvent. It is invariably the debtor who applies. The provisions of the Act, relating to each, should have been separated."

Again, we read from Lyallpur that—

"Applications are on the increase, and in the present year there have already been more persons declared insolvent than during the whole of the year under review. These applications are invariably made by debtors, and a good deal of misapprehension appears to exist as to the effect of a declaration of insolvency. In no case up to the present has an application for discharge been made, and the debtors who apply to be declared insolvent appear to be under the impression that once an order of adjudication has been passed they are relieved from liability and no further action is necessary. From recent rulings of the Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts, however, it would appear that practically every application presented by a debtor must be accepted as a matter of course, it being perfectly immaterial whether he is able to pay his debts or not, and it would be difficult to find any valid ground for opposing the passing of an order of adjudication in such cases. It is probable that the ordinary unofficial receiver makes very little serious effort to recover the property of an insolvent, and the usual effect of passing an order of adjudication seems to be to leave matters very much in *statu quo ante*, with the

simple difference that the insolvent is secure from arrest. Apparently, the only remedy left open to creditors in such cases would be to allow the insolvent a reasonable time to apply for an order of discharge, and, in the event of his failing to do so, to apply under section 16 of the Act for permission to take out execution against him, but I have not yet met with any instance where this course has been followed. If the number of insolvency applications continues to increase at the present rate, it may shortly be necessary to consider whether an official receiver for this district should be appointed. Unless strict supervision is exercised over the administration of insolvents' estates, I think that the Act can do little or no good, it being used principally as a means of evading imprisonment for debt."

Rai Bahadur Sansar Chand says,—

"My own experience is that it has increased dishonesty and bad feeling amongst debtors, and has also given them a loophole to defraud creditors and to be extravagant at their expense.

"A debtor, when he sees that the provisions of section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code and those of the Alienation of Land Act do not come to his rescue or stand him in good stead, resorts to those of this Act as they are wide and vague enough to cover any possible plea and give him permanent immunity from his lawfully contracted debts. Mere filing an application for insolvency is *an act* of insolvency, and therefore if he has once the hardihood to file such an application he is sure in nine cases out of ten to be declared an insolvent and thus to be peremptorily relieved of all his lawful debts. Ordinary agriculturists and common people have no compunction whatsoever about filing such applications recklessly. Matters which ought to be sifted, before adjudicating them insolvent, are not required by the Act to be so sifted and therefore they lose all efficacy so far as creditors are concerned, and thus give a very great advantage to shameless debtors. Hence, the provisions of this Act engender laziness and shamelessness.

"Under all these circumstances, therefore, I would suggest that most of the matters contained in section 44 should be made to be inquired before declaring a person an insolvent; and above

all his *paying capacity*, as distinguished from *actual material ready to hand assets*, should be taken into consideration."

The Judges think that there is force in many of these remarks but they prefer not to discuss the Act until further experience of its working has been obtained.

ENCLOSURE II.

Extract from the Central Provinces Civil Justice Report, 1910.

* * * *

Insolvency.—The increase mentioned in the report for 1909 was maintained in 1910, the number of applications rising from 597 to 731 and the pending file from 298 to 314. The heavy pending file in East Berar has been reduced from 206 to 171, but that in the Central Provinces has gone up from 58 to 106, although the number of applications disposed of was 241 compared with 215 in 1909. Insolvents rarely apply for discharge under section 44 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (III of 1907), and as that Act contains provision enabling the Court to discharge a debtor without application from him, the number of insolvents whose cases are shown as pending continually increases, having gone up from 44 at the close of 1908 to 208 in 1909 and 538 in 1910. Many Judges comment adversely on the working of the Act, and the fact that only 6 out of the 731 applications in 1910 were filed by creditors clearly shows that it is only debtors who are considered to benefit by it. As the remarks of the District Judge, West Berar, which were given in the report for 1909 accurately described the present position it is unnecessary to quote any of the comments made in the District and Divisional reports for 1910. The plain fact is that under the Code of 1882 an application to be declared an insolvent was generally the outcome of release from arrest obtained under section 336 and that the position is the same under section 55 (4) of the present Code. Once free, with an application presented under the Provincial Insolvency Act pending, the debtor frequently does not trouble to appear, relying doubtless on the stereotyped attitude of creditors,

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who regard insolvency proceedings as disadvantageous to their interests. Besides acting under section 13 (1) of the Insolvency Act as suggested in paragraph 13 of the report for 1909, the Insolvency Court should see that each defaulting debtor is reported to the Court which discharged him from arrest: action can then be taken in that Court for realising the security on which his release was obtained or for committing him again to the Civil prison under section 55 (4) of the Civil Procedure Code.

* * * * *

Extract from the Resolution by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner for the Central Provinces thereon.

* * * * *

Insolvency suits show a remarkable rise, and are about seven times as numerous at the end of the quinquennium as they were at the beginning.

The Divisional Judge of Nagpur speaks of the increase in applications. Under the old Civil Procedure Code, fraudulent transfers of property, reckless debt-contracting and undue preference to creditors were sufficient grounds for dismissing applications, whereas these are now good grounds for adjudication of insolvency, but not for discharge. The provisions of the Insolvency Act are intricate and little understood, and the proceedings mostly end in adjudication of insolvency, the estate being generally small and not worth the while of creditors to prove their debts. The District Judge of Nagpur says that no one understands the proceedings, and the District Judge of East Berar finds the position not improved on what he reported as District Judge of West Berar. The Divisional Judge of Jubbulpore is also thoroughly dissatisfied with the working of the Act. The Chief Commissioner would like the Judicial Commissioner to examine the causes of these difficulties with a view to their removal, if this be found possible. The Act does not at present seem to be securing the object with which it was enacted.

ENCLOSURE III.

Extract from the Allahabad High Court Report of Civil Justice, 1912.

* * * * *

The District Judges of Mirzapur and Saharanpur comment on the unsatisfactory working of the Insolvency Act III of 1907. The District Judge of Mirzapur states that in his judgeship no insolvent has ever been known to apply for his discharge, while at Saharanpur an application for discharge was made on the part of debtors who admittedly had not paid a farthing to their creditors, although they had ample means to pay a fair sum. An impression appears to prevail that the Act is used for the purpose of defrauding creditors.

* * * * *

ENCLOSURE IV.

Extract from the Punjab Civil Justice Report, 1912.

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A curious feature of the year's returns, to which reference has been made already, is the increase of insolvency petitions in the Jhang and Lyallpur districts. In Lyallpur 137 petitions were presented against 72 in 1911 and in Jhang 149 against 38. The petitioners are reported to be agriculturists for the most part, and in Lyallpur at any rate, the tendency to file petitions was still growing at the end of the year, 56 fresh petitions being presented in January 1913. Compared with those of other districts the figures are extraordinary. In Lahore there were 98 petitions, described by the District Judge as being chiefly those of employes in public offices whom circumstances and extravagant habits have forced to take loans at exorbitant rates of interest from professional money-lenders. The next highest figures are 58 in Rawalpindi and 55 in Gurdaspur. In Hissar, Multan and Attock where harvests were poor the numbers were 27, 30 and 10. Montgomery and Jhelum had 4 each and Dera Ghazi Khan 1. The District Judge of Jhang does not throw much light upon the causes at work in

his district beyond repeating an assertion made by him in his report for 1911 that Act III of 1907 is demoralising the people and saying that in Jhang debtors habitually file insolvency petitions with the object of defrauding their creditors "under the unfortunate counsels of designing people and legal advisers."

Mr. Talbot, District Judge of Lyallpur, writes that, as the law is now applied, it is the easiest matter in the world to obtain an order of adjudication. This frees the debtor from fear of arrest, reduces the rate of interest on his debts, and does not affect his social position. He gains much and loses nothing. There are also special circumstances which have operated to increase the number of applications in Lyallpur. One is the lavish provision which has been made in the past for the maintenance allowance of insolvents. It has been the custom of the receiver to auction the lease of the insolvent's land leaving him sometimes half a square for the support of himself and his family. Another is a practice, which has obtained, of allowing the income of the insolvent's estate to accumulate with a view to the purchase of proprietary rights, which in some instances have actually been acquired by this process. The advantage to the creditors is that the acquisition of proprietary rights removes the restrictions imposed by section 19 of the Colonization of Government Lands Act on leases by occupancy tenants. The debtor, on the other hand, escapes payment of *malikana* and obtains the valued status of proprietor, without having to borrow more money to pay for it. Mr. Talbot has found that the provisions of sections 18 and 19 of the Colonization of Government Lands Act have been overlooked in many cases where the holdings of insolvent tenants have been leased out by receivers. He has arranged that in future the correct procedure shall be observed and that the accumulation of insolvent's income shall cease.

An Official Receiver for the Lyallpur district was appointed in March 1912. The appointment is an experimental one for three years and is held by a member of the local Bar.

The Judges think that it is a serious matter if Punjab agriculturists, who are already artificially protected by statute in various

other ways, are now enabled to make unfair use of the provisions of the Insolvency Act. Such a tendency is reported from more than one district. The District Judge of Rawalpindi (Mr. Parker) believes that one effect will be to restrict credit, and that this result may eventually prove a blessing. It is certainly obvious that creditors can protect themselves by the simple expedient of refusing to lend money except on adequate security. These cases rarely come before the Chief Court in any form, and the Judges cannot say as yet whether there is any more direct remedy for the abuse.

Extract from the review by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab thereon.

With regard to the classification of suits, there is little that calls for remark except the tendency in certain districts for the agriculturist classes to avail themselves of the privileges of the Insolvency Act. In Lyallpur and Jhang especially such petitions are increasing with great rapidity. The increase in Lyallpur seems partly due to the careful arrangements made for the insolvent's comfort and pecuniary advantage. The Judges are of opinion that it is a serious matter if Punjab agriculturists, who are artificially protected by much legislation, are enable also to make unfair use of the Insolvency Act. No other legislation, however, protects them from arrest, applications for which are generally the cause of petitions for insolvency. But the fact remains that the social disgrace attaching to insolvency, in Western countries, is little operative among the classes who avail themselves of the insolvency procedure in the Chenab Colony, and the tendency is so marked that His Honour considers it desirable that the Judges should direct a special enquiry into the subject with the view of checking any abuses of the procedure that may be established. It is *prima facie* hard to understand why applications to be declared insolvent should be most frequent among that class of agriculturists which is admittedly the most prosperous in the province.

ENCLOSURE V.

Extract from the North-West Frontier Province Civil Justice Report, 1912.

* * * *

Provincial Insolvency Act.

The number of applications for disposal was 101, of which 46 were withdrawn. Eleven insolvents were discharged during the year. As regards the increase in such applications in Peshawar, the District Judge remarks :—

"The increase of applications is very marked and there is reason to believe that when Act III of 1907 is better known the increase will be great. The majority of applicants keep no account books. Their debts as a rule are genuine and they can easily prove that such amount to Rs. 500. On the other hand it is impossible for the creditors to prove that the applicants have any assets, though they may have considerable sums in cash secreted. The Act is extremely liable to abuse and one may suggest that its existence in the province is really unnecessary in view of the discretional powers invested in Civil Courts regarding the imprisonment of debtors."

On this the Divisional Judge (Mr. Rennie) comments as follows :—

"Insolvency applications were 42 as against 22 in 1911. Of these no less than 31 were withdrawn, a fact which seems to show that judgment debtors are appreciating more and more the means thus placed at their disposal of forcing creditors to terms. Needless to say no stigma attaches to such applications whether successful or unsuccessful, and the tendency of pleading insolvency in order to defeat legitimate claims appears to be on the increase."

In Bannu out of 25 applications disposed of not a single one resulted in an order of adjudication, the grounds for refusal being that the aid of the Court had been invoked merely with a view to defraud creditors.

In Kohat the Act is still practically a dead letter, and very little resort appears to have been had to it in D. I. Khan. The

general impression appears to be that the law is chiefly designed to protect insolvent debtors and that an application to be declared insolvent nullifies a decree provided the judgment-debtor's liabilities exceed Rs. 500. In no case have the creditors of an insolvent applied for an adjudication and the petition of the debtor himself is always strongly opposed. With a careful administration of the Act for a few years the prejudices entertained against it in business circles will perhaps weaken. It is as yet too early to express an opinion as to whether the insolvency law, as it now stands, is fully adapted to the circumstances of the Province.

* * * *

Extract from the review by the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province thereon.

* * * *

As regards other special legislation, the Chief Commissioner has perused with attention the observations of the Judicial Commissioner on the working of the Provincial Insolvency Act, which has been discussed for the first time since its application to this province in 1909. It is satisfactory that the District Courts appear fully alive to the possibility of its misuse by insolvent debtors, and the remarks of the Divisional Judge, and District Judge, Peshawar, which have been reproduced in the report, are of interest in this connection. Even in the modified form in which the Act left the hands of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, the Chief Commissioner is by no means certain that it is not in advance of the requirements of the commercial community of the North-West Frontier Province, and should the Judicial Commissioner consider it desirable on further experience to recommend the suspension of some of its more elaborate provisions, the Chief Commissioner would be ready to consider the exercise of his discretion under section 54 with this object.

ENCLOSURE VI.

Dated the 14th December 1911.

From—The Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce Cawnpore.

To—The Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Judicial (Civil) Department.

I am directed to address you with reference to a very anomalous variation between the law of insolvency in England and India.

In the matter of preferential debts the English law recognises two classes of employés, those in receipt of wages or salary not exceeding £50 in respect of services rendered during four months prior to the receiving order, and those in receipt of wages not exceeding £25 for services—whether time or piece work—rendered during two months prior to the date of the receiving order.

The Indian law, on the other hand, provides for only one class of employes, those whose salary or wages does not exceed Rs. 20 in all in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of the petition.

My Committee beg to suggest that when the Indian Insolvency Act again comes up for examination, it should be amended so as to follow the lines of the English Statute with the modification that in the case of higher grade servants the limit up to which priority over all other creditors may be claimed should not exceed Rs. 1,200, and in the lower grade Rs. 200, in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of the petition, to which should be added in the case of servants of the higher grade covenanted in the United Kingdom or other foreign country, the cost of a second class passage by steamer back to the said country.

The Committee trust that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may see his way to submit the foregoing recommendations for the consideration of the Government of India with his support.

No. 1064 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 9th September 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5752, dated 6th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a letter from the

Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial) No. 659, dated 23rd May 1914, and of its accompaniments, and requesting the opinion of this Chamber on the proposed amendments of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.

2. My Committee submit the following recommendations:—

(*a*) If the proposed amendments to sections 12 (2), 27 (1) and 42 (3) be accepted, it is felt that similar amendments should be made in sections 16 (7) and 44 (1) of the said Act, which provide that notice of an order of adjudication and of an application for an order of discharge shall be published in the local official Gazette.

(*b*) Section 33 (1) (*b*) of the said Act provides that there shall be paid in priority all salary or wages not exceeding twenty rupees in all of any clerk, servant or labourer in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of the petition. My Committee understand that the Upper India Chamber of Commerce have suggested that the section should be brought into line with the law in force in England on this subject with the modification that in the case of higher grade servants the limit up to which priority over all other creditors may be claimed, shall not exceed Rs. 1,200 and in the lower grade Rs. 200 in respect of services rendered to the insolvent during four months before the date of the presentation of a petition, to which should be added in the case of servants of the higher grade covenanted in the United Kingdom or other foreign country the cost of second class passage by steamer back to the said country.

My Committee are strongly of opinion that the scale laid down in section 33 (2) is so low, that it can be of any advantage only in a very small number of cases. They see however certain objections if the amendment is carried to the extent suggested by the Upper India Chamber.

Under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act the limit fixed is Rs. 300 in the case of a clerk and Rs. 100 in the case of a labourer in respect of services rendered during four months prior to the presentation of the petition.

Under the Indian Companies Act the limit fixed is Rs. 1,000 in the case of a clerk and Rs. 500 in the case of a servant in respect of services rendered during *two* months prior to the date of the commencement of the winding up.

If the suggested amendment be carried, the result will be that a clerk or labourer in the employ of a person who has been declared an insolvent in a Presidency Town will be very much worse off than a clerk or labourer in the Mofussil under similar circumstances, or a clerk or labourer in the employ of a Company, which is in liquidation.

If Government will agree to amend the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act at the same time, my Committee see no reason why the suggested amendment should not be accepted, but failing this, they think the limit should not be brought over that at present in force under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, in which towns the scale of salaries and wages is probably higher than in the Mofussil.

With regard to the suggestion of the Upper India Chamber that in the case of covenanted servants the cost of a second class passage should be paid, my Committee think this suggestion is one, which will be very difficult to work, so as not to give rise to injustice in certain cases.

It must be remembered, that in many cases the clerk may under his agreement not be entitled to a passage home at all. If his agreement be put an end to at the commencement of his service, it would not be unfair to require that his passage should be paid. If his agreement be put an end to shortly before the date at which it would under any circumstances have terminated, he would probably be the gainer by the insolvency of his employer, which is hardly what the Act contemplates.

My Committee are of opinion, in order not to create injustice, that the second part of the suggestion of the Upper India Chamber would have to provide for so many particular possibilities, as to be practically not a feasible one.

(*c*) My Committee are not in favour of the proposal to insert the words "*bona-fide*" which appear in the marginal note

of section 38, in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of that section. In order to explain their reasons, they beg to quote this section and also sections 36 and 37:—

Section 36 enacts as follows:—

> Any transfer of property not being a transfer made before and in consideration of marriage or made in favour of a purchaser * * * in good faith and for valuable consideration, shall, if the transferer is adjudged insolvent within two years after the date of the transfer, be void against the receiver and may be annulled by the Court.

Section 37 enacts as follows:—

> Every transfer of property or of any interest therein or payment made * * * * by any person unable to pay his debts * * * * in favour of any creditor with a view to giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors shall, if such person is adjudged insolvent on a petition presented within three months after the date thereof, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the receiver and shall be annulled by the Court.

Section 38 provides as follows:—

> Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of an insolvency on execution and with respect to the avoidance of certain transfers and preferences nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of an insolvency:—
>
> (*a*) Any payment by the insolvent to any of his creditors,
>
> (*b*) Any payment or delivery to the insolvent,
>
> (*c*) Any transfer by the insolvent for valuable consideration, or
>
> (*d*) Any contract or dealing by or with the insolvent for valuable consideration.

If the words "*bona fide*" suggested by Government be inserted in the clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), of section 38, it would follow that payments transfers or contracts by the insolvent in addition to those already declared invalid in sections 36 and 37 might be invalid. At present any payment, transfer or contract which does not fall within sections 36 and 37 is taken to be *bona fide*. My Committee feel that the addition of the words *bona fide* will alter the meaning of the section to an extent not intended by Government and will add to the difficulties of deciding what transactions are protected or not.

3. I am to point out that, in the opinion of my Committee, there appears to be no sufficient provision in this Act for the punishment of fraudulent debtors. If debtors applied for their discharge, some punishment might be inflicted upon them by refusing their discharge, and that without protection. However as debtors do not apply for their discharges, creditors have not even this remedy, and the remedies given by Section 16, for the punishment of debtors are somewhat shadowy. This is not so in the Presidency Towns. The Presidency Towns Insolvency Act provides, in section 103, that if the debtor destroyed or concealed any books, kept or caused to be kept false books, etc., or concealed any property he shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years. The only section of the Provincial Insolvency Act which deals with offences is section 43, which however deals more with offences during insolvency than before insolvency. My Committee think that if section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act is assimilated to section 103 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, it would enable the Courts to deal more satisfactorily with many fraudulent debtors, who now escape unpunished and would thus prevent the Act from being to a very great extent, what it is now said to be, a shelter for fraudulent debtors.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

APPENDIX K-3.

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT.

No. 1002-A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Delhi, the 4th November 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—The Government of India have at present under their consideration a proposal that the Presidency Banks Act should be amended so as to enable the Presidency Banks to deal in certain securities to be issued by the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

2. It is the intention of His Highness the Nizam's Government to raise funds from time to time for the purposes of railway development within the Hyderabad State. It has been agreed that the proposals regarding the borrowings to be undertaken shall be approved on each occasion by the Government of India and that the payment of interest due on the money borrowed shall be secured by the hypothecation of the unencumbered portion of the annual rental payable by the Government of India to His Highness the Nizam's Government on account of Berar. The amount so available is at present ten lakhs of rupees per annum, while it is anticipated that in eight years' time the whole annual rental of 25 lakhs of rupees will be free to be hypothecated for this purpose.

3. In order to secure the successful flotation of the loans and the subsequent negotiability of the securities, His Highness the Nizam's Government desire that the Presidency Banks may be

authorised to transact business in these securities in the manner contemplated in section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act of 1879. I am directed to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of your Chamber on the proposal.—I have, etc.,

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1539 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 26th November 1914.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Delhi.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1002-A, dated 4th instant, requesting the views of this Chamber on a proposal to amend the Presidency Banks Act, so as to enable the Presidency Banks to deal in certain securities to be issued by the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

2. In reply I am to state that in the opinion of my Committee the securities to be issued by His Highness the Nizam's Government for the purpose of railway development within the Hyderabad State, cannot be regarded as affording the same security as those railway securities issued for the development of railways in British India in which the Presidency Banks are now authorized to deal. The security for payment of interest is satisfactory, but no special provision is proposed for securing the principal; and as the railways are to be built within the State, ultimate recovery, in the last resort, can only be secured from His Highness the Nizam's Government through proceedings in the Hyderabad Courts.

3. For these reasons my Committee regret they are unable to support the proposal put forward.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX K-4.

BILL TO AMEND THE BOMBAY TOBACCO ACT, 1857.

No. 3457 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward a copy of the draft Bill for the amendment of the Bombay Tobacco Act, IV of 1857, and to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber on the provisions of the Bill.

2. The main intention of Government in taking up the amendment of the existing law relating to tobacco and the tobacco duty in the City of Bombay is to relieve the tobacco trade from harassing restrictions and to introduce certain improvements in the administration of the Act. The necessity for repealing the existing Act and replacing it by a new one in conformity with the present day conditions of the tobacco trade has been felt for some time, but for various reasons it has been found impossible to undertake the necessary legislation. The subject was first mooted in a letter No. 365, dated 27th January 1909, addressed by Government to the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, in which Government made a proposal for the repeal of the Tobacco Act, 1857, and the amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act so as to relieve Government of the task of levying the duty under the Tobacco Act and enable the Bombay Municipality to levy an octroi duty in its stead. In making that proposal the following observations were made:—

> "His Excellency the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived for the repeal of the Tobacco Act, IV of 1857. Government have to incur all the odium of collecting the tax, the work of which falls on their

officers, while the Municipality takes all the net proceeds. Not only is the time of Government officers taken up in work for the Corporation, but Government from time to time have had their attention occupied by lengthy complaints and reports. Government do not therefore wish to be burdened with the duty of collecting a tax which brings in no revenue to them and gives rise to no little friction with the travelling public. At the same time they do not desire to cause by their action any loss to the Corporation. They therefore contemplate the repeal of the Tobacco Act and the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to enable the Municipality to include tobacco in the Schedule of Articles such as sugar, grain, etc., liable to town duties and to leave the collection of the duty to the Municipal agency. They are disposed to believe that an equal amount of revenue could be collected by the Municipality at less cost and with considerably less friction. Before taking action in the direction indicated, His Excellency the Governor in Council would be glad to receive the views of the Corporation on the proposal and to be given an estimate of the probable revenue that could be raised by it in the manner suggested."

In reply the President of the Corporation intimated the inability of the Bombay Municipality to undertake the collection of the tobacco duty and observed as follows:—

"The Corporation fully acknowledge the arduous nature of the work and the ability and tact necessary to cope with it smoothly. At the same time they cannot agree that either friction or odium is inseparable from it. On the contrary the work has been carried on by Government officials with such remarkable tact that friction between Government officials and the public is quite uncommon, and with such an efficient agency at the disposal of Government the odium incidental to such work has been entirely obviated. The Corporation understand that whatever little friction exists is mostly in regard to the disposal of applications for licenses for the sale of tobacco and the conditions attached to such licenses. They therefore respectfully beg to submit that the

existing arrangements which have worked so well for over 70 years should not be altered on this account only."

On a consideration of the President's letter Government decided to retain under their control the collection of the duty, but at the same time to undertake legislation with a view to replacing the existing law on a more satisfactory basis. The important provisions embodied in the draft Bill are noticed below.

Clause 5.—One of the chief defects in the old Act was that it permitted (*vide* section 8) the free import of tobacco up to 8 lbs. in weight for private consumption of the importer. This provision led to considerable quantities being imported for trade purposes. The present proposal is to allow one pound only to be imported free, and that only when the tobacco is in the actual possession of the intending consumer. Under the old Act "importer" was held to include a man who sent his servant or agent to bring the tobacco.

Clause 8.—This clause forbids import by parcels post, restricts it to routes by rail and sea, and provides that tobacco shall be imported only at prescribed railway stations and landing places. These provisions involve a modification of section 7 of the old Act, which is necessitated by modern conditions. When the original Act was passed railways had only just been made. The proviso to the clause is necessary in order to prevent the harassment of persons carrying with them tobacco for their own consumption, whether they enter Bombay by road, rail or sea.

Clause 10.—Provides explicitly for the establishment of public and private warehouses, a matter dealt with by implication only in the old Act. At present the greater part of the tobacco in Bombay is warehoused in Port Trust Buildings, and a small quantity in private premises. The arrangements will need consideration, but it is thought that the clause as now drafted will cover all contingencies likely to arise.

Clause 11.—This clause follows section 4 of the old Act and provides for the levy of rent on account of tobacco deposited in a public warehouse.

Clauses 12 *and* 13.—These clauses are new but seem necessary as safeguards against fraud in connection with tobacco which has been warehoused (*c.f.* sections 101 and 102 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878).

Clause 14.—This clause is intended as an adaptation to actual practice of the provisions of section 10 of the old Act and allows to dealers much more freedom than does the existing Act in respect of their handling in the warehouse of tobacco intended for sale in Bombay. Under the present law they are permitted to open bales and packages only for the purpose of taking out refuse or waste. As a matter of fact, in practice they have been permitted to do a great deal more. What they desire to do is to sort and blend the different kinds of tobacco which arrives at the warehouse from different places and in different bales or packages. The clause as now drafted will permit of this object being carried out lawfully. The limit of one maund below which removal from the warehouse cannot be permitted is in lieu of the present limit of six maunds which has been prescribed departmentally and has been found to cause great inconvenience. The proposed limit is however liable to modification hereafter.

Clause 15.—This clause which takes the place of section 9 of the Act of 1857 relates to the important question of removal permits, and is intended to relieve the trade of the trouble to which they are now put, and of which they have frequently complained of obtaining permits for every removal of tobacco within the City. It has been drafted so as to provide for permits for the transport of tobacco within the City of Bombay, being required only in the case of tobacco being removed from a warehouse to the shop to which it is first issued. At present no tobacco can be moved about the City at all without a permit, except quantities of not more than 8 lbs. for personal or domestic use, and the result is very considerable inconvenience to dealers who wish to remove tobacco from one shop to another.

Clause 20.—This clause makes clear the procedure to be adopted in the matter of adjudging confiscations and awarding penalties. It differs from section 20 of the existing Act in that it does not give any powers in this matter to Magistrates. It is proposed

that as in the case of infringements of the Customs Act, the proceedings should be held before an officer of the department concerned and not before a Magistrate (*c.f.* Section 182 of the Sea Customs Act).

Clause 21.—This clause has been inserted in order to make it possible for an officer enquiring into a case under this Act to insist upon the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

Clause 22.—This clause is based on Section 60 of the Bombay Abkari Act, V of 1878, but the period of appeal has been reduced to 30 days.

Clause 26.—This clause corresponds with section 19 of the existing Act but prescribes a lump sum penalty instead of one proportioned to the value of the tobacco or other articles confiscated. In this clause no provision is made regarding the cancellation of a license, as an additional penalty, because it is considered that this provision can best be made in the license itself.

4. I am to invite attention to the fact that Sections XI, XII, XIII and XIV of the original Act which provide for the issue of licenses to vendors of tobacco and the keeping of accounts by them have no counterpart in the new Bill. The intention of the Bill is that, when once the duty has been paid and the tobacco removed from the warehouse under proper permit, Government should have no further concern with it, and that there should be no restrictions on its sale. It is thought that this will be a considerable improvement.

5. I am to request that the opinion of the Chamber on the proposed Bill may be communicated to Government not later than 31st May 1914. If no opinion is received by that date, it will be understood that the Chamber has no remarks to offer.—I have, etc.,

C. W. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 576 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 7th May 1914.

The UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3457, dated 15th ultimo, forwarding a copy of the Draft Bill for the amendment of the Bombay Tobacco Act, IV of 1857 and requesting the opinion of this Chamber thereon.

2. In reply I am to state that the one or two members of this Chamber interested in the matter have been consulted and they advise that after careful perusal of the said Bill they have no objections of put forward.

3. My Committee understand, however, that this Bill has been referred to the Bombay Presidency Trades Association and they therefore feel they can leave it to the members of that body to represent fully the views held by the tobacco trade in Bombay on this amending Bill.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX K-5.

HALL-MARKING OF GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
49, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY, 7th April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to enclose copy of a representation recently addressed by my Association to Government regarding

the introduction of Hall-marking of gold and silver plate and shall be obliged if you will favour me with the views of your Chamber in this connection.

Thanking you in anticipation,—Yours, etc.,

R. D. HUGHES,
Secretary.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, 3rd April 1914.

To The CHIEF SECRETARY, REVENUE,
FINANCIAL & SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS,
Bombay Government.

SIR,—For a considerable time past, my Association have been carefully considering the question of the possibility of introducing into India a system of Hall-marking of gold and silver plate similar to that which obtains in England.

I am now directed to enclose a short statement setting forth their views on the subject and trust that you will do my Association the favour of forwarding the same to the Government of India at an early date and further that you will see your way to afford the proposal your support.

Members of my Committee will be pleased to wait upon you, should you desire further information on any of the points raised in the statement under reference.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) R. D. HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hall-marking in India.

It is well known in the Jewellery and Silver trades in India that in a large number of cases locally made goods in silver and gold are often sold in such a way as really to constitute a fraud on the public.

Thus, gold articles are sold as a higher carat than is really the case, while silver articles are often sold as equal to English Standard silver when in numbers of cases 50 per cent. of alloy is used.

It is very difficult to bring offenders to book because in most instances purchasers have left the station before they find out that they have been defrauded, and it is a great injustice to honest traders that there cannot be some means of ensuring a fair competition as it is of course impossible for the honest trader to compete with those whose cost for material is half what they say it is.

A system of Hall-marking in India would not only protect the public who in this case undoubtedly need it, but it would raise the standard of workmanship since it would be possible for the best workman to demand a just price for his work.

We do not propose that this should be made compulsory at once as this would possibly cause a good deal of friction, and at present the demand for this is confined to those in the trade who desire protection to enable them to compete fairly. What we would propose is that at present a small department should be attached to each of the Mints (which are undoubtedly the most suited for this purpose) where persons so desired could have articles marked with the Government stamp certifying that the metal is of the correct composition. The fact that this could be done would soon become widely known and there is not the slightest doubt that in a very short time nobody would purchase any article of gold or silver made in this country that was not marked in this way. It would then be a very simple matter to make Hall-marking compulsory as it is in almost every civilized country in the world. An enormous quantity of silver goods is made in this country, and the initial outlay by Government would be a very small item, while there would be a steady revenue from this source, which would undoubtedly leave a handsome surplus to Government.

We cannot see that there can be any opposition to this proposal, because no man who is trading fairly would object to having his fairness certified by Government.

No. 529 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 23rd April 1914.

The SECRETARY, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
49, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 7th instant and its enclosures, regarding the introduction of a system of hall-marking for gold and silver plate, and to state in reply thereto that my Committee quite approve the proposals you have put forward in this connection.

I am to add that this Chamber put forward a suggestion in 1909, to the effect that some such system as you are now advocating might be established in suitable business centres. This was in reply to a letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce which stated that there was every reason to believe malpractices, both as regards weights and standard of purity in gold and silver were systematically resorted to in Cawnpore and elsewhere. My Committee also suggested that hall-marking might be optional; but as it would be generally announced that jewellery so marked could be purchased, artificers and dealers would, in their own interests, hasten to comply with what was thought would be a growing demand on the part of the public for this class of goods.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX K-6.

CONDENSED MILK.

No. 3095 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for the information of the Chamber, a copy of the letter from the Government of India,

No. 1165-1167—35, dated 21st January 1914, and of its accompaniments, regarding the method which should be adopted for distinguishing between *condensed milk* and *skimmed condensed milk*, and to request you to favour Government with the views of your Chamber on the proposal made by the Government of India,—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under-Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(Customs.)

No. 1165-1167—35, dated 21st January 1914.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this department No. 1853—1856,* dated the 13th March 1913, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Government of Burma No. 493-M.—3-C.—15, dated the 28th October 1913, and enclosures, regarding the method prescribed for distinguishing between *condensed milk* and *skimmed condensed milk* imported into India. The Government of India have reconsidered the whole question in connection with the representation made by the Government of Burma, and I am to ask for the views of the Local Government on the enclosed copy of a note by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, on the subject.

2. Under the existing orders, a brand is required to be marked "prepared from skimmed milk" if analysis shows that it has been prepared from a milk containing less than 3 per cent. of fat. As pointed out by the Honourable Sir Pardey Lukis, this method appears to be defective. The Government of India consider, therefore, that the present method should give way to a system under which the classification of condensed milk should be based on a fixed percentage of fat for each tin. The minimum proportion suggested by Sir Pardey Lukis is 12 per cent. and, in

* *Vide* Government Resolution No. 3382, dated 9th April 1912.

his opinion, a tin containing fat in a smaller proportion should be required to be marked "prepared from skimmed milk." This figure is based on the supposition that the original cows' milk, from which the contents have been prepared, contained 3 per cent. of fat, and that condensation was effected in the proportion of 3 to 1, a ratio generally adopted by manufacturers.

3. The Government of India are inclined to accept the proposal. Before however, prescribing this procedure for adoption in Custom Houses, they would be glad to have the views of the Chambers of Commerce and the Local Government on the subject. I am accordingly to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Chambers of Commerce may be consulted and their views forwarded to the Government of India together with the opinion of the Local Government on the proposal.—I have, etc.,

G. S. HARDY,
Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.
SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 493-M.—3-C.—15, dated 28th October 1913.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Commerce and Industry.

SIR,—I am directed to invite a reference to your letter No. 1853—1856* of the 13th March 1913, in which the Local Government is asked to instruct the Customs authorities that all condensed milk imported into Burma, which analysis shows has been prepared from milk containing less than 3 per cent. of fat, should be marked "prepared from skimmed milk". It is noted that the condensed milk must contain a higher percentage of fat in proportion to the degree of concentration, and that the 3 per cent. prescribed refers to uncondensed milk.

2. A notice issued in pursuance of these instructions by the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, in the Daily List of Exports and Imports elicited from Messrs. Nestle and Anglo-Swiss

* *Vide* Government Resolution No. 3332, dated 9th April 1913.

Condensed Milk Company two letters of which copies are attached. In these letters they state that it is almost impossible to ascertain the degree of concentration in condensed milk unless this is entered on the label, and they suggest that the fairest test to be applied is the actual percentage of fat contained in a tin of condensed milk and that this percentage should not fall below 8 or 9 per cent. to justify a classification of the milk as "full cream". The Chief Collector of Customs accordingly recommends that tins containing full cream condensed milk as distinguished from skimmed condensed milk should be marked as follows, *viz.*:—

> "The contents of this tin contain 9 per cent. at least of milk fat concentrated in the proportion of at least 3 to 1."

The Financial Commissioner concurs in this suggestion.

3. It appears from "Dr. F. J. H. Coutts' Report to the Local Government Board on an inquiry as to condensed milks; with special reference to their use as Infants' Foods", published as No. 15, Food Reports by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, that under the conditions of manufacture of condensed milk it is not practicable for a manufacturer to turn out invariably a product of the same exact composition even as regards one constituent alone, still less one with the various constituents always present in the same relative amounts (page 17). Dr. Coutts recommends (page 49) in order that the purchaser may have some definite facts to assist him in deciding as to the value of a particular milk for infant food, that on the label of each tin should appear a declaration as to the amount of fat. He considers this plan preferable to the alternative of fixing a low minimum and requiring it to be maintained in all cases, remarking that a low minimum standard would probably tend to a gradual deterioration of all condensed milk to that level whereas a high minimum would cause hardship to manufacturers whose milk supply is naturally deficient in fat. The suggestion is similar to that put forward by Messrs. Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company in their letter † of the 4th March 1909 to the Under Secretary of State for India, copy of which was circulated with your reply to the firm, No. 3642-5 † of the 21st

† *Vide* Government Resolution No. 5674, dated 11th June 1909.

May 1909, wherein the Government of India expressed the opinion that it would suffice to enter the words "prepared from skimmed milk" on the labels affixed to tins of condensed milk so prepared, when imported into India. The Lieutenant Governor is disposed to prefer Dr. Coutts' suggestion to that of the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, but in any case he concurs with the Chief Collector of Customs and the Financial Commissioner that the classification of condensed milk should be based on the actual percentage of fat contained in each tin and not on that alleged to be contained in the milk from which the contents of the tin were prepared; and I am to suggest that, if the Government of India approve of this recommendation, the orders in your letter under reference may be modified accordingly.—I have, etc.,

W. J. KEITH,

Officiating Revenue Secretary.

Copy of letter, dated the 18th June 1913, from Messrs. Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company to J. A. Stevens, Esq., Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

Referring to the notice which has appeared on the Daily List of Exports and Imports at the beginning of last month, respecting distinguishing between condensed milk, and skimmed condensed milk, we would call your attention to the following quoted from this notice:—

> "The condensed milk, it should be understood, must contain a higher percentage of fat in proportion to the degree of concentration, 3 per cent. fat being the proportion for uncondensed milk."

From this it is apparent that the ruling of the Government of India with regard to skimmed milk is based on a percentage of fat in the fresh milk, and any milk showing less than the ratio of 3 per cent. for the fresh milk to be classed as skimmed.

2. This depends entirely on the degree of concentration, and we are interested to know how the Government have arrived at this decision when the concentration figure is not stated on the label

and the only method, to our minds, is to take the figures which appear on the label with regard to dilution which cannot give the percentage of the fat in the fresh milk.

3. We submit that the fairest test which could be applied is the actual percentage of fat contained in a tin of condensed milk, and, to class it as full cream, this percentage should not be under 8 to 9 per cent. of fat.

4. To make this standard, on the condensed milk rather than on the relative quantity of fat in the fresh milk from which it is produced, simplifies matters both for the analyst and also in detecting milks that do not contain the required percentage of fat.

We shall be glad to hear from you on this matter, and, if we are incorrect in addressing this letter to you, we shall esteem it a favour if you will pass it on to the parties concerned.

Copy of letter, dated the 15th July 1913, from Messrs. Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company to J. A. Stevens, Esq., Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

With reference to our letter of the 18th June and your esteemed favour of the 21st ultimo in reply, No. 4794-J.A.—8, we have the honour to again address you in the matter of distinguishing condensed milk from skimmed condensed milk.

Our London Office, knowing that we have taken up the matter with you, have sent us an extract of the regulations imposed by the Japanese Government regarding the percentage of fat in condensed milk.

We beg to enclose copy of this extract and particularly refer you to Article 3, where it is stated that the amount of fat to be contained in condensed milk shall be at least 8 per cent.

This simplifies matters very considerably, and neither the analyst nor the importer here need bother himself about concentration, nor what fat the milk contained before it was condensed.

We claim that it is almost impossible, and especially as at present, to ascertain the degree of concentration in the manufactured article unless it is particularly stated on the label.

If, however, a clause were adopted similar to that of the Japanese Government it makes things considerably easier, and milk containing less than 8 per cent. fat must be regarded as skimmed and milk above that as full cream.

We shall be obliged if you will pass this letter on to the Government Department concerned.

Copy of Translation of Japan, Home Department, Ordinance No. 17, enclosed with Mr. Brook's letter, dated 28th May 1913.

The regulations for supervising the sale of cow's milk (Home Department Ordinance No. 15 of the year 1900) is particularly amended as follows:—

> The Ordinance shall be enforced on and after the day of promulgation; but as regards the amount of fat to be contained in whole milk, the provisions are to be followed until the 31st December 1910.

BARON DR. HIRATA TOSKE,

Home Minister.

Article 1.—Cow's milk in the sense of these regulations means the whole milk and skim milk offered for sale; while "articles made from milk" means condensed milk, condensed skim milk and powdered milk offered for sale.

The "seller of cow's milk" means one who as a business extracts, manufactures, sells or retails cow's milk or articles made from milk.

Article 2.—The specific gravity of cow's milk shall be from 1·028 to 1·034 at 15-C for whole milk and from 1·032 to 1·038 for skim milk.

The amount of fat to be contained in whole milk shall be determined by the prefectural governor in so far as it does not fall short of 3 per cent.

The amount of solids contained in skim milk shall be at least 8 per cent.

Article 3.—The amount of fat to be contained in condensed milk shall be at least 8 per cent.

The amount of cane sugar contained in condensed milk or condensed skim milk shall not exceed 55 per cent. inclusive of milk sugar.

Article 7.—The seller of cow's milk is not permitted to sell or to transport or store (keep) for the purpose of selling :—

(*a*) Cow's milk which is putrefied.

(*b*) That which is vicious or bitter in taste or presents a blue, red or any abnormal colour.

(*c*) That which is mixed with any foreign matter.

(*d*) That which is extracted from cows falling under Article 5.

(*e*) That which is not in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.

Article 9.—The seller of cow's milk is not permitted to sell or to exhibit or store (keep) for the purpose of selling the following articles made from milk :—

(*a*) Those which are putrefied.

(*b*) Those which are mixed with any foreign matter.

(*c*) Those contained in vessels coming under Article 6.

(*d*) Those for which cow's milk coming under clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of Article 7 is used as material.

(*e*) Condensed milk or condensed skim milk not in accordance with the provisions of Article 3.

Article 10.—The seller of cow's milk shall plainly inscribe in the vessel in which milk is delivered whether the milk contained is whole or skim, and in the vessel in which condensed milk or condensed skim milk is contained whether the content is condensed or condensed skim milk.

The seller of cow's milk is not permitted to put skim milk in a vessel marked "whole milk" or condensed skim milk in a vessel marked " condensed milk."

Note by Sir Pardey Lukis.

There are two lines of procedure—

(*a*) to require that all condensed milk should be prepared from milk containing not less than 3 per cent. fat (the English minimum legal standard) or be labelled "prepared from skimmed milk", as suggested in my note of 20th February 1913;

(*b*) to adopt the suggestion of Dr. Coutts and adopt a fixed percentage of milk fat for each tin sufficiently high to justify its description as "prepared from full cream milk". Any condensed milk containing milk fat below such figure to be described as "prepared from skimmed milk".

Whichever method is adopted, the object is the same—to protect the public from purchasing condensed milk under any misapprehension as to its quality, and to ensure, as far as is possible, that condensed milk, sold as such, is in a form least likely to be harmful as a food for infants. This latter object is the more important. In view of the great increase in this class of food for infants' use, it is indeed of paramount importance.

It may be taken for granted that, whichever method is employed, the bare minimum standard prescribed will be the basis of the manufacturer's supply.

Should method (*a*) be adopted, the minimum standard of the milk fat in the original milk is 3 per cent., and the percentage of fat in the condensed milk will vary with the degree of condensation. If the milk is concentrated to half its original bulk, not less than 6 per cent. of fat should be the contents of the condensed milk, and so on.

Unless some degree of condensation is fixed and a ratio stated, there is nothing to prevent ordinary milk with 3 per cent. fat being described as condensed milk not prepared from skimmed milk. The whole object of "condensed" milk is presumably to provide a safe food in portable form, which, when a certain proportion of water is added, contains, as far as is possible, the same

proportions of nutritious matter as the original milk. Therefore, if method (*a*) is employed, a figure of condensation seems to be essential; otherwise condensed milk containing 3, 4 or 6 per cent. fat will be diluted two or three times before use, giving a milk solution containing only 1 or 2 per cent. fat, obviously a food unfit for infants.

Also there is nothing to prevent a manufacturer condensing "skimmed" or "prepared" milk and adding cream to make up the fat percentage to the requisite figure. In other words, the manufacturer could prepare condensed milk from milk not containing 3 per cent. fat, so long as he makes up his finished product by added fat to the required standard. He would not be complying with the letter of the proposed legislation, though this could not be detected by analysis.

(*b*) Dr. Coutts' suggestion, approved by the manufacturers themselves, to fix a certain minimum percentage of milk fat for each tin, seems therefore more expedient, inasmuch as no degree of condensation need be laid down.

It is true that such a minimum will, in practice, be the maximum also, but this will probably be the case whatever method is adopted.

The remedy is to fix a standard reasonably high.

It is interesting to note the following:—

Condensed milk prepared from milk containing not less than 3 per cent. fat.

Assume the 3 per cent. fat figure to be constant and the condensation 2 to 1, that is, two parts of water added to one part of the condensed milk give a made-up solution the equivalent of the original milk. The condensed milk should contain 9 per cent. fat. If the condensation is 3 to 1, the condensed milk should contain 12 per cent. fat.

We know that milk of even average quality contains 3·5 per cent. fat, so that with a condensation ratio of 3 to 1 the percentage of milk fat in a tin repared from such milk should be

14 per cent. A really good milk contains 4 to 4·5 per cent. fat; a tin prepared from it should contain (in ratio 3 to 1) 16 or 18 per cent. fat.

The directions for use on the labels of the various preparations of condensed milk are:—

(1) *Nestle's Condensed Milk prepared specially for export.*—"Prepared from pure milk of cows"—nothing but "water is taken from it." "In all ordinary purposes add 4 or 5 parts of water to one of the condensed milk. *It* can be used in all cases in which ordinary milk is used."

Though the word "it" may refer to the undiluted condensed milk, the meaning conveyed is that the condensed milk when diluted four or five times is the equivalent of ordinary milk.

Such condensed milk, if prepared from milk containing 3 per cent. fat, should contain in each tin 15 per cent. or 18 per cent. fat, or if from ordinary average milk containing 3·5 per cent. fat should contain 17·5 per cent. to 21 per cent. fat. Condensed milk, containing less than these quantities and diluted four or five times as instructed in the directions, provides a milk fluid deficient in milk fat and less nutritious for infants as compared with natural cows' milk.

(2) "*Milk Maid*" *brand Condensed Milk.*—(Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company) Guaranteed full cream.

Directions.—"In puddings and custards, etc., add 4 to 5 parts of water to 1 of milk; if less water be added it may be used instead of cream." "It is usually more convenient to dilute it with water for tea, coffee or chocolate."

This wording is extremely non-committal, but the meaning such directions are intended to convey is fairly obvious that, when diluted with 4 to 5 parts of water, a substitute, the equivalent, of milk results.

(3) *Ideal Milk.*—(Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company.)

"Ideal Milk diluted with two parts of water is equal in strength to fresh cows' milk."

This statement is definite and means that each tin contains 9 per cent. milk fat as a minimum. If the concentrated "Ideal Milk" is prepared from *average* cows' milk, it should contain $3 \times 3{\cdot}5 = 10{\cdot}5$ per cent. milk fat. Otherwise, with dilutions of 2 to 1 the figure for fat would fall below 3 per cent. or 3·5 per cent., and the statement that it "is equal in strength to fresh cows' milk" would be false. It may be noted that "Ideal Milk" is not described as a condensed milk, but as a concentrated product of pure fresh cows' milk. Even so, dilution of 2 parts to 1 is stated to give an equivalent of cows' milk.

Presumably "condensed" milk allows of a greater dilution of 3 to 1 or 4 or 5 to 1 and attains the same result.

The cost per tin indicates this. Milkmaid brand being 6 annas 6 pies per tin of 16 ozs., "Ideal" being 5 annas per 15 ozs., that is, the "Condensed" milk is more expensive than the "Concentrated" milk.

(4) *Fussel's Condensed Milk.*—(Fussel and Company, Norway and London).

"For general use; Mix 1 part of milk to 2 or 3 parts of water.

When thus diluted an article of the composition of best cows' milk is produced."

Take "best" cows' milk to equal "average" cows' milk containing 3·5 per cent. fat.

Diluted* with 2 parts water the percentage of fat in the condensed tin should be 10·5 per cent.

* Diluted with 3 parts of water, the tin should contain 14·0 per cent. fat.

If the "best" cows' milk contains the very minimum of fat (3 per cent.), the figures for milk fat in the tin should be 9 per cent. and 12 per cent., instead of 10·5 and 14 per cent. for dilutions of 2 to 1, and 3 to 1 respectively.

From these examples it is seen that condensed milk is usually diluted before use 2, 3, 4 or 5 times, and therefore should contain

3, 4, 5, or 6 times the amount of the milk fat contained in the original milk, if the resulting diluted liquid is to be equally nutritious with natural milk as a fat—containing article of diet.

In this way we can obtain some idea as to the amount of fat a tin of condensed milk should contain, if it is to approximate natural milk after dilution. The minimum figure should be 9 per cent. milk and the maximum 18 per cent. according to the dilution with 2 parts of water or 5 parts of water, taking a minimum 3 per cent. fat figure for original milk.

The manufacturers prefer a fixed fat percentage for each tin and suggest that this figure should be 8 per cent. to 9 per cent. in order to class it as prepared from full cream milk (*vide* letter of 18th June 1913 from Messrs. Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company to J. A. Stevens, Esq., Chief Collector of Customs, Burma).

It is obvious that such a proposed percentage is far too low.

If the method suggested as (*a*) be applied and a ratio of 3 to 1 fixed, the percentage of milk fat in each tin could not be less than 12 per cent.

Taking 3 to 1 as an average dilution, the resulting fluid gives a milk fat figure of 3 per cent. It is thus apparent that condensed milk containing 12 per cent. fat, if diluted 3 to 1, is the equivalent of the poorest quality milk, and if diluted 4 to 1, or 5 to 1, as suggested in the labels, gives a milk fluid deficient in fat and unsuitable as a food for infant.

The letter * from Messrs. Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company to Under Secretary of State for India, dated 4th March 1909, may be referred to (A Proceedings 1 to 3, C. and I.).

In this letter it is stated :—

"The bulk of skimmed milks that we have had under our examination as imported into India contain only ·50 per cent.

* *Vide* Government Resolution No. 5674 dated 11th June 1909.

or 60 per cent. of fat, whereas full cream condensed milk should show not less than 10 per cent. or 11 per cent. of creams or milk fat, and as the value of the milk as a food for infants depends very largely on the percentage of fat it contains, we think it will not be difficult to demonstrate that this question is one of considerable importance to the health of the native community."

We may heartily concur with this, and instead of the 8 per cent. or 9 per cent. figure suggested in 1913, or the figure 10 per cent. or 11 per cent. suggested in 1909 adopt a figure of 12 per cent. as the very minimum for any condensed milk not described as "prepared from skimmed milks."

C. P. LUKIS,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

Dated 8th December 1913.

No. 535 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 23rd April 1914.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3095, dated, 1st instant and its accompaniments, regarding the method which should be adopted for distinguishing between condensed milk and skimmed condensed milk and requesting the views of this Chamber on the proposal put forward by the Government of India.

2. I am to state in reply that my Committee approve the proposal to introduce a system under which the classification of condensed milk should be based on a fixed percentage of fat; but they desire to point out that it has been represented to them that

as the finest condensed milk imported intc this City does not contain more than 9 per cent. to 10 per cent. of fat, it would appear that 9 per cent. might be a more suitable minimum than 12 per cent.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 861 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 14th July 1914.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to my letter No. 535, dated 23rd April last, regarding the method which should be adopted for distinguishing between condensed milk and skimmed condensed milk, I am directed to state that further information on this subject has reached my Committee through a member of this Chamber, and as a consequence thereof, I am to submit, for the consideration of Government, that sweetened and unsweetened condensed milks might be separately classified for purposes of fixing the minimum percentage of fat.

2. It appears that in the case of unsweetened condensed milks the minimum of 9 per cent. to 10 per cent. fat is admitted to be correct, but the sweetened variety contains about 42 per cent. sugar and therefore the percentage of fat that is fixed should be on the *milk* contents of these tins, *i.e.*, the whole contents less the percentage of sugar that has been added.

3. My Committee respectfully request that their previous letter on this subject may be amended in accordance with the foregoing.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX K-7.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
RANGOON, May 22nd, 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter this Chamber has addressed to Government urging the introduction of an Anti-Adulteration Act for the whole of India. The letter is self explanatory.

My Committee will esteem it a favour if your Chamber will support the movement to ensure a pure supply of food, drugs and other necessaries for the people of India.—Yours faithfully,

C. A. CUTTRISS,
Secretary.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
RANGOON, May 20th, 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA,
Maymyo.

SIR,—I have the honour to say that the Committee of this Chamber are of opinion that the time has arrived in the commercial development of this country when there should be an Anti-Adulteration or Pure Food Act for the whole of the Indian Empire, for not only does such an Act seem to be required in the interests of honest trading, but in the even more important interests of public health.

2. The Committee of the Chamber believe that the Government of India are not unaware of what is going on, for exposures of frauds in connection with adulteration of various commodities have not infrequently been made in the public press, while sanction has

been accorded by the Imperial Government to the efforts of some of the Local Governments to protect themselves by means of special legislation. There is, however, a feeling abroad that the Government of India have not moved in the matter of an Act for the whole of India owing to the admitted difficulties in the way, but as other countries, notably the United States, have succeeded in protecting their people more or less effectually from the harmful trickery of a set of commercial parasites whose object is to thrive by swindling their customers by selling as genuine adulterated articles, there appears to be no reason to suppose that the problem is beyond the powers of the Government of India.

3. In the opinion of this Chamber, an Act for the whole of India is necessary, because the experience of the past clearly shows that the evils of food and other adulteration can never be stamped out by means of purely local effort. To give an example: Generally speaking an Anti-Adulteration Act provides that any person who adulterates, or knowingly sells, or offers for sale, an adulterated article shall be punished in a given way. But those who are engaged in this practice in India render this provision null and void by carrying on their trade beyond the limits to which local legislation applies. The result is that the adulterated goods are imported by river, rail or road, and it is found in practice to be extremely difficult and often quite impossible to prove, within the meaning of the law, that the seller had a guilty knowledge that the goods possessed, sold or offered for sale by him were really adulterated. This difficulty often arises from the fact that the adulteration of some articles has been reduced to a fine art and ordinarily defies detection, except by an experienced chemist. This fact, however, does not necessarily imply that the vast majority of regular sellers of adulterated articles are actually unaware of the true nature of the class of goods in which they are dealing. It is well known to the authorities that they have a guilty knowledge, though it is quite another matter to prove such knowledge to the satisfaction of the Courts.

4. The main fact to be borne in mind, however, is that the sources of adulterated goods are not unknown to Municipal and other authorities, and, if an Act for the whole of India were in force, such places could be raided and closed, while the goods could

be confiscated and the owners suitably punished. The very possibility of such an eventuality would go far towards checking the establishment of premises for the preparation of adulterated goods, and would severely hem in the retail seller whose favourite excuse now is that he made his purchases in good faith from some one conveniently residing up-country, and, of course, beyond the reach of the Municipal or other local laws in force in the towns in which the faked goods are intended for sale.

5. It seems unnecessary to labour the point that articles of food and drink, drugs, etc., are adulterated on a wholesale scale. The facts are notorious, and this Chamber understands that the Government of India have them already before them, or, in any event, could quickly obtain them from the various Local Governments, Customs and Municipal Officials.

6. In conclusion, I am to say that the Committee of the Chamber feel that Government will readily admit that pure supplies of food, medicines and other necessaries are essential to the welfare of the people of this country, and they desire me to submit that it is not too much to expect that Government should undertake to see that these are provided, and that those who practice adulteration should no longer be permitted to prey on the ignorance and helplessness of the public. I am therefore to suggest that this letter may be forwarded to the Government of India with such remarks as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may deem advisable.—I have, etc.,

B. J. B. STEPHENS,
Chairman.

No. 918 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 1st August 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am desired to address you in support of a letter which was recently submitted to the Burma Government by the Burma

Chamber of Commerce, urging the introduction of an Anti-Adulteration or Pure Food Act for the whole of India.

2. This matter first engaged the attention of my Committee in 1906, and from the information then before them it appeared that the adulteration of food and drugs in Bombay was prevalent. Of 219 samples of ordinary foods and drinks examined by the Government Chemical Analyst, Bombay, for revenue purposes, 105 were adulterated or unfit for consumption; while of 78 samples of drugs examined, no less than 65 were adulterated or unfit for consumption.

3. My Committee understand that sweets and confectionery are freely adulterated with poisonous chemical substances; compounds of barium, arsenic, antimony and lead being used to produce a yellow colour; compounds of arsenic with copper for green; compounds of barium and zinc for white. Milk is freely adulterated with water and is, probably, one of the most fruitful sources of disease in Bombay owing to the impurity of the water used.

4. Attached hereto is a table showing some of the most familiar adulterations; and in submitting this matter for the serious consideration of Government, my Committee desire me to state that in their opinion the Burma Chamber of Commerce have presented a strong case for the introduction of an Act of the nature indicated herein.

5. A copy of the letter from the Burma Chamber of Commerce is also attached hereto for your information.—I have, etc.,

MARSHALL REID,
Chairman,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Article.	*Adulterant.*
Acetic acid	.. Water.
Musk	.. Blood, otto of Henna.
Asafœtida	.. Stones, dirt, gum.
Iodoform	.. Sulphur, boric acid.

Santonine	Boric acid crystals.
Iodide of potassium ..	Bromide of potassium.
Quinine	Cinchonnic.
Tinctures	No spirit, or less.
Ointments	Japanese wax.
Bees' wax	Lard.
Sal Volatile	Less or no spirit.
Spirit of nitre	Do.
Pure acids	Common supplied.
Rectified Spirit	Water.
Bismuth Salts	Precipitated chalk.
Saffron	Sugar and fibre.
Gum acacia powder.. ..	Starch.
Calomel	Precipitated chalk.
Gamboge powder	Turmeric.
Spirituous preparations ..	Less or no spirit.
Menthol	Epsom Salts.
Almond oil	Sweet oil.
Aniseed oil	Spirit.
Cinnamon oil	Cassia and other oils and colour.
Cajeputi oil	Turpentine.
Palma Rosa oil	Indian grass oil.
Copaiba oil	Gurjim oil.
Sandalwood oil	Do. and copaiba oil:
Peppermint oil	Turpentine.
Liquid extract of ergot ..	Less ergot and less spirit than B. P.
Laudanum	Less opium and less spirit and P. P. and not standardised.

No. 6826.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th August 1914.

THE CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 918, dated the 1st instant, I am directed to state that the question of the adequacy or otherwise of the existing legislation for the prevention of the

adulteration of foods and drugs is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, who have been already furnished with the views of the Government of Bombay on the subject.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX K-8.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS ACT, 1912.

No. 4057 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st May 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward a copy of Government Resolution No. 4051, dated 1st May 1914, with a request that Government may be favoured with the suggestions that your Chamber may wish to offer on the draft rules proposed to be issued by the Government of India under section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

Destructive Insects and Pests Act.

Draft rules under section 3 of the—

No. 4051.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st May 1914.

Circular letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Agriculture), No. 13—112-5, dated 14th April 1914:—

"I am directed to forward, for information, a copy of a Notification,* No. 350-C., dated the 19th March 1914, publishing

* Copy appended.

for information draft rules which the Governor General in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), for prohibiting and regulating the bringing or taking by sea or by land into British India of the articles mentioned therein. It will be observed that it is proposed that the rules should have effect from the 1st January 1915, and that any objections or suggestions which may be received with respect to the draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st July 1914. I am to request that the Government of India may be furnished with any objections or suggestions which the Governor in Council may wish to offer with respect to the draft rules by the 1st July 1914."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and of its accompaniment should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and the Director of Agriculture for information, and with a request that they will favour Government with any suggestions they wish to offer with respect to the draft rules. The reports should reach Government by the 1st of June 1914.

2. Copies of the Government of India's notification should be forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, for favour of any suggestions which they may wish to offer. They should be requested to furnish their replies by the 1st of June 1914.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Collector of Customs, Bombay,
The Chief Collector of Customs in Sind,

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, The Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.	By letter.

Note.—The Notification of the Government of India which was published in the *Gazette of India* has been republished at page 736 of the Supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 2nd April 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th March 1914.

No. 2827.—The following notification by the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is republished:—

"AGRICULTURE.

No. 350-C., dated Delhi, the 19th March 1914.

The following draft rules which the Governor General in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), for prohibiting and regulating the bringing or taking by sea or by land into British India of the articles mentioned therein are published for information.

It is proposed that the rules should have effect from the 1st of January 1915.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received with respect to the draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st July 1914.

DRAFT RULES.

The importation of the following plants or parts of plants is absolutely prohibited except under the conditions mentioned under each:—

(*a*) Potatoes imported whether for planting or consumption from Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia, France and Austro-Hungary, unless accompanied by—

(*i*) a certificate from the consignor stating fully in what country and district of that country the potatoes

were grown, and guaranteeing that 'warty disease' was not known to exist on the farms where the potatoes were grown; and

(*ii*) a certificate from an officer of the Board or Ministry of Agriculture or other similar Government Department of the country, to the effect that 'warty disease' (black scab, cauliflower disease, or canker) caused by *synchytrium endobioticum* does not exist within five miles of the place in which the potatoes were grown.

(*b*) Sugarcane (other than canes for planting imported direct by the Government Sugarcane Expert and intended to be grown under his personal supervision) may not be imported without a certificate from an officer of the Board or Ministry of Agriculture or other similar Government Department of the country of origin that it has been examined and found free from cane borers, scale insects, aleurodes, root disease (any form, pine-apple disease (*thielaviopsis ethaceticus*), 'Sereh' and cane gummosis.

(*c*) Flax seed may not be imported except under license from one of the Departments of Agriculture in India which must be produced to the Collector of Customs by the consignee. This license will be granted on the department satisfying itself that the seed has been obtained through well-known and reliable seed merchants and has been guaranteed free from dodder seeds.

(*d*) Cotton seed, for whatever purpose, is admitted only, subject to fumigation with carbon-bisulphide.

(*e*) The importation of living rubber plants or parts of plants (excepting only seeds) is permitted only when they are accompanied by a certificate from a Government Mycologist of the country of origin that the

estate from which the plants have originated or the individual plants are free from *Formes semitostus*.

(*f*) Coffee plants, or any living parts of coffee plants (including seeds) from the New World (including South America and the West Indies) may be imported only by the Madras Department of Agriculture or the Scientific Department of the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

(Signed) E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

G. S. CURTIS,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 618 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 14th May 1914.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4057, dated 1st instant, forwarding a copy of Government Resolution No. 4051, regarding the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, and to inform you in reply that my Committee generally approve the proposed rules but they venture to suggest that time might be given to those concerned to become accustomed to the new conditions and that the rules should not be enforced too rigidly for a year or so without good reason.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX L.

STANDARDIZATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

No. L. R. 1129 of 1914.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
19th February 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—The President of the Weights and Measures Committee that is now taking evidence throughout India has written to me, stating that his Committee propose to hear further evidence on the subject of Weights and Measures in Bombay on the 19th, 20th and 21st March.

2. He has asked me to invite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to appoint a representative or representatives to meet his Committee during their stay in Bombay. If your Committee is willing to depute a representative or representatives, I have the honour to request that he or they may be directed to attend in the large room of the Town Hall on Thursday, the 19th March, at 3-30 p.m.

3. I shall be obliged if you will inform me in due course who the representative witness or witnesses will be, should the Chamber decide to accept the Committee's invitation.

4. I enclose 3 copies of the list of questions (A) which the Committee desire to be answered by the representative witnesses and shall be glad if you will pass them on to the gentlemen, if any, who may be appointed with the request that they will submit their answers to the Committee through me not later than the 10th March.—I have, etc.,

E. L. SALE,
Collector.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES COMMITTEE.

N.B.—(1) Please state your name, caste, address, profession, occupation or appointment, and if representative of a body, the name and address of the body represented.

(2) Please reply to each question on a separate sheet of paper.

(3) In answering the questions, please give, if practicable, the equivalents of the Indian weights and measures to which you refer in terms of any of those mentioned in the following tables:—

Weights.

180 grains	is equal to	.. ..	1 tola.
80 tolas	„	.. ..	1 seer.
40 seers	„	.. ..	1 maund.

(*Note.*—One rupee weighs one tola.)

Lineal measures.

12 inches	is equal to	.. ..	1 foot.
3 feet	„	.. ..	1 yard.
100 links=22 yards	is equal to	.. .. ..	1 chain.
220 yards	is equal to	.. .. ..	1 furlong.
8 furlongs	„	.. .. ..	1 mile.

Area.

Any of the above lineal measures squared, or

10 square chains (4,840 square yards) is equal to 1 acre.

Cubical capacity.

The approximate weight of water contained by the measure when full expressed in terms of any of the above weights.

1. What weights are in most general use in the neighbourhood with which you are acquainted?

2. What other weights are in use?

3. (*a*) Are different systems of weights (whether called by the same or different names) used in dealing with different commodities? (*e.g.*, the maund for weighing firewood is in some places very different from that for weighing grain? Give full details of these weights and the commodities for which each is used.

(*b*) What are the reasons for their variations?

(*c*) What objection would there be to the adoption of a standard weight in these transactions?

4. Are different weights of the same name ever used in the same town or tract when purchasing and when selling the same articles? Give examples.

5. What measures of capacity are in use in the neighbourhood with which you are acquainted? Are they used heaped or struck?

6. How are the measures defined? If as containing some particular weight of some particular article, state weight and article.

7. What commodities are dealt with by these measures and under what circumstances, *e.g.*, are they only used in measuring out grain for sowing; or only by cultivators when selling their produce; or by villagers in making payments to village servants for customary services, etc.

8. Are different measures of the same name ever used in the same town or tract for buying and for selling the same article? Give examples.

9. Are the same commodities ever sold at the same place both by weight and by measure? Do you consider that this should be prohibited? If so, why?

10. Under section 3 of the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1871 (Act XXXI of 1871), the unit of weight is called a seer, but a seer is also a measure of capacity in many places.

(*a*) Does any confusion arise owing to the use of the same term to denote both a weight and a measure of capacity?

(*b*) Do you consider it preferable to confine the use of a term to designate either a weight or a measure of capacity but not both ?

11. What measures of length are in use in the neighbourhood with which you are acquainted ?

12. Are special measures of length used in dealing with special commodities ? If so, give full details.

13. What measures of area are in use in the neighbourhood with which you are acquainted ?

14. Does the measure of area of land ever vary according to the crop sown ? If so, give full details.

15. Suggestions have been put forward that the United Kingdom should adopt the metrical system or some other uniform system of weights and measures based on the decimal or duodecimal system of notation.

(*a*) Do you consider it desirable that the introduction of a uniform system of weights and measures should be postponed until such a system is adopted and enforced in the United Kingdom and that the same system should then be introduced and enforced in India; or

(*b*) are you in favour of a uniform system of weights and measures being prescribed for all India; or

(*c*) do you consider that no attempt should be made to enforce the use of a uniform system of weights and measures in India ? Please give full reasons for your opinion.

N.B.—Even though you are not in favour of a uniform system being prescribed, your replies to the following questions are requested on the assumption that a uniform system of weights and measures will be introduced.

16. Do you consider that weights and measures in force in other countries should be taken into consideration in determining the uniform system to be adopted for India.

17. There are two chief systems in use in the civilised world. The British is in use in the British territories and United States of America, and the Metric system is used in most other countries except Russia. If a uniform system of weights and measures is to be introduced at once throughout India, should a system connected with either the British or the Metric system be adopted for India? If so, what system do you suggest? Please give full reasons for your suggestion.

18. If, however, you consider that a separate uniform system of weights and measures should be prescribed for India what would you suggest?

19. (*a*) Would it be advisable to prescribe in addition to the universal system for all India and Burma, local standards corresponding as nearly as possible to some weight or measure in general use over some considerable area? (*e.g.*, as the viss of 140 tolas for Burma). Name any such local standard you would consider it advisable to prescribe, giving reasons for your recommendations and the area over which such local standard should be permitted.

(*b*) Would it be advisable to allow some special weights to be used in special trades? If so, state what you would suggest with reasons.

(*c*) Should this be done temporarily or permanently?

20. What measures should be adopted to introduce and enforce the use of an authorized uniform system of weights and measures throughout India? The following suggestions have been made; please criticise and add to them:—

(*a*) The authorised weights and measures should be adopted in all transactions by Government, Railways and bodies controlled by Government.

(*b*) Specimens of the authorized weights and measures in general use should be supplied by Government to all Revenue offices in districts, all police stations, all village headmen and all recognized elementary schools.

(*c*) Tables of the authorized weights and measures should be published as standing matter in the District Gazettes (village sheet) in the Vernaculars as well as in English; copies of the tables should also be kept by the village headmen.

(*d*) The use of the authorized weights and measures should be taught in all recognized elementary schools and the use of no other weights and measures should be taught in such schools.

(*e*) The Government should stamp only authorized weights and measures.

(*f*) The Government should provide due facilities for stamping and verifying authorized weights and measures throughout the country. No fee should be charged for stamping authorized weights and measures for a certain period.

(*g*) The Government should replace free of cost by corresponding authorized weights and measures any weights and measures no longer authorized but stamped by or under the authority of Government before a certain date and still in good order.

(*h*) The Government should alter or make grants for the necessary alterations of weighing machines which are in British India at a certain date and in good order and in use or for sale.

(*i*) Only stamped authorized weights and measures should be used after a certain date in markets under the control of Government or any local authority.

(*j*) The import, manufacture and sale of other weights and measures should be declared illegal.

(*k*) No import duties should be levied for a certain period on authorized weights and measures and weighing machines for weighing authorized weights only.

(*l*) (i) The Government should sell at cost-price authorized weights and measures.

Note.—This might discourage private trade in weights and measures,

or (ii) The Government should sell at Revenue offices at reasonable prices (so as to allow a profit to private trade) authorized weights and measures and simple weighing machines adapted for the authorized weights.

(*m*) After a certain date documents should be drawn up only in terms of the authorized weights and measures and civil courts should not recognize any other weights and measures in documents executed after the prescribed date. (An exception should be made in favour of documents relating to external trade with countries in which the authorized weights and measures are not recognised.)

(*n*) Documents drawn up after the prescribed date in terms of unauthorized weights or measures should not be registered in the offices of the Registration Department.

(*o*) The use of any weights and measures except those authorized should be illegal throughout India after a certain date.

Note.—Your views are invited as to the length of the periods mentioned above, if the proposed measures are adopted.

(*p*) It should be presumed that any unauthorized weights or measures found in the possession of a shopkeeper, trader or merchant are intended to be used and that such possession should be illegal.

21. What penalties should be prescribed for failure to adopt the prescribed system? What is your opinion on the suitability or otherwise of the following:—

(*a*) Destruction (without confiscation) of unauthorized measures found in use contrary to law.

(*b*) Confiscation of unauthorized weights and measures found in use contrary to law.

(*c*) A fine on conviction before a Magistrate of using an unauthorized weight or measure contrary to law.

22. What authority should be employed to detect cases of unauthorized weights and measures? What are your views (with reasons) on the advisability and practicability of employing for this purpose—

(*a*) The police.

(*b*) The Revenue staff.

(*c*) In municipalities and towns, the Municipal or Town staff.

(*d*) Some other agency either paid or unpaid as, *e.g.*, village headmen.

Note.—As regards (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), please state the lowest grade of officer of each of these classes who should be empowered to detect cases.

23. In your opinion how would the introduction of a uniform system affect (*a*) large traders, (*b*) small traders, (*c*) others generally, especially agriculturists and the poorer classes.

24. Do you use any tables for the conversion of weights or measures? If so, where are copies procurable?

25. The Committee has been appointed to enquire into the whole question of the feasibility of securing the use of uniform weights and measures in India. Have you any further suggestions to make to the Committee?

26. It has been suggested that if the British pound were made the unit of weight it would be advisable to alter the coinage so as to give some direct connection between it and that unit. What is your opinion on this point?

If it were decided to so alter the coinage which of the following methods would you deem best suited for this end?

[*N. B.*—Save Nos. (i), (ii) (*a*) and (ii) (*b*) the methods are not mutually exclusive.]

(i) To make the rupee weigh 175 grains instead of 180 as at present, leaving the proportion of silver to alloy unaltered. This would make the rupee weight exactly $\frac{1}{40}$th pound.

(ii) To raise the weight of the rupee by the addition of alloy leaving the amount of silver contained therein unaltered, so as to make it weigh either (*a*) $\frac{1}{30}$th or (*b*) $\frac{1}{32}$nd pound; in the latter case the rupee would weigh half an ounce avoirdupois, or very approximately the same as the English half crown.

(iii) To reduce the weight of the nickel one-anna piece from 60 grains to $54\frac{11}{16}$ grains (*i.e.* one-eight ounce avoirdupois).

(iv) To raise the weight of the bronze quarter-anna piece from 75 grains to $109\frac{3}{8}$ grains (one-quarter ounce avoirdupois). It would then weigh only $\frac{9}{32}$ grain more than the old copper quarter-anna.

No. 304 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 6th March 1914.

E. L. SALE, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. L.R./1129, dated the 19th ultimo, regarding the Weights and Measures enquiry, and to inform you that my Committee have nominated Mr. J. N. Metaxa of Messrs. Ralli Brothers to represent this Chamber on the matter.

A copy of the list of questions which accompanied your letter under reply has been passed on to Mr. Metaxa with a request that he will submit his answers through you, not later than the 10th instant.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 305 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 6th March 1914.

J. N. METAXA, Esq.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Committee of this Chamber have nominated you as the Chamber's representative to appear before the Commission on Weights and Measures for the purpose of giving evidence. A copy of the list of questions is sent herewith, and I am to request that you will kindly submit your answers thereto direct to E. L. Sale, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, not later than the 10th instant.

2. I am to add that the Chamber's representative has been requested to attend in the large room of the Town Hall on Thursday, the 19th March, at 3-30 p. m.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 12th March 1914.

The SECRETARY,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your favour No. 305, dated 6th March, I have the honour to send you herewith copy of my answers to the questions of the Weights and Measures Commission, and I hope your Committee will find same satisfactory.—Yours faithfully,

J. N. METAXA.

Mr. J. N. Metaxa of Ralli Brothers nominated as representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay has much pleasure in answering here below the questions of the Commission on Weights and Measures.

Mr. Metaxa has been allowed by the Chamber to express also his personal views on the question—

1. What weights are in most general use in the neighbourhood with which you are acquainted?

1. A maund = 1 quarter of British hundredweight otherwise = 28 lbs. The maund has 40 seers. A seer actually weighs 27 tolas and 40 grains (roughly calculating it is taken as equal to 28 tolas).

A tola weighs 180 grains. The pound actually weighs 38·8888 tolas (but roughly calculating it is taken as equal to 40 tolas).

There are two markets—

The retail market (all petty groceries) in this only the seer, the tola and the pound are used; and the wholesale market; in this market only British avoirdupois weights are used, *viz.*, the quarter (otherwise the maund) and the pound. These weights once totalled are converted into the equivalents of the several systems of weights in which the business has been transacted. For instance, into Candies or Surti maunds of various weights.

2. What other weights are in use?

2. No other actual weights are in use except for jewelry. But of course there are several systems of weights like the Candy and the Surti maund of which more later on.

3. (*a*) Are different systems of weights (whether called by the same name or different names) used in dealing with different commodities? (*e.g.*, the maund for weighing firewood is in some places very different from that for weighing grain). Give full details of these weights and the commodities for which each is used.

3. (*a*) There are various systems of weights. In food-grains and oil-seeds the weight of the Candy (the number of maunds contained in each candy) is different according to the article.

Also the Surti maund on which business is transacted in the wholesale market is mostly irregular, containing different numbers of seers according to the article. Besides these systems of weights some articles are sold by British hundred-weight and pounds, by tolas and by packages. To illustrate the above I give here below a translation of a small booklet written in Guzeratti for the guidance only of those who have the monopoly of the trade in their hands.

As regards firewood the buying candy (30 maunds to the Candy) is different to the selling Candy which is 28 maunds.

1. Jowari, Candy of 27 Bombay maunds.
2. Bajri „ „ „ „
3. Wheat, soft, Candy of 27 Bombay maunds.
4. Wheat, hard, Candy of 26 Bombay maunds.
5. Urid, Candy of 28 Bombay maunds.
6. Mung „ „ „ „
7. Muth „ „ „ „
8. Toor „ „ „ „
9. Lentils „ 27 & 28 „ „
10. Beans „ „ „ „
11. Gram, Candy of 27 „ „
12. Maize „ „ „ „

13. Turmeric Candy of 21 Bombay maunds.
14. Weedseed or Ajmaseed, Candy of 14 maunds.
15. Anniseed, maund of 44 seers Surti.
16. Figs „ „ „ „
17. Tamarind, Candy of 28 maunds Bom.
18. Cardamoms Maund of 42 seers Surti.
19. Ispagul „ 44 „ „
20. Catechou Candy of 20 maunds Bombay.
21. Black pepper „ 21 „ „
21-B White pepper, maund of 42 seers Surti.
22. Mangostein, Candy of 28 Bombay maunds.
23. Camphor, British pound.
24. Saffron „ „
25. Fleatane, Maund of 44 seers Surat.
6. Cajooseed „ „ „ „
27. Cochineal, British pound.
28. Chyratta, Maund of 44 seers Surat.
29. Coffee „ „ „
0. Musk, Tola of 180 grains.
1. Dates, Candy of 30 and 28 Bombay maunds.
2. Gum, Hundredweight.
33. Ochre, Maund of 44 seers Surti.
34. Rose flowers, „ „ „ „
35. Cubebs „ „ „ „
36. China Root „ „ „ „
37. Tea, Package of 10 lbs.
38. Sandalwood, Candy of 21 maunds Bombay.
39. Nutmeg, British pound.
40. Mace „ „
41. Cumminseed, Maund of 44 seers Surat.
42. Apricots „ „ „ „
43. Borax „ „ „ „
44. China Sugar powder, Maund of 41 seers Surat.
. China Sugar pieces, Maund of 43½ seers Surat.
46. Cinamon, British pound.
47. Raisins and Dry Grapes, Maund of 42 seers Surat.
48. Fenugreek, Candy of 28 maunds Bombay.
49. Coriander seed „ 14 „ „
50. Almonds, Maund of 42 seers Surat.
51. Cloves „ „ „ „
52. Chilies, Candy of 21 maunds Bombay.

53. Benzoine, Maund of 40 seers Surat.
54. Red lead, Hundredweight.
55. Sago, Maund of 44 seers Surat.
56. Fennelseed, Maund of 44 seers Surat.
57. Caraway seed, Candy of 15 maunds Bombay.
58. Sonna leaves British Hundredweight.
59. Betelnut Candy of 21 Bombay maunds.
60. Assafœtida, Maund of 44 seers Surti.
61. Barley, Candy of 27 Bombay maunds.
62. Castorseed, Candy of 20 Bombay maunds.
63. Cottonseed, Candy of 28 Bombay maunds.
64. Groundnuts, Candy of 20 Bombay maunds.
65. Mustardseed, Candy of 22½ Bombay maunds.
66. Nigerseed, Teelseed } Candy of 20 Bombay maunds.
67. Mowraseed, 68. Rapeseed, 69. Linseed, 70. Poppyseed } British Hundredweight.

(*b*) What are the reasons for their variations?

The reasons of these variations are probably old, old customs. But they served today to the total confusion of the poor and simple and also of the others but who are not experts of the trade.

(*c*) What objection would there be to the adoption of a standard weight in these transactions?

None whatever. After some time the masses would be thankful that they got out of the claws of the expert traders.

4. Are different weights of the same name ever used in the same town or tract when purchasing and when selling the same articles? Give examples.

4. This is answered by the instance I give above of the firewood.

5. What measures of capacity are in use in the neigh-

5. The tipri. The seer. The paeli and the fara.

bourhood with which you are acquainted? Are they used heaped or struck?

The equivalents of these measures are as follows:

2 tipris make one seer, 4 seers make 1 paeli, 16 paelis make 1 fara.

All these measures are used struck.

In the wholesale trade only the fara is used (8 faras being one Candy), while the retail in trade only the smaller measures are used. The fara ought to measure 17 paelis, but being of wood and owing to its irregular construction it often measures only 16⅓ paelis and even less. This does not happen to the smaller measures as they are made of metal and also stamped by the Municipality.

The fara also is stamped but any fara between 16 and 17 paelis will be stamped if presented to the Municipal Authorities.

6. How are the measures defined? If as containing some particular weight of some particular article, state weight and article.

6. These measures are of capacity only without reference to any equivalent weight. I should mention, however, here that a Candy by measure, which contains 8 faras, should approximately weigh as follows:—

Jowaree new 27, maunds
„ old, 26½ maunds
„ Indore, 25½ maunds
„ „ old, 24½ to 24¾ maunds
Gram, Delhi, 26½ maunds
„ Shepra, 27¼ maunds
Bajri, 27 maunds
Moog, 28 maunds

Muth, 28½ maunds
Oorid, 28 maunds
Masoor (Lentils), 28 maunds
Koolthi, 29 maunds
Wheat, hard, 26½ maunds
„ Khandwa, 27½ to 28 maund
„ Kutha, 26 maunds
„ Pissi, 26½ to 27½ maunds.
Toor, 27½ to 27¾ maunds.

7. What commodities are dealt with by these measures and under what circumstances, *e.g.*, are they only used in measuring out grain for sowing; or only by cultivators when selling their produce; or by villagers in making payments to village servants for customary services, etc.

7. In Bombay only food-grains as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph are dealt by these measures.

8. Are different measures of the same name ever used in the same town or tract for buying and for selling the same article? Give examples.

8. None in Bombay.

9. Are the same commodities ever sold at the same place, both by weight and by measure? Do you consider that this should be prohibited? If so, why?

9. Yes. All food-grains when sold for local consumption and generally in small quantities are sold by measure. The same commodities when sold in large quantities and for export are sold by weight. This should be prohibited as the measures of capacity being, as I said above, of irregular construction it helps the seller in delivering less quantity. Moreover, as all articles sold by measure are sold struck the expert cutter takes undue advantage of the buyer.

10. Under section 3 of the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1871 (Act XXXI of 1871) the unit of weight is called a seer, but a seer is also a measure of capacity in many places—

(*a*) Does any confusion arise owing to the use of the same term to denote both a weight and a measure of capacity?

10. (*a*) Yes, inasmuch as a buyer expecting a seer by measure may be given a seer by weight.

(*b*) Do you consider it preferable to confine the use of a term to designate either a weight or a measure of capacity but not both?

(*b*) Yes. I do consider it preferable to confine the use of a term to designate either a weight or a measure of capacity.

11. What measures of length are in use in the neighbourhood with which you are acquainted?

11. A guj of 27 inches, a yard of 36 inches and a foot.

12. Are special measures of length in use in dealing with special commodities? If so, give full details.

12. The country-made silk is generally sold by guj. In Upper India the yard of 36 inches is called a guj.

13. What measures of area are in use in the neighbourhood with which you are acquainted.

13. A guntha of 1,089 square feet and a Surti bigha of about 2,904 square yards or ·60 of one English acre.

14. Does the measure of area of land ever vary according to the crop sown? If so, give full details.

14. I do not think this question applies to Bombay.

15. Suggestions have been put forward that the United Kingdom should adopt the metrical system or some other

15. (*a*) It would be an ideal condition if the United Kingdom would introduce a uniform system of weights

uniform system of weights and measures based on the decimal or duodecimal system of notation—

(*a*) Do you consider it desirable that the introduction of a uniform system of weights and measures should be postponed until such a system is adopted and enforced in the United Kingdom and that the same system should then be introduced and enforced in India; or

(*b*) Are you in favour of a uniform system of weights and measures being prescribed for India, or

(*c*) Do you consider that no attempt should be made to enforce the use of a uniform system of weights and measures in India? Please give full reasons for your opinion.

and measures at the same time as India, but failing this I consider it desirable that India should introduce such a system without waiting to see what the United Kingdom will do.

(*b*) Yes, if a change is made it should be made for all India including Colombo and Burma.

(*c*) I consider that an attempt should be made to enforce the use of a uniform system of weights and measures in India. The present conditions of the system if system there is, of the weights and measures in India are nothing short of an inextricable chaos which serves nobody else but those who take an undue advantage of the poorer and ignorant classes, who are absolutely in their hands. How is it possible for an ordinary and even for an extraordinary man, but one who is not an

expert, to know and remember that in Bombay for instance for 70 different articles of commodities, which he may require in his every day life, there are almost as many different weights? To say nothing of the fact that for some of these commodities the weight varies according to whether he is a buyer or a seller, thus making confusion worse confounded. If such is the state of things in Bombay only it is inconceivable what it must be and what we know it is all over India and Burma, and do you not think that it is the duty of all fair-minded men to unite in their efforts in order to pull to the ground this abominable monument of confusion and deceit?

16. Do you consider that weights and measures in force in other countries should be taken into consideration in determining the uniform system to be adopted for India?

16. I do consider that the weights and measures in force in other countries should be taken into consideration in determining the uniform system to be adopted for India, and especially the weights and measures of those countries who have adopted and permitted the metric decimal system and which are the great majority of the civilized world, *viz.*,

Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, Columbia, Denmark, Bonador, Finland, France, French colonies and protected countries, Germany, Greece, Holland, Java, etc., Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Azores, Madeira and dependencies, Romania, Republic of San Domingo, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela—in all about 448,000,000 people.

17. There are two chief systems in use in the civilized world. The British is in use in the British territories and United States of America and the metric system is used in most other countries except Russia. If a uniform system of weights and measures is to be introduced at once throughout India, should a system connected with either the British or the metric system be adopted for India? If so, what system do you suggest. Please give full reasons for your suggestion.

17. In my opinion the question is not put correctly. The system, if system there is, in use in the British territories is not the identical system in use in the United States of America. The United States of America have gone a long way in simplifying their system of weights and measures. They ignore the "hundredweights," the 2 "quarters," the "stones" and they only know of the pound with its 16 ounces and of the ton, but not of the cumbrous British ton of 2,240 lbs. but of the decimal so to say ton of 2,000 lbs. They also have the ounce subdivided into 7,000 grains for chemicals only.

I append herewith copy of a speech I made at the general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce some years

ago by which I think I proved that the British system of weights and measures is so confusing and lacks in system as much as the Indian system of weights and measures and that the only way out of the confusion would be the adoption of the metric decimal system for both countries.

The reasons of all those who advocate the adoption of the metric decimal system are—

1st, because it is a system based on science, and

2nd, because it is extraordinarily easy, a child after a week's training can thoroughly master it.

The countries which adopted the decimal system were not better off as regards their particular systems of weights and measures than the United Kingdom or India are to-day.

You will remember that the reasons which prompted the French nation to go courageously into the work and make the change were—

1st, that the units bearing the same name varied according to Provinces, and

2nd, that the subdivisions of the units were not decimal and the result was enor-

mous complications in the calculations—similar to what we are suffering today in England and in India—and note that when the French nation undertook this heavy work there were troublous times for the nation and the people. It was during the French revolution in 1790 that a decree of the "Assemblee Constituante" was published commissioning the "Academy of Sciences" to organise a better system of weights and measures. The idea was to fix a standard or unit of measure which could serve as a basis to all the others. Two academicians, Mechain and Delambre, were commissioned to measure the length of that part of the terrestrial meridian comprised between Dunkirk and Barcelona. This was done between 1792 and 1799. The total lengths of the meridian was thus ascertained and the forty millionth part of this length was taken as a unit of length and was called a "metre." This metre serves as a basis to all the other units of the "system" which received

for that reason the name of metric system. It became legal in France by the Decree of 2nd November 1801 and was definitely rendered obligatory from 1st January 1840.

At first it naturally caused disappointments and probably losses to legitimate vested interests but what of that? The final result has been an immense blessing to the whole community and will soon be a blessing to the whole world.

18. If, however, you consider that a separate uniform system of weights and measures should be prescribed for India what would you suggest?

18. I do not consider that any other uniform system of weights and measures should be prescribed for India.

19. (*a*) Would it be advisable to prescribe in addition to the universal system for all India and Burma local standards corresponding as nearly as possible to some weight or measure in general use over some considerable area? (*e.g.*, as the viss of 140 tolas for Burma). Name any such local standard you would consider it advisable to prescribe, giving reasons for your recommendations and the area over which such local standard should be permitted.

19. (*a*) No.

(*b*) Would it be advisable to allow some special weights to be used in special trades? If so, state what you would suggest with reasons.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Should this be done temporarily or permanently?

(*c*) ....

20. What measures should be adopted to introduce and enforce the use of an authorised uniform system of weights and measures throughout India? The following suggestions have been made. Please criticise and add to them:—

20. Great care must be taken that no hardship should be caused by the introduction of any new system of weights and measures. It should be borne in mind that in France, for instance, the decimal system became legal in 1801 and was only rendered compulsory in 1840.

(*a*) The authorised weights and measures should be adopted in all transactions by Government, Railways and bodies controlled by Government.

(*a*) The authorised weights and measures should be adopted in all transactions by Government, Railways and bodies controlled by Government after say 5 years from the moment the system become legal.

(*b*) Specimens of the authorised weights and measures in general use should be supplied by Government to all Revenue offices in districts, all police stations, all village headmen and all recognised elementary schools.

(*b*) Within say 5 years such specimens should be supplied by Government to all Revenue offices in districts, all police stations, all village headmen and all recognised elementary schools.

(*c*) Tables of the authorised weights and measures should be published as stand-

(*c*) Such tables should be published as standing matter in the District Gazettes

ing matter in the District Gazettes (Village Sheet) in the Vernaculars as well as in English; copies of the tables should also be kept by the village headmen.	(Village Sheet) in the Vernaculars as well as in English; copies of the tables should also be kept by the village headmen.
(*d*) The use of the authorised weights and measures should be taught in all recognised elementary schools and the use of no other weights and measures should be taught in such schools.	(*d*) The use of the authorised weights and measures should be taught in all recognised elementary schools, but for the first 5 years it should be done side by side with the system taught now. After this period the teaching of the now-authorised weights and measures should be set aside, but now and then some reference to the old abolished systems should be made.
(*e*) The Government should stamp only authorised weights and measures.	(*e*) After say 10 or 5 years the Government should stamp only authorised weights and measures.
(*f*) The Government should provide due facilities for stamping and verifying authorised weights and measures throughout the country. No fee should be charged for stamping authorised weights and measures for a certain period.	(*f*) It is quite appropriate that the Government should provide due facilities for stamping and verifying authorised weights and measures throughout the country. No fee for say 10 or 20 years after the system has become legal should be charged for stamping authorised weights and measures

(*g*) The Government should replace free of cost by corresponding authorised weights and measures any weights and measures no longer authorised but stamped by or under the authority of Government before a certain date and still in good order.	(*g*) After say 5 years the Government should replace free of cost by corresponding authorised weights and measures any weights and measures no longer authorised but stamped by or under the authority of Government before a certain date and still in good order.
(*h*) The Government should alter or make grants for the necessary alterations of weighing machines which are in British India at a certain date and in good order and in use or for sale.	(*h*) Since the adoption of the new system will bestow a blessing on the country inasmuch as it will be a protection to the poorer classes and Government will thus be amply recompensed it is worth while for them to make some sacrifices and among others it should make grants during, say 5 years for the necessary alterations of weighing machines which are in British India and which are in good order and in use or for sale.
(*i*) Only stamped authorised weights and measures should be used, after a certain date in markets under the control of Government or any local authority.	(*i*) After say 20 years only stamped authorised weights and measures should be used in markets under the control of Government or any local authority.
(*j*) The import, manufacture and sale of other weights	(*j*) After 5 or 10 years the import, manufacture and

and measures should be declared illegal.

sale of other weights and measures should be declared illegal.

(*k*) No import duties should be levied for a certain period on authorised weights and measures and weighing machines, for weighing authorised weights only.

(*k*) For 20 years no import duties should be levied on authorised weights and measures and weighing machines, for weighing authorised weights only.

(*l*) (*i*) The Government should sell at cost price authorised weights and measures.

(*l*) (*i*) For the reasons given above in (*k*) it is proper that for, say 20 years the Government should sell at cost price authorised weights and measures.

Note—This might discourage private trade in weights and measures.

Note—There is no doubt that private trade in weights and measures would somewhat suffer for sometime but it will be for the welfare of the whole community. Vested interests in weights and measures will soon make up for lost time.

or (*ii*) The Government should sell at Revenue offices at reasonable prices (so as to allow a profit to private trade) authorised weights and measures and simple weighing machines adopted for the authorised weights.

or (*ii*) Even this may be considered reasonable and enacted upon after a short period has elapsed during which Government have been selling at cost price.

(*m*) After a certain date documents should be drawn up only in terms of the authorised weights and measures and civil courts should not recognise any other weights and measures in documents executed after the prescribed date. (An exception should be made in favour of documents relating to external trade with countries in which the authorised weights and measures are not recognised).

(*m*) I would not act upon this except 20 years after the legalization of the system and of course I would admit the exception.

(*n*) Documents drawn up after the prescribed date in terms of unauthorised weights or measures should not be registered in the offices of the Registration Department.

(*n*) Only after, say 20 years I would prohibit the registration.

(*o*) The use of any weights and measures except those authorised should be illegal throughout India after a certain date.

(*o*) After 20 or even 25 years. Time must be given to everybody to understand the new system and vested interests must not suffer needlessly.

(*p*) It should be presumed that any unauthorised weights or measures found in the possession of a shopkeeper, trader or merchant are intended to be used and that such possession should be illegal.

(*p*) Yes, after 20 or 25 years.

21. What penalties should be prescribed for failure to adopt the prescribed system? What is your opinion on the suitability or otherwise of the following :—

(*a*) Destruction (without confiscation) of unauthorised measures found in use contrary to law.

(*b*) Confiscation of unauthorised weights and measures found in use contrary to law.

(*c*) A fine or conviction before a Magistrate of using an unauthorised weight or measure contrary to law.

21. (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) after 20 or 25 years I would enact destruction, confiscation and fines and even a conviction after say 30 years.

22. What authority should be employed to detect cases of unauthorised weights and measures? What are your views (with reasons) on the advisability and practicablity of employing for this purpose—

(*a*) The police;

(*b*) The Revenue staff;

(*c*) In municipalities and towns, the Municipal or Town staff.

(*d*) Some other Agency either paid or unpaid as, *e.g.*, village headmen.

22. I consider that this work can be done more efficiently by police officers ranging from the grade of sergeant and upwards and the Revenue staff; than by the Municipal or Town staff.

(*d*) None other.

23. In your opinion how would the introduction of a

23. (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). The introduction of a uniform system

uniform system effect (*a*) large traders, (*b*) small traders, (*c*) others generally, especially agriculturists and the poorer classes?

would greatly benefit the large traders in simplifying their work and would very little, if at all, affect the small traders, who being habituated to figures and calculations would in a very short time master the otherwise extremely simple and easy simple metric decimal system.

The well known fact should also be taken into consideration, that all Indian traders even now base all their calculations on the decimal system. Any unit so calculated is divided into hundred parts, called "DOKDAS" (Marathi "DAHA", Greek "DEKA"=10). One "DOKDAS" being one cent. It ought therefore to be very easy to introduce the metric decimal system into India as the people are already accustomed to the decimal calculations. There will of course be a short period of hardship to the poorer classes but this would soon be more than compensated by the blessing bestowed on them and on the whole community by the metric decimal system. The most stunted of human beings would in no time get familiar with the metric system :—

Length—Meter (M) divided into 100 Centimeters (C M)

or 1000 Millimeters (M M). Kilometer (K M) = 1000 meters.

The meter is the fundamental unit of all metric weights and measures.

Surface—Square meter divided into square centimeters.

Bulk—Cubic meter divided into cubic centimeters.

Capacity—Liter (l) divided into 1000 cubic centimeters.

Weight—K i l o g r a m (kg) divided into 1000 grams. The kilogram is the fundamental unit of weight and approximately it is the weight of one liter of distilled water at its greatest density.

No compound arithmetic is needed,

and this is about all the metric decimal system comprises. Compare the child's play of simplicity and clearness to the Inferno of the Indian system of weights and measures into which swarm in confusion the 330 millions of Indians and on the Frontispiece of which could be written in the 97 different languages of the Indian peoples the awful motto of Dante Alighieri :

" LASCIATE OGNI SPERANZA VOI CHE ENTRATE. "

No. 787.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES COMMITTEE,
c/o POSTMASTER, BOMBAY,
Dated the 19th March, 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to invite your attention to your No. 1050 of the 24th November 1913 wherein certain views on the subject of weights and measures were expressed and also to the replies to the questions issued by the Weights and Measures Committee which have been received through the Collector of Bombay and which were drafted by Mr. Metaxa and which Mr. Metaxa tells us embody the present views of the Chamber and of himself personally. The views expressed in these two communications are diametrically opposed to each other, in the earlier reply it is said that "it would only disorganise trade if any attempt were made to introduce the metric system into India," while Mr. Metaxa's reply is wholly and strongly in support of such introduction. Mr. Metaxa tells me that a resolution on the subject was passed at a recent meeting of the Chamber. I would be very much obliged if you would kindly let me have a copy of such resolution or other authority which will make it clear that the views now expressed by Mr. Metaxa are the considered opinions of the Chamber, as this will enable the printed evidence to be set forth in a more complete form.

2. I also enclose two copies of the record of Mr. Metaxa's oral evidence for any corrections or additions that may be necessary.—I have, etc.,

C. A. SILBERRAD,
President.

BOMBAY, 19th March 1914.

MR. J. N. METAXA,
Representing Messrs. Ralli Brothers
and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

By President.

Yes. I suppose it would be advisable to alter the coinage simultaneously with the introduction of the Metric system.

Q. Would you decimalize the rupee or the sovereign or what?

A. I would recommend the introduction of a coin of value equal to the franc, about 10 annas. The sovereign could remain and be worth exactly 25 of these coins.

Yes. Considering the history of other countries, I do think it practical to introduce such system in India. The other countries were at least as badly off in this respect as India and had no one to guide them as India has the British.

Q. What would you say to the introducing of the Indian Railway weights?

A. That would be better than nothing; provided there were uniformity.

Q. What do you think of the proposal to alter the tola and rupee to 175 grains and thus assimilate Indian and British Weights?

A. I do not consider that it would be worth the trouble of changing the weight of the rupee; the great thing is to get uniformity and the Indian Railway weights would secure that; and I do not think assimilation to the British system to be worth having.

Q. Would you actively oppose the change of the weight of the rupee?

A. Yes. It would not be worth while; we expect the British to change their system.

The dokra system is a species of a decimal system, the anna for calculation by this system is dealt with as $6\frac{1}{4}$ hundredths of a rupee.

To summarize, I recommend the Metric system throughout, failing that that the best known system be adopted throughout the country for the sake of uniformity. That I consider to be the Indian Railway weights—the yard for length, probably acres for areas; as regards the measure of capacity the "seer" is best known here.

If it were merely a question of introducing the Indian Railway weights 2 years should be enough to introduce them.

By Mr. Rustomji.—The metric system is so simple that even the illiterate people would be able to grasp it, as far as their needs are concerned. In India the petty trading classes are very good at calculations and they would understand the system easily. The difficulty in regard to a change in the Rupee would in the first place be the moral difficulty—the ignorant man may not accept the new lighter rupee. The ignorant man will think that the Rupee has depreciated in value if it is made lighter. For some time ignorant people would refuse to accept the new Rupee, but after some time, they will get accustomed to the change and will accept it. There would be some confusion in the matter of weights also, the present and the new lighter rupees being current side by side. The advantage gained by changing the Rupee so as to fit into the lb., is not worth the difficulties pointed out. The only trade which uses the English weights is the big trader, and those concerned in that trade will have no difficulty in dealing in some uniform system of Indian weights. In export trade, I would allow the use of the British and Metric weights. If the Railway system is made uniform throughout India, I think 3 to 5 years would be sufficient even for the tracts where the system is not in force now.

By President—

Q. Do you consider that India's foreign trade would be improved by the adoption of a system based on the pound more than by the adoption of the Indian Railway weights?

A. I consider that the mere introduction of a uniform system is the important thing, and that such a system should be one which would upset the habits of the people as little as possible, as the Railway weights would.

Q. Then why do you advocate the Metric system?

A. Because in that way India would come into connection with the whole world; and I hope that England would fall in time too.

Q. But is not India's trade* rather with pound using countries?

A. Most of India's cotton goes to the Continent.

Q. But you said I think that cotton is sold by the pound throughout the whole world?

A. Yes; but there are other facilities.

*This is not quite correct.

(Sd.) J. N. METAXA.

No. 414 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 27th March 1914.

C. A. SILBERRAD, Esq., I.C.S.,
PRESIDENT, WEIGHTS & MEASURES COMMITTEE,
c/o Postmaster, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 787, dated 19th instant, regarding the statement submitted by this Chamber in connection with the enquiry into the Weights and Measures of this country and the evidence tendered before the Commission by Mr. J. N. Metaxa.

In reply I am to state that this Chamber's letter, dated 24th November last, correctly sets forth the views which my Committee wish to put forward regarding the Metric system. In accepting my Committee's invitation to represent this Chamber before the Commission, Mr. Metaxa openly stated his views on this point, but as my Committee did not wish to lose the benefit of his valuable experience and knowledge of the subject on this account, especially as he was not alone in advocating the Metric system,

* Of India's trade at least as regards Bombay; cotton, 90 per cent. goes to the Continent, of this 60 per cent. is sold in lbs. and pence and 40 per cent. is sold in kilos and francs or marks according to the country to which it goes.

As regards seeds and wheat 50 per cent. goes to the Continent and is sold in kilos and francs or marks and 50 per cent. to the United Kingdom, so that for 40 per cent. for cotton and 50 per cent. for seeds and wheat English Merchants have to transfer their weights and measures in equivalents of the Metric system.

it was resolved that Mr. Metaxa should point out to the Commission that the views he expressed on this subject were personal and not those of this Chamber. My Committee regret that this was not made clear in their letter advising the Commission that Mr. Metaxa would represent the Chamber.

It will be readily understood that the views of a body, such as a Chamber of Commerce, are not likely to be uniform in a complex question of this nature; and in submitting and confirming the views expressed in their letter, dated 24th November last, my Committee were giving effect to the opinion held by a majority of their number.

I am enclosing herein duly corrected the copy of Mr. Metaxa's oral evidence which you forwarded for this purpose.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

APPENDIX M.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN SIAM

No. 7159 A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th December 1913.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for information, a copy of Government Order No. 7159, dated the 3rd December 1913, on the subject of the proposed promulgation of an Act by the Siamese Government to provide for the registration of trade-marks in Siam.—I have, etc.,

A. F. KINDERSLEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

Proposed promulgation of an Act by the Siamese Government to provide for the registration of trade-marks in Siam.

No. 1973-G., dated the 22nd October 1913.

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department;

To—The Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.

I am directed to state that His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Bangkok has informed His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London, that the Siamese Government contemplate the promulgation of an Act to provide for the registration of trade-marks in Siam, although no date has yet been fixed for such promulgation. In the meantime a practice has arisen whereby the firms of certain nationalities in Bangkok have adopted the method of sending facsimiles of trade-marks owned by them through the medium of their respective legations and of the Siamese Foreign Office, to the Ministry of Agriculture, Bangkok, for retention by that Ministry as a preliminary step to the recognition of such marks after the proposed Act comes into force. It has, however, been ascertained by His Majesty's Minister at Bangkok that facsimiles of trade marks may be deposited with the Ministry of Agriculture direct, without recourse being had to the more cumbersome method of forwarding them through the medium of a foreign legation. No formalities are necessary, no fees are charged, and a deposit of one facsimile is sufficient. The position of the Ministry of Agriculture in the matter would appear to be that whilst receiving facsimiles they give no guarantee as regards their validity.

2. A somewhat similar practice to the one referred to above has been followed in the past by certain British firms, who have deposited facsimiles of their trade-marks with His Majesty's Consulate in Bangkok. In these instances, however, two facsimiles of each mark have been supplied, together with two declarations stating that the mark is the exclusive property of the firm concerned One copy of both facsimile and declaration is filed in the

Consulate and the other exhibited in the Consular Office. The deposit of these documents does not act as a legal registration of the trade-mark, but it may be useful in the event of legal proceedings as showing that the firm exhibiting the mark has been making a prior use of it.

3. I am to request that, if there is no objection, the above particulars may be communicated to important Commercial bodies.

No. 7159.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3rd December 1913.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the foregoing letter from the Government of India be forwarded for information to the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Limited, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association and the Revenue Department of the Secretariat.

A. F. KINDERSLEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Department of the Secretariat,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi,
The Secretary, Presidency Trades Association, Limited,
The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,
The Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association,
The Secretary, Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

} By letter.

APPENDIX N.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

No. 8

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 3rd January 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith 10 copies of two sets of draft rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, entitled respectively "The Bombay Boiler Act Administration Rules," and "The Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules," and to request that Government may be favoured with the views of your Chamber on the proposed rules.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 187 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 6th February 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 8, dated 3rd ultimo, enclosing copies of draft rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, I am directed to state that the matter has been referred to a Sub-Committee for opinion, who however recommend, as frequent references to the new Act are made in the two sets of rules submitted, that Government be requested to forward 10 copies of the said Act and 10 copies of Part II of the rules thereunder (Bombay Engineers' Examination Rules), so that the matter can be dealt with as a whole.

2. The Sub-Committee further report that it is almost impossible to express an opinion on Parts I and III of certain rules under an Act which they have had no opportunity of perusing, and I am therefore to request that the additional copies asked for in the first paragraph hereof may be forwarded.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 3093.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 187, dated the 6th February 1914, I am directed to forward 10 copies of each of the draft Bombay Boiler Inspection Amendment Act and revised Engineers' Examination Rules, and to request that Government may be favoured with the views of the Chamber on the amendments, etc., proposed therein.—I have, etc.,

PALANJI K. DAVER,
For Secretary to Government.

No. 1544 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 26th November 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters, Nos. 8 of the 3rd January and 3093 of the 21st April 1914 requesting the views of this Chamber on the draft Bombay Boiler Inspection Amendment Act and the draft Rules thereunder, Parts I, II and III.

2. My Committee beg to submit their report thereon as under :—

Clause 1, *Sub-Section* 3.—The meaning of the following words is not quite clear and a further explanation is requested :—

"To any apparatus of not more than 1½ cubic feet internal capacity within which steam is generated for the sole purpose of heating its surface."

3. *Clause* 3 (*Definition of Boiler*).—As there was a question raised in the time of the late Chief Inspector (Mr. Davidson), it is hoped it will be made quite clear that this definition does not apply to economisers or superheaters.

4. *Clause* 6, *Sub-Section* 1 (*d*).—The alteration in the wording of this Sub-Section, especially when read in conjunction with Rule 50, is not quite clear. According to this Sub-Section it will be necessary for the Engineer to be in charge of the boilers during the whole of the time the boilers are steaming, while under Rule 50 (c) he can be relieved for two hours. It is therefore suggested that the wording of this Sub-Section be amended, and also that of Rule 50 (c) for the following reasons :—

(1) If this Sub-Section and Rule 50 (c) be insisted upon, it will be compulsory for Mill-owners to appoint a First Class Engineer in charge to replace the regular Engineer, if the latter be ill for one day, or if he be absent for the purpose of attending a funeral or marriage. This could hardly be done at a moment's notice, and so in practice it means that all mills will have to keep two First Class Engineers on the premises. My Committee feel it is not the intention of Government to lay this extra burden on the Mill Industry, and it is therefore suggested that in case of sickness of the Chief Engineer, not exceeding a period of seven days, or in case of his absence on urgent private affairs for a few hours, he may for such periods be relieved by an Engineer of a grade immediately below his own.

(2) According to the strict wording of this clause, it is also necessary for the Chief Engineer to be present when steam is

being raised in the boilers in the early morning, before the mill starts work. It is felt that Government has no intention of enforcing literally the letter of this Sub-Section, and my Committee therefore suggest that it should be altered so as to permit of the Chief Engineer actually assuming charge when the mill starts work.

5. *Clause 6, Sub-Section 2 (e).*—If the period of the provisional order expires and the Inspector does not send in the certificate for the boiler, the owner should not, it is contended, be required to stop working the boiler, unless a certificate has actually been refused. It is suggested that this Sub-Section be amended accordingly.

6. *Clause 6, Sub-Section 2 (g).*—It is suggested that instead of the words "not more than two sets of boilers in this Sub-Section, it should read "two or more sets of boilers." There are cases existing where more than two sets of boilers, all within 1,000 feet, are at present in charge of one Engineer.

7. *Clause 8, Sub-Section (3).*—Under the old Act in the Mofussil, it was necessary for the owner to give notice to the Collector of the District only; now it is proposed, under this Sub-Section, that notice should be given to the Chief Inspector and the Collector. My Committee feel the double notice is unnecessary, and suggest the wording of the old Act be adhered to.

8. *Clause 22.*—My Committee protest against the appointment of a single full-time Examiner. This system was in force prior to the passing of the present Act of 1891, and owing to certain abuses which were pointed out to Government, the present Act introduced the system of a Board of Examiners which has proved satisfactory. My Committee see no reason why it should be altered.

My Committee suggest that Clauses 22, 23 and 24 might be amended accordingly.

9. It is not understood why the proviso in the present Act, *viz.*—

"In no case shall an Inspector appointed under this Act be a member of such Board" is omitted from the Bill.

10. *Clause 32.*—It is suggested that a proviso should be added to the effect that all rules proposed to be made under this Clause should be published for general information and objections, at least two months before bringing them into force.

11. *Schedule B.*—My Committee feel that the time has arrived when the antiquated system of levying fees on the basis of nominal horse-power should be changed to the more modern system of calculating on evaporative capacity.

12. As regards the fees themselves my Committee are of opinion that the time has arrived when they should be reduced. They believe it cannot be the intention of the Government to make a large profit out of this Department, and they therefore respectfully submit that the question of fees be reconsidered.

13. *Part I of the rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.*—These rules appear to be a distinct departure from the existing rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act and from the universal practice in such matters. To all intents and purposes the rules contemplate leaving the administration in the hands of one person, the Chief Inspector.

14. The practice in other Provinces of India and of the British Board of Trade is to place the administration in the hands of a President and a Committee; the consensus of opinion among steam users in this Presidency is in favour of this system; and my Committee recommend its adoption as being both economical and efficient.

15. Administration by a Commission would cost, it is estimated, about Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) per annum, while the cost at present for one Advisor is Rs. 18,000 out of an annual income of Rs. 72,000 from fees paid by the Bombay Mill-owners. The annual expenditure under the proposed new rules amounts roughly to Rs. 20,000 over and above this income, and apparently it is to meet this excess of expenditure, or partly to relieve it, that the proposals contained in Rule 12 (4) have been put forward.

16. During the next two years, owing to the introduction of electric power into the Bombay Mills, it is safe to assume that the

number of boilers offered for inspection will be materially reduced and that consequently there will be a falling off in the amount of fees paid into the Boiler Inspection Department. Further, Rule 5 does not now lay down that the Chief Inspector shall inspect boilers and earn fees for the Department, he is merely to supervise the inspection work of seven Inspectors, who examine annually roughly 2,000 boilers. In Great Britain one supervising Officer, on a less salary, has to control a much larger number of Inspectors examining between them some 20,000 to 30,000 boilers.

17. For the foregoing reasons my Committee are opposed to the introduction of Part I of the rules under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. They submit that if Government will be pleased to adopt the principle of administration that has worked so well in Bombay for the Smoke Nuisance Department and in Bengal for both the Boiler Inspection and Smoke Nuisance Departments, there will be no necessity to go further with the proposals contained in Part I of these rules.

18. *Part II.*—My Committee have no observations to put forward in connection with Part II of these rules beyond those already submitted in para. 4 of this letter under the heading Clause 6, Sub-Section 1 (*d*).

19. *Part III, Rule II, Sub-Section* 3.—My Committee suggest the following words might be added at the end of this rule "where the extraction of a rivet or other means will not give the desired information."

20. *Rule III.*—This makes a hydraulic test compulsory, but in Rule 84 (3) of the present Boiler Act this is not compulsory. My Committee do not see the advantage of a hydraulic test being in all cases compulsory, especially when a boiler is constructed in England and a certificate for hydraulic test from the Maker or from a recognised Boiler Insurance Company can be produced. Each time the Boiler is subjected to a hydraulic test there are certain stresses put on the Boiler plates which result in straining the boiler to a certain extent; and unless the Inspector has reason to fear that (*a*) the Boiler is not constructed according to Bombay

Rules, or (*b*) the Boiler has suffered damage during transit from England to India, my Committee do not see any advantage in a compulsory hydraulic test on its arrival here. But if Government insist on a hydraulic test on arrival, then it should be tested to say 10 per cent. over working pressure only.

21. *Inspection of Boilers.*—The procedure laid down under Rules 20 and 21 will necessitate three visits from the Inspector:—

(*a*) After erection of the boiler without any mountings or fittings.

(*b*) For hydraulic test as per Rule 20 (1).

(*c*) For steam test as required by Rule 21.

Although in Bombay an Inspector might be able to do this, he cannot be expected to do so for upcountry boilers, and my Committee therefore suggest Inspectors might be allowed to grant provisional working certificates without insisting on steam test.

22. *Rule 7.*—There appears to be a distinct attempt made in this and certain other rules to force all boilers to be constructed under the supervision of an Insurance Company as ·4 is to be added to the factor of safety if they are not so constructed. This will not only add to the cost of the boiler, but certain Makers of Boilers of repute will be placed at a disadvantage, as some of them are at a distance from the headquarters of such Insurance Companies. Marshall Sons & Co., Ld., for instance, are at Gainsborough which is some distance from the leading Manchester Insurance Companies.

23. Further it would appear that this rule cannot be enforced in the case of boilers shipped from stocks kept in England, for supply at Home or abroad. For instance, for small boilers required for ginning factories up-country, very often a wire has to be sent for prompt shipment to get it out in time to meet the ginning season. Such a boiler would not have been constructed under the supervision of a recognised boiler authority and they would be at a disadvantage as regards the factor of safety, although they may have been constructed strictly in accordance with the rules in force

here. My Committee suggest therefore that in Rule 7 the following words might be added, after the words "under the supervision of a competent inspecting authority recognised by the department," "or constructed under these rules by recognised firms of repute, approved by the department," and are of opinion that an Insurance Company Certificate and test coupled with the Maker's certificate as per copy of form attached should be sufficient to meet the requirements of the authorities.

24. It is evident the General Rules as embodied in Part III for the construction of the boilers have been copied from the rules of one of the Manchester Insurance Companies, as the following fittings mentioned in these rules are distinctive in rules of one Insurance Company, *viz*:—fusible plugs, tester taps, weldless manholes, single rivetted oval man-holes at front end with peak. These items add very considerably to the cost of the boiler and in the opinion of my Committee they are not necessary.

25. Rule 20 provides for a hydraulic test to one and three quarter times the working pressure and further lays down that this pressure should withstand, without appreciable leakage or undue distortion or deflection of the parts of the boiler, for at least 15 consecutive minutes. This is a much more stringent regulation than the present one which requires for working pressure higher than 120 lbs., 100 lbs., to be added for hydraulic test. The object of increasing the hydraulic test pressure is not clear. If this rule be enforced a boiler having to work at 200 lbs. pressure will have to be tested hydraulically to 350 lbs. pressure and the amount of this pressure and the length of its duration will have a tendency to cause a permanent set in some of the plates of the boilers. In the opinion of my Committee the present rule has proved satisfactory in working and the hydraulic pressure should not be increased.

26. Rule 22, para. 5, lays down that the boiler plates should be open hearth acid quality steel only and if boilers are constructed of open hearth basic quality steel, they will be placed at a disadvantage. My Committee do not understand why this exception to basic quality steel should be made, as this material is permitted

by Lloyds. (See Lloyds Register, page 72, Section 4, para. 2). Opinions in England on this point are not unanimous and my Committee are, therefore, unable to put forward any strong recommendations, but quote two extracts (marked A) from a journal of the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute from papers read by Professor A. Campion and Professor J. C. Longbottom and also an extract (marked B) from a letter from the Parkgate Iron and Steel Co., to whom a set of these draft rules was submitted for their comments, and trust they will receive due consideration by Government.

(A) "Increasing difficulty of obtaining supplies of ores of "sufficient richness and purity for the manufacture of pig "iron suitable for converting into steel in acid lined furnaces, "is likely to cause a much larger adoption of the basic "process in the near future. It appears probable moreover, "that at no distant date, the bulk of the steel required for "constructional work, will be produced by the basic process.

Page 200.—"A consideration of the mechanical tests in con- "junction with the microscopical results appears to indicate "that basic steel is more sensitive to mechanical treatment than "acid steel, but that it is less sensitive to heat treatment and "requires a higher temperature and longer time in the furnace "in order to remove the effects of work. On the other hand, "basic steel is less easily overheated or deteriorated by "excessive heating than acid steel. This suggests that basic "steel plates would offer considerable advantages for boiler "furnaces and firebox plates.

Page 203.—"The Authors wish in conclusion to emphasise "what has already been stated, that the results of work which "they now have the pleasure to present for the consideration "of the members of the Institute, represent only a very small "proportion of the complete scheme. They, therefore, refrain "from offering any definite conclusions as to the respective merits "of acid and basic steel, but so far as can at present be seen, "the one is as good as the other—at any rate in the form of "plates—provided that equal care is exercised in the selec- "tion of material and working.

(B) "With regard to Part III, page 1, Rule 8, paras. C and "3 we could readily comply with both these conditions, as it "is already our practice to give such information on our test "certificates.

"As to Rule 32, page 5, para. 5, and Rule 23, page 5, para. 1 "we note that open hearth *basic* steel is to be placed at a "disadvantage as compared with open hearth acid steel in "the building of boilers. We think this is unfair to the "steel maker and also to the boiler maker, and certainly to "the user of the boiler, as we shall try to show you.

"The two processes of manufacture, *viz*: acid and basic "open hearth steel, are practically identical, the same kind "of furnace being used—the sole difference being that in the "acid furnace the bottom is made of silicous sand, whereas in "the basic furnace the bottom is made of magnesian "limestone. In the acid furnace, with its sand bottom, only "a small quantity of lime can be carried in the slag, and no "purification whatever during the process is possible.

"In the basic furnace, with its magnesian limestone bottom, "it is possible to carry a considerably larger quantity of "lime in the slag and purification, so far as the elimination "of sulphur and phosphorus is concerned, can be carried out "to any degree required.

"A prejudice concerning Basic Open Hearth Steel exists in "the minds of some people (especially the old school of "engineers who practised when acid steel only was made) "because of the uncertainty which attends the operation "of the basic Bessemer process. In the Bessemer process, "this uncertainty arose from the danger of getting the steel "overbrown in what is known as the "afterblow," but the "chemical reason for this uncertainty does not exist at all in "the basic open hearth process. The basic open hearth "process is as simple, certain, and safe, as the acid "process, with the additional advantage that it is possible, "as mentioned before, to obtain any degree of purity "required.

"With regard to its characteristics, basic open hearth "steel is not distinguishable from acid open hearth steel in "the matter of mechanical tests, with the exception that it is "on the whole, rather tougher, that it is to say, greater exten- "sions are obtained, and it stands somewhat severer bending "tests than acid open hearth steel.

"For its welding properties, basic open hearth steel is "superior to acid open hearth steel and is more easily "worked.

"Another very important point in favour of basic open "hearth steel is that it is not so subject to corrosion as acid "open hearth steel, owing to the fact that less manganese "and silicon are present in the basic steel than in the acid "steel. Both these elements are easily oxidisable.

"Basic open hearth steel is accepted for the manufac- "ture of marine boilers by the English Lloyds Committee, "the British Corporation and the Bureau Veritas, and the "German Lloyds Committee accept it for both marine and "land boilers. It is chiefly used in America and Germany in "the manufacture of boilers and where steel fireboxes are "used, it is found to be advantageous on account of its tough- "ness and easy welding properties.

"We have now had 26 years' practical experience in the "manufacture of open hearth steel, by both acid and basic "process, and you may therefore accept our views on this "question, with every confidence. During this period, we "have supplied hundreds of thousands of tons of basic open "hearth steel for use in the manufacture of boilers, and with "great satisfaction to our customers.

"At our own works, we have 50 Lancashire boilers all of "which are made of this steel, and we have never had the "slightest trouble with them. We have also customers who "ask for it to be supplied in preference to acid steel, owing "to the excellent quality of it.

"Some years ago, we supplied one of our friends with the "steel for a battery of eight Lancashire boilers—four of which,

"were of acid open hearth steel, and four of basic open hearth "steel—and we heard not long ago, that the acid steel boilers "were worn out through corrosion, but those made of basic "open hearth steel, were still working quite satisfactorily."

27. Rule 23, Section 20-22 calls for test certificates for plates, angles, rivets, tubes, steam pipes, &c. This would, of course, entail considerable trouble and expense as angles, &c., would have to be ordered especially. My Committee read this section also to call for all steam pipes to be made of solid drawn steel tubes. This is not the common practice in England, and would add very materially to the cost of these pipes besides delaying deliveries.

28. Rule 39.—*Fittings and Accessories, Fusible Plugs.*—My Committee are informed some makers' object to fusible plugs, as they consider them to be a source of danger instead of safety, they give a false sense of security to the attendant and they are recommended only by Insurance Companies who manufacture them. My Committee consider that where a boiler has a high steam and low water safety valve, these plugs should not be insisted on.

29. Rule 43, Section 5—Cast steel for valves for all pressures seems to be called for. At present these valves are made of cast iron for pressures below 160 lbs ; for 160 lbs. and upwards they are made of steel. This, of course, will add very considerably to the cost of the boiler.

30. Rule 44, Section 1, same remarks apply to blow off pipes which are to be of steel for all pressures.

31. Rule 48, Section 2, weldless manholes.—This item alone adds quite Rs. 6-0-0 to the cost and in the opinion of our Committee is not at all necessary. My Committee have never known a failure from a welded manhole and it is not usual in England.

32. Rule 28, Sections 4 and 5 and Rule 48, Section 7.—Recompensation rings or holes in shell. My Committee cannot reconcile these two rules.

33. With regard to flanged furnaces, there is evidently a mistake in the formula given on page 16 for arriving at the working pressure. The second part of the formula gives L × 12/60T. This should be L × 12/60T.

34. My Committee further notice that there is evidently a paragraph missing in Section 43, page 18, the heading of which is "steam and water stop valves". No reference is made to water stop valves apart from feed check valves which are evidently not intended to be referred to under the above heading.

35. My Committee admit that these rules on the whole are a decided improvement on the Rules of 1903. The latter in many instances have been amplified and are now much clearer.

36. My Committee have no further remarks to offer.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR PEARSE,
Secretary.

Makers' Certificate given by_____

_____ 19_____.

NOTE.—This certificate must be handed by the owner of the boiler to the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers for the District.

Boiler No. _____ Type_____

Made for _____

Length of boiler _____ Diameter of boiler_____

Diameter of flues _____ Number of cross tubes_____

Working pressure _____ Lbs. per sq. inch.

Test pressure _____ Lbs. per sq. inch.

Boiler inspected and tested by _____

_____ whose certificate is supplied herewith.

The boiler is designed and constructed to comply with the Rules of the Indian Government Boiler Inspection Acts, now in force.

MATERIAL.

Steel plate made by _____

Steel rivets made by _____

The steel is made by the Siemens Martin open hearth acid process.

// The certificate of the above material supplied herewith.

SCANTLINGS.

Shell plates _____ thick.

Butt strips _____ thick.

End plates _____ thick.

Flue plates, first ring of each flue _____ thick.
Last ring of each flue _____ thick.

Intermediate rings _____ thick.

DRILLING.

All the rivet holes drilled after the plates were bent up and placed in position, the plates being afterwards taken apart and the burrs removed.

RIVETTING.

All rivetting (so far as practicable) done by special hydraulic machinery.

Longitudinal seams of shell made with butt strips inside and outside having _____ lines of rivets through inner strips and _____ lines through other strips.

Diameter of rivet holes _____

Transverse seams of shell _____ rivetted.

Diameter of rivet holes _____

Diameter of rivet holes in the end seams where the front end angle ring and the back end plate are attached to the shell _____

Front end plate to angle ring _____ rivetted diameter of rivet holes _____

Longitudinal seams of flues—solid welded.

Transverse seams of flue rings flanged at each end and rivetted together with caulking strips between the flanges, diameter of rivet holes _____.

Manholes and bases for mountings made of forged mild steel.

APPENDIX O.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

A BILL INTITULED AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW AS TO THE COUNCIL OF INDIA AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows (that is to say):—

Number, qualifications, and remuneration of members of Council.

1.—(1) The Council of India constituted under the Government of India Act, 1858 (which Act as amended by any subsequent enactment is hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), shall consist of such number of members, not less than seven nor more than ten, as the Secretary of State may from time to time determine.

(2) Unless at the time when an appointment is made to fill a vacancy in the Council two at least of the then existing members of the Council were at the time of their appointment domiciled in India, the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be domiciled in India, and unless at such time as aforesaid six at least of the

then existing members were at the time of their appointment either domiciled in India or were persons who had served or resided in India for at least ten years and had not ceased so to serve or reside more than five years before the date of their appointment, the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be either domiciled in India, or must have served or resided in India, for at least ten years and not ceased so to serve or reside more than five years before the date of his appointment.

The person appointed to fill a vacancy for which a person domiciled in India is alone eligible shall be selected from amongst the persons whose names appear on a list of persons domiciled in India chosen for the purpose by the members (other than official members) of the Legislative Councils of the Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, in such manner, subject to such conditions and restrictions, and in such number, as may be prescribed by regulations to be made by the Secretary of State in Council, or by directions issued by the Secretary of State thereunder.

(3) The yearly salary to be paid to a member of the Council shall be one thousand two hundred pounds, provided that such members appointed after the commencement of this Act who at the date of their appoinment shall be domiciled in India shall be paid an additional yearly allowance of six hundred pounds.

(4) Where the Secretary of State is of opinion that a person possessing special qualification as a financial expert should be appointed to be a member of the Council on special terms, he may, after recording in a minute to be laid before Parliament the special reasons for the appointment and the special terms on which the appointment is to be made, make the appointment, and the person so appointed shall, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, or this Act, hold office for such term and on such conditions, and shall in respect thereof be entitled to such salary and to such pension, and other rights and privileges (if any) as His Majesty may, by Order in Council, in each case determine.

Provided that not more than one person appointed under this provision shall be a member of the Council at the same time.

Amendment of the provisions as to the transaction of business by the Secretary of State in Council.

2—(1) Notwithstanding anything in section nineteen of the principal Act, it shall not be necessary for an order or communication sent to India or an order in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India to be signed by a Secretary of State in such cases as the Secretary of State in Council may otherwise direct but every such order and communication shall purport to be made by the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) For section twenty of the principal Act (which relates to the powers of the Secretary of State to divide the Council into committees, and to regulate the transaction of business in Council) the following section shall be substituted:—

"It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council to make rules and orders for the transanction of business as regards the powers which under the principal Act are to be exercised by the Secretary of State in Council.

"Provided that any such rule or order, so far as it affects any matter or question in respect of which the concurrence of a majority at a meeting of the Council is required by this Act, shall not be valid unless made with the concurrence of a majority of the members of Council present at the meeting of Council at which the rule or order is passed."

(3) Such rules and orders as aforesaid may, notwithstanding anything in sections twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six of the principal Act, provide, as respects such matters as may be specified in the rules and orders,—

(*a*) for enabling powers of the Secretary of State in Council to be exercised otherwise than at a meeting of the Council, and, where necessary for that purpose, for dispensing with any requirement of the principal Act as to the concurrence of the majority of votes of members of Council;

(*b*) for dispensing with the necessity of submitting to Council or depositing in the Council Room for the perusal of members, orders and communications proposed to be sent to India or to be made in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State, and of recording and

notifying to members of Council the grounds on which any order or communication to India has been treated as urgent.

(4) At a meeting of the Council the quorum shall be three, and meetings of the Council shall be convened and held when and as the Secretary of State may from time to time direct.

(5) Any document required by the principal Act to be signed by two or more members of the Council, either with or without the counter-signature of the Secretary of State, or one of his Under Secretaries or Assistant Under Secretaries, may be signed in such manner as the rules and orders made by the Secretary of State in Council for the transaction of business in his Council may prescribe, and any such document if signed in accordance with such rules and orders, shall be as valid as if it had been signed in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act.

(6) Section twenty-seven of the principal Act (which enables the Secretary of State to send certain secret orders without communicating them to the members of his Council) shall extend to any order, not being an order in respect of which concurrence of a majority at the meeting of the Council is required by the principal Act, which relates to any question gravely affecting the internal tranquillity of India, or the interests of India in any other country, or the peace or security of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, and which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of the nature to require secrecy and it is further declared that the said section shall apply to any order which the Secretary of State may send in reply to a despatch received and dealt with by him under section twenty-eight of the principal Act.

(7) All rules and orders made under this section shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and if an address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent thirty days on which that House has sat after any such rule or order is laid before it praying that the rule or order may be annulled His Majesty in Council may annul the rule or order, and it shall henceforth be void but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Short title and repeal.

3.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Council of India Act, 1914.

(2) The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
21 and 22 Vict. c. 106.	The Government of India Act, 1858.	Section ten. Section thirteen. Section twenty. Section twenty-two, from the beginning to "shall be present and" and from "meetings of the Council shall be "convened" to the end of the section.
7 Edw. VII. c. 35 ..	The Council of India Act, 1907.	Sections one, two and three.

TELEGRAM, dated 27th June 1914.

From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

To the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Understand second reading at Home India Council's Bill fixed for Tuesday thirtieth, Bengal Chamber have decided to wire Secretary of State on Monday as follows, telegram begins, Bengal Chamber of Commerce strongly protest adoption India Council's Bill without consultation of public bodies in India ; considers terms proposed require very full enquiry and urges adjournment pending opportunity for considered representations, telegram ends. Bengal Chamber are sending copy forgoing to Lord Curzon and hope your Chamber will similarly wire as they consider matter of principle is important and deserves representations from Indian Chambers.

TELEGRAM, dated 29th June 1914.

From—Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

To—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Reference your telegram India Council's Bill, this Chamber has wired as follows, begins, Bombay Chamber of Commerce strongly supports protest of Bengal Chamber of Commerce against adoption of India Council's Bill without consultation of public bodies in India, ends. Kindly send this Chamber copy of your letter confirming your cable to London.

CABLE, dated 29th June 1914.

From—Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

To—Secretary of State for India, London.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce strongly supports protest of Bengal Chamber of Commerce against adoption of India Council's Bill without consultation of public bodies in India.

No. 802 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY, 2nd July 1914.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF CREWE, K.G.,
HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,
INDIA OFFICE, London, S. W.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to confirm the following cable which was despatched to your Lordship from this Chamber on Monday, the 29th ultimo:—

"Bombay Chamber of Commerce strongly supports protest of Bengal Chamber of Commerce against adoption of India Council's Bill without consultation of public bodies in India."

I am to add that a further letter on this subject will be sent to your Lordship from my Committee by the mail leaving Bombay on the 11th instant.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 1242 OF 1914.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 4th July 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated 29th June reading as follows :—

> "Reference your telegram India Council Bill. This Chamber has wired as follows. Begins Bombay Chamber of Commerce strongly supports protest of Bengal Chamber of Commerce against adoption of India Council Bill without consultation of public bodies in India. Ends. Kindly send this Chamber copy of your letter confirming your cable to London."

The Committee have noted, with very great interest, the action which your Chamber have taken in the matter. They have also been informed by the Karachi, Madras, Upper India, and Burma Chambers that they have taken similar action, and I am directed to enclose, for your information, copies of the telegrams and letter received from them. It is hoped that the strong protests thus submitted by the Indian Chambers will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Secretary of State, and that he will defer further action in connection with the Bill until public opinion in this country has had an opportunity of commenting upon its terms.

2. I am also directed to send you copy of the letter which was despatched by the outgoing mail to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State confirming this Chamber's telegram to him, and also copy of the Chamber's letter to Lord Curzon.

Yours faithfully,
D. K. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.

TELEGRAM, dated 29th June 1914.

From—KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To—BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calcutta.

Your telegram 27th. Chamber has matter of India Council Bill under consideration and has to-day telegraphed Government of India as follows:—

Telegram begins: "Karachi Chamber protests strongly against passage of India Council's Bill by Parliament before provisions of the Bill have been submitted for consideration of public bodies in India. Chamber strongly urges postponement of Bill pending receipt of representations from commercial and other bodies in India. Chamber will be obliged if this representation can be cabled to Secretary of State." Telegram ends.

TELEGRAM, dated 30th June 1914.

From—MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To—BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calcutta.

"Madras Chamber has wired Secretary State associating itself with your protest."

TELEGRAM, dated 30th June 1914.

From—BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Rangoon.

To—BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calcutta.

"Following telegram been despatched Private Secretary Viceroy for transmission Secretary State, Burma Chamber strongly protests against adoption India Council Bill before opportunity for considered representations been given commercial and other bodies in India and urges adjournment for this purpose and suggests that this protest be cabled to-day to Secretary State."

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CAWNPORE, 2nd July 1914.

THE SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—On receipt of your telegram of the 27th ultimo reading as follows:—

> "Understand second reading at Home India Council's Bill fixed for Tuesday thirtieth Bengal Chamber have decided to wire Secretary of State on Monday as follows telegram begins Bengal Chamber of Commerce strongly protests adoption India Council's Bill without consultation of public bodies in India considers terms proposed require very full enquiry and urges adjournment pending opportunity for considered representations telegram ends Bengal Chamber are sending copy foregoing to Lord Curzon and hope your Chamber will similarly wire as they consider matter of principle is important and deserves representations from Indian Chambers."

This Chamber cabled on Monday the 29th ultimo direct to the Secretary for India as follows:—

> "Upper India Chamber Commerce desires associate itself with protest against India Council's Bill as made by Bengal Chamber."

My Committee would be greatly obliged by your favouring them with a copy of your letter to Lord Curzon.

I received on the 29th a telegram from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce conveying the text of a telegram which they had on that day despatched to the Government of India. The difference in procedure is noteworthy.—Yours faithfully,

J. G. RYAN,
Secretary.

No. 1226 OF 1914.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 2nd July 1914.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
HACKWOOD, BASINGSTOKE,
England.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to confirm the following cablegram despatched to your Lordship by the Chamber on the 29th June:—

"Chamber have telegraphed to-day to Secretary of State for India. Telegram begins: Bengal Chamber of Commerçe strongly protests adoption India Council Bill without consultation of public bodies in India, considers terms proposed require very full enquiry, and urges adjournment pending opportunity for considered representations. Telegram ends."

2. The Committee of the Chamber know the deep interest which your Lordship takes in all matters connected with the welfare of India, and they understood that it was the intention of your Lordship to take part in the discussion on the second reading of the India Council Bill in the House of Lords. They accordingly ventured to send you a copy of the telegram which they had despatched to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in order that you might know that there is opposition in India to the adoption of the Bill without adequate discussion, and without a reference to the public opinion of this country.—I have, etc.,

D. K. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 1227 of 1914.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 2nd July 1914.

From—the SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

To—the PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE RT. HONOURABLE.
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, WHITEHALL,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to confirm the following cablegram which was despatched to you on the 29th June 1914:—

"Bengal Chamber of Commerce strongly protests adoption India Council Bill without consultation of public bodies in India; considers terms proposed require very full enquiry, and urges adjournment pending opportunity for considered representations."

2. I am directed to say that the Chamber feel strongly that the provisions of the Bill should be submitted for the views of public bodies in India. I am accordingly to express the hope that the sympathetic consideration of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State will be given to the Chamber's request as telegraphed.—I have, etc.,

D. K. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 830 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 8th July 1914.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF CREWE, K.G.,
HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR INDIA, INDIA OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
London, S. W.

MY LORD,—With reference to my letter No. 802, dated 2nd instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, as it is now understood the India Council Bill is not being proceeded with, my Committee do not wish to make any further comment thereon at this stage.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX **P-1.**

CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS AT THE ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

R. S. R. No. 78 OF 1914.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, March 6th, 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to address the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the Customs arrangements to be adopted when the Alexandra Dock is opened to traffic.

2. In his letter to you R.S.R. No. 1116, dated 2nd September 1912, on this subject, Mr. Gubbay stated that the Liquor Shed in the Alexandra Dock will be utilised as a temporary Custom House, pending the erection of the new Custom House. It was anticipated that the Liquor Shed would be completed before the opening of the Alexandra Dock. But I am now informed that it will not be ready for occupation before the end of April, while the Alexandra Dock will be open for traffic on the 1st April. Some temporary modifications of the arrangements outlined in Mr. Gubbay's letter are therefore necessary; and I have the honour to forward a statement showing briefly the procedure which I propose for adoption pending occupation of the Liquor Shed as a Custom House. I shall be glad to have an expression of the views of your Committee on the proposals, and I shall welcome any suggestions calculated to facilitate the transaction of business.

3. As regards items (2) Appraisement, and (8) Payment of duty at the Town Custom House, I may perhaps explain that it would not be convenient to this Department to divide either the Appraising or the Cash Departments between the Prince's Dock Custom House and the Town Custom House so as to admit of the appraisement of ordinary general merchandise and of payment of

duty at either Custom House at the option of importers. I propose therefore that Bills of Entry for goods other than those specially provided for in certain items of the statement should be presented in the Prince's Dock Custom House where the full staff of expert Appraisers will be retained, and that duty should be accepted at the Town Custom House only in respect to the articles mentioned in items (3), (5), 7 (*a*) and (*c*) and subject to the condition that the importer maintains a Personal Deposit Account at that Custom House. As regards Provisional Duty, if your Committee think that the system of taking Provisional Duty can with advantage be extended, I shall be glad to give my best consideration to their suggestions. Experience has, however, shown that except in the case of Sugar and Silk piece-goods ex the China Mail steamers importers are not anxious to avail themselves of the system.

4. There remains the further question whether it is desirable that the Liquor Shed should be occupied as a Custom House immediately on its completion. I have obtained from the Port Trust a statement of the proposed traffic arrangements in the Alexandra Dock in 1914 from which it appears that for some months to come general merchandise will continue to be landed at the Prince's and Victoria Docks and that the vessels worked at the Alexandra Dock will be—

(*a*) P. and O. vessels, both English and China Mail.

(*b*) Japanese vessels.

(*c*) Rice and Sugar import vessels.

(*d*) Coast and Calcutta Trading vessels.

(*e*) Gulf vessels.

(*f*) Vessels carrying pilgrims.

(*g*) Vessels desiring to enter the Docks for the purpose of carrying out repairs.

(*h*) Certain of the Austrian Lloyd and Italian vessels.

5. I am very doubtful whether any useful purpose would be served by moving into the Liquor Shed until a considerable

proportion of the import general merchandise is landed at the Alexandra Dock. If your Committee agree, I propose therefore for the present to postpone occupation of the Liquor Shed as a Custom House and to fix the actual date of entry later on in consultation with your Committee,—I have, etc.,

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

ENCLOSURE A.

Important Export Departments.

The Import, Export and Drawback Departments will remain at the Town Custom House.

Appraisement.

2. Bills of Entry for goods (other than Tariff-valued articles) will be presented in the Appraising Department, Prince's and Victoria Docks, as hitherto, and duty will ordinarily be taken in the Cash Department, Prince's Dock Custom House. The goods will however be examined and the out-of-charge order on the Duplicate Bill of Entry, signed by the Appraiser in the shed into which the goods are landed, in accordance with the procedure for some time past in force at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Gauging.

3. *Wines and Spirits.*—A gauger will attend at stated times for examination of wines and spirits at the shed in which the goods are landed in accordance with the existing procedure followed in the case of Liquor landed at the Prince's and Victoria Docks, and he will complete his calculations for duty in the shed. Duty may then be paid by the importer either at the Town Custom House or at the Prince's Dock Custom House at the option of the importer. If duty be paid at the Town Custom House the Bill of Entry will first be checked and signed by the gauger attached to the Import Department. If duty be paid at the Prince's Dock Custom House the Bill of Entry will first be checked as usual and signed by the senior gauger.

Medicines.

4. Bills of Entry for Medicines should be presented as hitherto in the Gauging Department, Prince's Dock Custom House.

Examination of Tariff-valued articles.

5. Bills of Entry for Tariff-valued goods will be presented as hitherto to the Examining Appraiser in the shed in which the goods have been landed. After weighment of the goods the documents will be checked and signed by the Senior Examining Officer in

charge of the shed. Duty may then be paid at the option of the importer either at the Town Custom House or at the Prince's Dock Custom House.

China Mail.

6. *Silk Piece-goods ex China Mail Steamer.*—The arrangements will be the same as in the case of Chinese and Japanese silk piece-goods landed at the Prince's and Victoria Docks, except that the whole consignment will be examined in the shed in which it is lying and no portion will be removed to the Custom House for appraisement.

Provisional Duty.

7. At the option of importers Provisional Duty will be accepted in the following cases:—

(*a*) *Sugar and other Tariff-valued goods.*—Provisional Duty may be tendered either at the Town Custom House or at the Prince's Dock Custom House. Importers who elect to pay Provisional Duty should present the Bill of Entry in the first instance (i) to the Examining Appraiser attached to the Import, Town Custom House, if Provisional Duty will be tendered there, or (ii) to the Examining Appraiser at the Drawback Shed, Prince's Dock, if the Provisional Duty will be tendered at that Custom House. The Examining Appraiser will enter on the documents the amount to be taken as Provisional Duty, and the sums will then be entered in the Provisional Duty Register under the orders of the Assistant Collector, Import Department, Town Custom House, or Assistant Collector, Appraising Department, at Prince's Dock Custom House, as the case may be. After examination and weighment of the goods, the out-of-charge order on the Duplicate Bills of Entry will be signed by the Senior Appraiser in charge of the Shed.

(*b*) *Silk Piece-Goods ex China Mail Steamer.*—Provisional Duty will be taken at Prince's Dock Custom House only. The procedure in force for some time past will be followed, the Bill of Entry being first presented in the Appraising Department for calculation of the amount to be taken as Provisional Duty.

(*c*) *Wines and Spirits.*—This Department is willing to allow importers all possible facilities for payment of Provisional Duty on wines and spirits, but the concession is seldom availed of owing to certain difficulties connected with the levy of Town Duty. Importers however may find it convenient to pay Provisional Duty in the case of wines, whisky and gin covered by United Kingdom certificates which give the liquid quantity of the consignments, as the certificated quantity is, I understand, accepted for the purpose of calculating Town Duty.

8. Payment of duty or Provisional Duty at the Town Custom House will be accepted in respect to items 3, 5, 7 (*a*) and (*c*) specified above subject to the condition that the importer maintains a Personal Deposit Account at the Town Custom House. This account must be kept separate from the Deposit Account which the importer may have opened at the Prince's Dock Custom House.

9. Drawback goods will be examined in the shed in which they are lying by the Examining Appraiser attached to the shed, to whom Drawback Shipping Bills should be presented for number. Drawback.

No. 405 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 26th March 1914.

R. F. L. WHITTY, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS;
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. R. S. R./78, dated 6th instant and its accompaniment, with reference to the Customs arrangements to be adopted when the Alexandra Dock is opened to traffic, and to state in reply that the temporary modifications of the original scheme, outlined in Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay's letter, dated 2nd September 1912, which you now suggest appear to my Committee to meet the requirements of the case.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

R. S. R. No. 78 of 1914.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
6th April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 405, dated the 26th March 1914, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of Standing Order No. 2826, dated 3rd April 1914, issued by me in connection with the Customs arrangements adopted for the transaction of business at the Alexandra Dock pending occupation of the Liquor Shed as a temporary Custom House.—I have, etc.,

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

No. 2826.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
3rd April 1914.

STANDING ORDER.

The following Customs arrangements for the transaction of business at the Alexandra Dock are sanctioned pending occupation of the Liquor Shed as a temporary Custom House.

Import-Export Department.

The Import, Export and Drawback Departments will remain at the Town Custom House.

Appraisement.

2. Bills of Entry for goods (other than Tariff-valued articles) will be presented in the Appraising Department, Prince's and Victoria Docks, as hitherto and duty will ordinarily be taken in the Cash Department, Prince's Dock Custom House. The goods will however be examined and the Out of Charge Order on the Duplicate Bill of Entry signed by the Appraiser in the shed into which the goods are landed, in accordance with the procedure for some time past in force at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Gauging.

3. *Wines and Spirits.*—A Gauger will attend at stated times for examination of wines and spirits at the shed in which the goods are

landed in accordance with the existing procedure followed in the case of Liquor landed at the Prince's and Victoria Docks, and he will complete his calculations for duty in the shed. Duty may then be paid by the importer either at the Town Custom House or at the Prince's Dock Custom House at the option of the importer. If duty be paid at the Town Custom House the Bill of Entry will first be checked and signed by the Gauger attached to the Import Department. If duty be paid at the Prince's Dock Custom House the Bill of Entry will first be checked as usual and signed by the Senior Gauger.

4. Bills of Entry for medicines should be presented as hitherto in the Gauging Department, Prince's Dock Custom House. Medicines.

5. Bills of Entry for Tariff-valued goods will be presented as hitherto to the Examining Appraiser in the shed in which the goods have been landed. After weighment of the goods the documents will be checked and signed by the Senior Examining Officer in charge of the shed. Duty may then be paid at the option of the importer either at the Town Custom House or at the Prince's Dock Custom House. Examination of Tariff-valued articles.

6. *Silk Piece-goods ex China Mail Steamer.*—The arrangements will be the same as in the case of Chinese and Japanese silk piece-goods landed at the Prince's and Victoria Docks except that the whole consignment will be examined in the shed in which it is lying and no portion will be removed to the Custom House for appraisement. China Mail.

7. At the option of importers Provisional Duty will be accepted in the following cases :— Provisional Duty.

(*a*) *Sugar and other Tariff-valued goods.*—Provisional Duty may be tendered either at the Town Custom House or at the Prince's Dock Custom House. Importers who elect to pay Provisional Duty should present the Bill of Entry in the first instance (*i*) to the Examining Appraiser attached to the Import Town Custom House, if Provisional Duty will be tendered there, or (*ii*) to the Examining Appraiser at the Drawback Shed, Prince's Dock,

if the Provisional Duty will be tendered at that Custom House. The Examining Appraiser will enter on the documents the amount to be taken as Provisional Duty, and the sums will then be entered in the Provisional Duty Register under the orders of the Assistant Collector, Import Department, Town Custom House, or Assistant Collector, Appraising Department at Prince's Dock Custom House, as the case may be. After examination and weighment of the goods, the Out of Charge Order on the Duplicate Bills of Entry will be signed by the Senior Appraiser in charge of the shed.

(*b*) *Silk Piece-goods ex China Mail Steamer.*—Provisional Duty will be taken at Prince's Dock Custom House only. The procedure in force for some time past will be followed, the Bill of Entry being first presented in the Appraising Department for calculation of the amount to be taken as Provisional Duty.

(*c*) *Wines and Spirits.*—Importers will be allowed all possible facilities for payment of Provisional Duty on wines and spirits, especially in the case of wines, Whisky and Gin covered by United Kingdom certificates.

8. Payment of duty or Provisional Duty at the Town Custom House will be accepted in respect to Items 3, 5, 7 (*a*) and (*c*) specified above subject to the condition that the importer maintains a Personal Deposit Account at the Town Custom House. This account must be kept separate from the Deposit Account which the importer may have opened at the Prince's Dock Custom House.

Drawback.

9. Drawback goods will be examined in the shed in which they are lying by the Examining Appraiser attached to the shed, to whom Drawback Shipping Bills should be presented for Number.

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX P-2.

WORKING OF STEAMERS ON CLOSE HOLIDAYS.

R. S. R. No. C 2450 of 1914.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
24th July 1914.

THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that applications are frequently received from Ships' Agents for permission to work cargo on close holidays, *viz.*, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King's Birthday and Christmas Day. Ordinarily permission is refused to a ship to work on these days unless the work is proved to be really urgent. When permission is granted, only a supervision fee at the rate of Rs. 10 for each officer is charged as provided for in the Rules for the levy of fees for working ships on Sundays, close holidays, &c., *vide* pages 92-95 of the volume of Standing Orders 1914 Edition.

2. A special fee at 6¼ annas per ton of the registered tonnage of the vessel, subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 and a minimum of Rs. 50 is levied for each vessel permitted to work cargo on *Sundays*. This fee is charged in addition to the supervision fee of Rs. 10 for each officer. There appears to be no good reason why a similar fee should not be charged for work performed on close holidays and the fact that a fee has not been levied for such work in the past is probably due to an oversight in drafting the original orders regarding Sunday fees. In Calcutta, a sum of Rs. 5 per officer is charged as supervision fee, as also an extra fee of Rs. 100 for work performed on these close holidays which are classed as "special" holidays.

3. In the absence of any satisfactory criterion of urgency beyond the willingness of the Agents to pay a substantial fee, great

difficulty is at times experienced by this Department in deciding whether applications to work on a close holiday should be admitted or refused when the work is represented to be urgent. On this among other grounds I am accordingly of opinion that the special fee charged for work on Sundays should be levied also in respect of work on the close holidays specified above or on any other day on which the Custom House is by special order entirely closed. Under instructions from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to favour me with the views of the Chamber on the proposal to levy the fees in future.—I have, etc.,

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

No. 1075 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 10th September 1914.

R. F. L. WHITTY, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. R. S. R. 2450, dated 24th July 1914, regarding the working of steamers on close holidays, and to inform you, in reply thereto, that the opinions of shipping members of this Chamber are opposed to the proposal to increase the present Customs fees.

2. It is felt that if an officer works on a holiday he is entitled to extra remuneration, but my Committee understand the fee of Rs. 200, charged for working steamers on Sundays, is credited to Government and is, it is presumed, levied as a deterrent and not with the object of raising revenue, and there does not therefore appear to be any good reason why a similar fee should be charged for urgent work performed on the holidays mentioned in your letter under reply.

3. My Committee regret they are unable to support your contention that the special fee for work on close holidays has not been levied because of a probable oversight in drafting the original orders regarding Sunday fees ; they feel it is more likely that the matter received careful attention and that the orders were passed after full consideration. I am to add that in the opinion of my Committee the change you suggest would but add to the already heavy working expenses of steamers and this being so, they regret they are unable to support your proposal.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

APPENDIX P.-3.

TARIFF REVISION.

No. 11590-120.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Delhi, the 19th December 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by Notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1915, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF).

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		Rs. a.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds...	...	.....	Free,
	Articles of Food and Drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt.	42 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—			
	Almonds without shell	„	83 0	„
	„ in the shell	„	28 0	„
	„ (kágazi) { Persian ...	„	75 0	„
	„ (kágazi) { European ...	„	45 0	„
	Cashew or cajoo kernels... ...	„	28 0	„
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand.	75 0	„
	„ others	„	75 0	„
	„ kernel (khopra) ...	cwt.	24 0	„
	Currants	„	25 0	„
	Dates, dry, in bags	„	7 12	„
	„ wet „ baskets and bundles ...	„	5 8	„
	„ „ in pots, boxes, tins and crates	„	8 0	„
	Figs, Persian, dried	„	9 0	„
	Garlic	„	5 0	„
	Hops	...	...	Free,
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	40 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu Bokhara)...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Raisins, black	...	„	„
	„ kishmish, Persian Gulf...	...	„	„
	„ Munakka „ „ ...	cwt.	12 0	„
	„ other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Walnuts, all descriptions ...	...	„	„
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	„	„
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND ÆRATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink —*contd.*			
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—		Rs. a.	
	Bacon	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Beef and Pork	...	,,	,,
	Bèche de mer	...	,,	,,
	Butter	lb.	1 4	,,
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago ...	cwt.	10 0	,,
	Cheese	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	China preserves in syrup ...	cwt. (nett)	24 0	,,
	,, ,, dry, candied ...	lb.	0 5	,,
	Cocum	cwt.	4 8	,,
	Fish-maws	...	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt.	70 0	,,
	Margarine	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Pork hams...	...	,,	,,
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	...	,,
	Vinegar, in casks	..	*ad valorem*	Two and one-half per cent.
	,, not in casks— Persian	...	,,	Five per cent.
	Indian...	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries ...	...	,,	,,
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split or sliced, from Goa ...	cwt.	14 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, Straits and Dutch East Indies ...	,,	9 0	,,
	Betelnuts, whole, from Ceylon...	,,	11 0	,,
	,, raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon ...	,,	21 0	,,
	,, all other sorts... ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	12 0	,,
	Cloves	,,	42 0	,,
	,, stems and heads	,,	10 0	,,
	,, in seeds, narlavang ...	,,	13 0	,,
	Ginger, dry	,,	15 0	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink— *concld.*		Rs. a.	
	SPICES—*concld.*			
	Mace	lb.	1 8	Five per cent.
	Nutmegs	,,	0 5	,,
	,, in shell	,,	0 3	,,
	Pepper, black	cwt.	32 0	,,
	,, white	,,	58 0	,,
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	,,
8	SUGAR, crystallised, beet	cwt.	9 12	,,
	,, ,, and soft, refined in China ...	,,	11 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, from Egypt.	,,	9 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above.	,,	9 3	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch standard.	,,	8 4	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under.	,,	9 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, from Mauritius, equal to 16 Dutch standard and over.	,,	8 12	,,
	Molasses from Java	,,	2 8	,,
	,, ,, other countries ...	,,	2 8	,,
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
9	TEA, black	lb.	0 10	,,
	,, green	,,	0 9	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.		Rs. a.	
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar) ...	cwt.	2 6	,,
	Alum	,,	5 12	,,
	Arsenic (China mansil)	,,	16 0	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Copperas, green	...	,,	Two and one-half per cent
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	...	,,	Five per cent.
	Salammoniac	cwt.	31 0	,,
	Soda Ash	,,	3 12	,,
	Soda Bicarbonate...	,,	5 0	,,
	Sulphate of copper	,,	19 0	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour ...	,,	6 0	,,
	,, ,, roll ...	,,	5 4	,,
	,, ,, rough ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape-sugar and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates, which are free ...	...	,,	,,
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	...	,,	,,
	,, Socotra	...	,,	,,
	Aloe-wood	...	,,	,,
	Anti-plague serum	...	...	Free.
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	115 0	Five per cent.
	,, coarse (hingra) ...	,,	30 0	,,
	Atâry, Persian	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Banslochan (bamboo camphor)...	lb.	0 6	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and TanningMaterials—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—*concld.*			
	Brimstone (amalsara)	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Calumba root	cwt.	7 0	,,
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	lb.	1 4	,,
	Camphor, in powder	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	20 0	,,
	China root (chobchini), rough ...	,,	9 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, scraped...	,,	17 0	,,
	Cocaine	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cubebs	cwt.	85 0	,,
	Galangal, China	,,	9 0	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Peppermint, crystals	...	,,	,,
	Quinine and other alkoloids of cinchona...	...	...	Free.
	Salep	cwt.	140 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras)	cwt.	33 0	,,
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium and tobacco (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent...	lb.	1 8	
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	1 14	,,
	,, ,, ,, 60 ,, ...	,,	2 4	,,
	,, ,, ,, 70 ,, ...	,,	2 9	,,
	,, ,, ,, 80 ,, ...	,,	2 14	,,
	,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ...	,,	3 4	,,
	,, ,, moist, 10 ,, ...	,,	0 7	,,
	,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ...	,,	0 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ...	,,	0 9	,,
	Aniline ,, ,, indigo blue ...	,,	0 8	,,
	,, ,, dry	,,	1 4	,,
	,, salts...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Avar bark	cwt.	3 12	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing & Tanning Materials—*concld.*		Rs. a.	
	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*concld.*			
	Buzgand (gulpista)	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Cochineal	lb.	1 0	,,
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, Persian	cwt.	31 0	,,
	Madder or manjit	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Orchilla weed	...	,,	,,
	Sappan wood and root	...	,,	,,
	Turmeric	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	,,	,,
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour [*Exceptions which are free*: (i) Water lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed, so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers,			

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—*concld.*			
	harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances, when constructed, so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk ærating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks; (v) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or millowner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill]...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam rollers, fire engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts ...	...	...	Free.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other			

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	MACHINERY, ETC.—*concld.*			
	power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts, and including belting of all materials for driving machinery.	...	...	Free.
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	„ „ „ China ...	...	„	„
	„ patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing weighing 1 lb. or above, per square foot, and braziers, and plates	cwt.	54 0	„
	„ patent or yellow metal, (old)	„	35 0	„
	„ sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot.	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ wire	...	„	„
	„ all other sorts	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	„ braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt.	62 0	„
	„ nails and composition nails	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ old	cwt.	45 0	„
	„ pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs ...	„	58 0	„
	„ China, white, copperware	lb.	2 2	„
	„ foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves.	1 14	„
	„ foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	„	2 0	„
	„ wire, including phosphor-bronze...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured except current coin of the Government of India, which is free... ...	...	„	„
	German silver	...	„	„
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
	Gold leaf	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables ...	...	„	One per cent.
	„ Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions ...	...	„	„
	„ angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton.	110 0	„
	„ angle, T, and hoop, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated...	...	*ad valorem*	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Iron bar, Swedish and similar qualities	ton.	190 0	One per cent.
	„ „ Swedish and similar qualities, nail-rod, round-rod and square, under half an inch in diameter	„	200 0	„
	„ „ other kinds	„	110 0	„
	„ „ „ „ nail-rod, round-rod and square, under half an inch in diameter	„	115 0	„
	„ „ „ „ if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	„	„
	„ channel, including channel for carriages	...	„	„
	„ plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal	...	„	„
	„ bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	„	„
	„ plate, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick, and strips	ton.	120 0	„
	„ sheets, other kinds, up to ⅛ inch thick	„	125 0	„
	„ sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, aluminium-coated chequered, or planished	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton.	190 0	„
	„ hoop	„	140 0	„
	„ nails, rose wire, and flat-headed	cwt.	10 0	„
	„ nails, other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ nuts and bolts, also hooks-bolts and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Iron, old	cwt.	2 8	One per cent.
	„ pig	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	„	„
	„ rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars... ...	...	„	„
	„ rice bowls	...	„	„
	„ ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	...	„	„
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts ...	...	„	„
	„ wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	„	„
	„ cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per imperial gallon under No. 16, namely—			
	Iron cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity... ...	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
	„ „ cans or drums not tinned, of two gallons capacity...	„	0 2	„
	„ „ drums of four gallons capacity—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps ...	drum	1 0	„
	(*b*) ordinary	„	0 8	„
	„ all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting ...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Lametta	...	„	„
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests, which are free)	...	„	„
	Quicksilver	lb.	1 8	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Shot, bird	cwt.	22 0	Five per cent.
	Steel, anchors and cables		*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	„ blooms		„	„
	„ angle, T.	ton	110 0	„
	„ „ „ and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated...		*ad valorem*	„
	„ bars (other than cast steel) ...	ton	110 0	„
	„ „ Swedish and similar qualities. ...		*ad valorem*	„
	„ „ nail-rod, round-rod and square under ½ inch in diameter ...	ton	115 0	„
	„ bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished, or polished. ...		*ad valorem*	„
	„ channel, including channel for carriages		„	„
	„ plates above ⅛ inch thick, and strips	ton	120 0	„
	„ sheets up to ⅛ inch thick ...		125 0	„
	„ sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered, or planished		*ad valorem*	„
	„ sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	190 0	„
	„ hoop	„	140 0	„
	„ nails		*ad valorem*	„
	„ nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised, or black		„	„
	„ old	cwt.	2 8	„
	„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes		*ad valorem*	„
	„ cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel... ...		„	„
	„ ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing		„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*concld.*		Rs. a.	
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*concld.*			
	Steel pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like.	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	„ rails, chairs, sleepers, and bearing and fishplates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars.	...	„	„
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts	...	„	„
	„ wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	„	„
	„ cans, or drums when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per imperial gallon under No. 16, namely:—			
	„ cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity	can	0 3½	Five per cent
	„ cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity ...	„	0 2	„
	„ drums of four gallons capacity—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps ...	drum	1 0	„
	(*b*) ordinary	„	0 8	„
	„ all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Tin block	cwt.	130 0	„
	„ foil, and other sorts... ...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	„	„
	„ „ tiles or slabs, soft.	cwt.	25 0	„
	„ „ „ „ hard.	„	20 0	„
	„ „ all other sorts, including boiler tiles ...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of metals... ...	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. a.	
	OILS.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna and six pies.
	PETROLEUM, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes.	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	PETROLEUM, which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or bygienic purpose ...	...	"	"
	Cocoanut-oil	cwt.	32 0	"
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem*	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.		Rs. a.	
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and Military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding cotton hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45) and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	"	"
19	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves...	...	...	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	"
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	...	"	"
24	CABINETWARE AND FURNITURE ...	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
24a	CHALLENGE CUPS OR TROPHIES which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad, for presentation or competition in India ... ... PROVIDED that the articles are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners ...	...	...	Free.
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor-cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof, but excluding motor-cars designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)..	...	"	"
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof ...	...	"	"
28	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL ..	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope, and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	„ twist and yarn	...	...	„
	„ sewing and darning thread	...	...	„
	„ piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described...	...	*ad valorem*	Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND.	...	...	Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free ...	...	„	„
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	„	„
35	FLAX AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread ...	...	„	„
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels	...	„	„
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	...	„	„
	Cutch and gambier (natural) ...	cwt.	20 0	„
	Gamboge	lb.	1 12	„
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	30 0	„
	„ Arabic	„	16 0	„
	„ Bdellium	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ Benjamin, ras	cwt.	34 0	„
	„ „ cowrie	„	80 0	„
	„ Bysabol (coarse myrrh) ...	„	23 0	„
	„ Olibanum or frankincense.	...	...	Free.
	„ Persian (false)	cwt.	12 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	„	30 0	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—*contd.*			
	Rosin	cwt.	10 0	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and guttapercha ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	...	,,	,,
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	,,	,,
40	HORNS	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—			
	Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a native regiment			

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.* INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—*contd.* of His Majesty's Regular Forces in India, or by a unit of the Imperial Service Troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the Officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the *bonâ fide* exclusive use of the Regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty:—		Rs. a.	
	Bags for bagpipes. Cardholders. Carriages (brown or black). Cases for reeds and mouthpieces. Cases (leather or wooden). Chanters, pipe, and practice. Cleaners for brass and reed instruments. Cord for bagpipes. Crooks. Drones for bagpipes. Drum heads. Drum sticks. Drum flesh hoops. Fingertops. Green broadcloth for drums. Green silk ribbon for drums. Key pads for reed instruments. Ligatures for reed instruments. Mouthpieces and caps therefor. Mutes for brass instruments. Pipe tassels for bagpipes. Reeds. Ribbons for bagpipes. Ropes for drums. Sanks and slides for brass instruments. Silver buckles for drums. Silver buttons for drums. Springs. Snares. Taps for brass instruments. Valve corks. Valve tops and needles.	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300 0	Five per cent.
	„ tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points, each weighing 10 lbs. and over..	„	800 0	„
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and hollows, centres, and points, each weighing less than 10 lbs...	„	700 0	„
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres, and points)	„	450 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs....	„	175 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	„	150 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs.	„	120 0	„
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	...	*ad valorem*	„
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silverware, plain .. .. { Other than Europe- an. }	tola	1 2	„
	„ embossed or chased. { Other than Europe- an. }	„	1 6	„
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	„
44	JUTE, raw	...	...	Free.
	„ articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a Military pattern imported by an Officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces and			

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
46	MALT	...	,,	,,
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
48	OIL-CAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	,,
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including linerusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	20 0	,,
	,, white, dry	,,	22 0	,,
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	,,	4 8	,,
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, patent driers	...	,,	,,
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3 0	,,
	Verdigris	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	110 0	,,
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	,,	,,
51	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free ...	...	,,	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	PAPER, articles made of paper and papier-maché	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
52	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked ...	cwt.	60 0	,,
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	,,	20 0	,,
	Patch leaves (patchouli) ...	,,	15 0	,,
	Rose-flowers, dried	,,	25 0	,,
	Rose-water...	Imperial gallon.	2 8	,,
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
53	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	,,	,,
	Dammer	...	,,	,,
	Pitch, American and European.	...	,,	,,
	,, coal	...	,,	,,
	Tar, American and European...	...	,,	,,
	,, coal	...	,,	,,
	,, mineral	...	,,	,,
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians and onyx).	...	...	,,
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	...	...	,,
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper	...	...	,,
58	RAGS	...	...	,,
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.	...	...	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fishplates, fishbolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of Railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein.	...	...	Free.
61	SEEDS, except oil-seeds, imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free—			
	All sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
62	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos.	...	,,	,,
	,, white, live	...	,,	,,
	,, ,, dead	...	,,	,,
	Cowras	...	,,	,,
	Cowries, bazar, common ...	cwt.	4 0	,,
	,, yellow, superior quality	,,	5 0	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
77	**Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured**—*contd.*		Rs. a.	
	SHELLS AND COWRIES—*contd.*			
	Cowries, Maldive	cwt.	7 0	Five per cent.
	,, Sankhli	,,	140 0	,,
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	...	...	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt.	105 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	13 0	,,
	,, nakh	,,	5 8	,,
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	,,
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats, and barges imported entire or in sections	...	...	Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb.	6 0	Five per cent.
	Floss	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Piece-goods	...	,,	,,
	Sewing thread, China	...	,,	,,
	Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled... ...	lb.	5 0	,,
	,, from Indo-China, and places in China, other than Shanghai, including re-reeled... ...	,,	5 2	,,
	Mathow	,,	3 8	,,
	Panjam	,,	2 8	,,
	Persian	,,	4 8	,,
	Siam	,,	3 6	,,
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion ...	,,	3 8	,,
	,, ,, other kinds including re-reeled ...	,,	6 4	,,
	,, other kinds, of China, including re-reeled ...	,,	7 4	,,
	Waste and kachra ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	All other sorts, including cocoons.	...	,,	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concld.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*concld.*		Rs. a.	
65	SOAP	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 51)	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble... ...	...	,,	,,
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	,,	,,
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.	...	...	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
73	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games	...	,,	,,
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols and sunshades of all kinds	...	,,	,,
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines ...	...	,,	,,
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
77	WOOL, Raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule... ...	...	,,	,,

APPENDIX P-4.

PIECE GOODS LIST.

No. 2273-1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA.
CALCUTTA, 26th October 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of the correspondence ending with your letter, dated the 6th November 1913, I have the honour to state that the revision of the list of cotton piece-goods appended to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, No. 9321-9327-139, dated the 22nd December 1910, as amended by their Resolution No. 9413-9418-102, dated the 23rd December 1912, is now under consideration. If you should have any suggestions to offer with a view to revise the List, I should be obliged if you would favour me with your proposals by the middle of next month so as to enable me to send up my recommendations to the Government of India in due time.

Should your Committee consider that there is any truly distinctive description of foods not provided for, samples of such goods should accompany any recommendation for their inclusion.—I have, etc.,

A. H. LEY,
Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 1450 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 13th November 1914.

The DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
Calcutta.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2273-1, dated 26th ultimo, regarding the revision of the list of

cotton piece-goods and to inform you, in reply thereto, that my Committee have no suggestion to put forward in this connection.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX P-5.

LOCAL WHOLESALE CASH MARKET VALUE.

No. 1154 of 1913.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 18th December 1913.

R. F. L. WHITTY, Esq., I. C. S.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,—Under instructions from my Committee, I have the honour to address you with reference to the annual meeting held in November in the rooms of this Chamber to discuss tariff valuations for the coming year with the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and the Customs Authorities.

2. To deal with this question, a strong and representative Committee of importers is always appointed by this Chamber, but the result of the meetings for many years has been disappointing, for the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and the Customs Authorities have never been able to accept, for certain articles, the views of our importing Members, nor, as a result of the meeting, has any material modification—if indeed any at all—been made in the valuations they themselves have put forward, and which have appeared to my Committee to be based on erroneous premises. This being so, the time has come either for a full discussion of the point at issue, or for some different method of consultation with importers, by whom the import duty has to be paid. My Committee and the experts appointed for the meeting held last month,

have considered the matter and are unanimously of opinion that it is no use attempting in future to deal with it at an annual meeting until both sides are agreed as to the true basis for valuations, not only of the articles in question, but of imports generally, and so long as Importers and the Customs are at variance on this point a meeting is a useless formality which should be discontinued.

3. If, however, the point at issue can be settled, my Committee would suggest that in future one month's notice should be given of intended alterations instead of the usual two or three days, so that, if there is any difference of views, correspondence may be carried on between Importers and the Customs, to be followed, if necessary, by a meeting at which any matter in dispute could be finally settled on the weight of evidence. As however, the question of valuations is one effecting the whole of India, my Committee would also suggest that the views of importing merchants at the different ports should be collected and circulated with full information by the Customs on their proposed rates in cases where there is divergence of opinion, so that fair valuations may eventually be fixed. In the past, the views of other importers have not been known when the question has been under discussion in Bombay and as nothing passes in the way of correspondence from this Chamber other Chambers must have been ignorant of the valuations put forward in Bombay and of the reasons supporting them.

4. A different system should therefore be organized at once, if it is really desired that the trade should acquiesce in the matter and it is with this object in view that I am now instructed to address you.

5. The point at issue in the past, especially as regards the particular articles alluded to in the 2nd paragraph is the meaning of the term "local wholesale market value" which my Committee contend is the highest price at which a first seller in the Bazaar after importation is disposing of his goods wholesale, and as the import duty has to be paid by the importer there can, in their opinion, be no other meaning of this term for the purposes of duty to be paid on importation on the wholesale market price.

6. If this question is one which must be taken up with the Government of India, my Committee trust that the Customs Authorities will lose no time in making a representation on the subject so that tariff valuations in future may de assessed on a basis satisfactory to all concerned.

7. If, however, the Customs Authorities can put forward an alternative suggestion in this connection, my Committee will be very glad to consider it. They feel, however, that the present method of consultation has broken down and should not in their opinion be continued.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 266 of 1914.

Bombay Custom House,
13th January 1914.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1154, dated the 15th December 1913, with reference to the annual meeting held for the discussion of Tariff valuations and to state that I have referred the suggestion made in paragraph 3 of your letter to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence for consideration, as the matter directly concerns his department. When a decision has been arrived at I shall address you again on the subject.

2. As regards the question of the interpretation of "local wholesale market value" referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of your letter, I have the honour to state that the Government of India in July 1908 ruled that the term "wholesale cash price" should be defined as the "local wholesale market value" irrespective of the price at which transactions are conducted between importers and dealers. Since the issue of that ruling the Real Value of all goods assessed to duty under Section 30 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act has been estimated at all Custom Houses in India in accordance with the principle laid down therein and the market values of

certain Tariff-rated articles shown in the statements prepared at the chief ports for the purpose of the annual revision of the Tariff have been similarly ascertained. Subsequently in February 1911 the Government of India ruled that the word 'wholesales' bears the same meaning in Section 30 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act as it does in the expression 'wholesale lots' in clause 3 of Section 32 of the Sea Customs Act which had previously been defined as meaning "such lots as wholesale dealers would be willing, in the ordinary course of business to sell at wholesale rates." In view of these authoritative rulings of the Government of India it is impossible for me to re-open the question of the meaning of the term 'local wholesale market value' as requested in paragraph 5 of your letter. If your Committee wishes to re-venlilate the subject, a representation should be made to the Government of India through the Local Government.—I have, etc.,

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

No. 138 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 27th January 1914.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

SIR,—I have the honour to address you at the request of the Committee of this Chamber, in connection with a difficulty which has arisen with the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and the Customs Authorities regarding the meaning of the term "local wholesale cash market value" for the purposes of import duty.

2. I would explain in the first instance that Tariff Valuations for each year are discussed before hand by a special Committee of this Chamber with the Director-General and the Collector of Customs; and at several previous Meetings, and particularly at the last one held in December, the question arose as to what is the true and correct meaning, from the point of view of an importer who has to pay duty immediately the goods are landed, of the term "local wholesale cash market value." If the market value

must be taken for the purposes of import duty my Committee respectfully submit that that value must be the highest price at which a first seller, immediately after importation, is disposing of his goods wholesale; and when the word "wholesale" is used it is naturally meant in its broadest sense of quantity. It is understood however from what was stated at the Meeting held in December that the Customs contend that the correct method of arriving at the valuations is to take the highest wholesale price at which anyone in the Bazaar, who may even be a third or fourth seller, is disposing of any wholesale quantity even if it be only a keg or package. It appears to my Committee that this contention is obviously incorrect for, if acted upon, it means in effect, in many instances, that the importer must frequently be called upon to pay import duty on the profits of one, two, three or even four sellers, and if this be so, he is really paying a much higher rate of duty than is actually fixed by the Tariff Act which is surely based upon the market value by a first seller immediately after importation. So long as importers and the Customs Authorities are at variance as to the true, correct and business like basis on which market value, for the purpose of import duty, should be fixed, the Meetings held each year in connection with Tariff values can never be satisfactory, and in venturing to address the Government of India on this question my Committee do so in the hope that they will state clearly and definitely for the future guidance of the Customs Authorities, what is the true and correct meaning of market value so far as the importer is concerned. If there be any ambiguity in the Sea Customs or any other Act on this point my Committee are confident that Government will take immediate steps to remedy it, for it appears to this Chamber that it is not only necessary but very advisable that the Meetings held to discuss Tariff Valuations should be free from misunderstandings between importers and the Customs Authorities, as to the basis on which these rates are fixed.—I have, etc.,

C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 139 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 29th January 1914.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to send you herewith a copy of a letter which has been addressed by this Chamber to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India, in connection with the Customs method of arriving at the wholesale cash market value of goods for purposes of tariff valuations.

My Committee will be much obliged if your Chamber can see its way to supporting the representation.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Similar letters to Karachi and Madras Chambers.

No. 1469 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th February 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 142, dated 29th January 1914, forwarding a copy of the Chamber's memorial No. 138, dated 27th idem, to the Government of India, regarding the Customs method of arriving at the whole-sale cash market value of goods for purposes of tariff valuation, I am directed to state that the memorial in question should have been submitted through the Government of Bombay in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 2 of this Government letter No. 8507, dated 18th September 1913.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 789-131-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (CUSTOMS).

DELHI, dated the 5th February 1914.

The CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 138, dated the 27th January 1914, regarding the interpretation of the term "local wholesale cash market value" for the purposes of import duty. I am to say that the letter will be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India and their decision on the subject will be communicated to you in due course.—I have, etc.,

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 236-1914.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 6th February 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 139, dated 29th January 1914, forwarding a copy of a representation which your Chamber has addressed to the Government of India regarding the term "local wholesale cash market value" I am to say that the Committee have submitted these papers to their Piece-Goods Sub-Committee, and to the Calcutta Import Trade Association, for consideration. When the views of these bodies are received they will again communicate with you on the subject.—Yours faithfully,

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

No. 92.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
KARACHI, 10th February 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter of 19th December 1913, forwarding a copy of a letter which your Committee have addressed to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in connection with the system in force for fixing tariff valuations for each ensuing year.—Yours faithfully.

E. L. ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MADRAS, 18th February 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 19th December 1913, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, regarding the system at present in force for fixing tariff valuations.

From the letter to the Collector of Customs it would appear that your Chamber's chief point is that the procedure at present in force is practically of no value whatever to the Commercial Community and that it is therefore absurd to continue it. It is, however, further suggested by the letter that the real barrier to practical results from the conference has been the difference of opinion on the question of what constitutes "wholesale market value."

My Chamber will be glad to be informed whether the above understanding of the position is correct, and whether any correspondence between your Chamber and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence has taken place in regard to values to which your Committee of Importers has taken exception.

As regards the interpretation of the expression "wholesale cash price" used in Section 30 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act, my Chamber is of opinion that it is unlikely that the Government of India, will modify the definitions they have laid down, *viz.*, (1) "the local wholesale market value irrespective of the price at which transactions are conducted between importers and dealers" and (2) (as to the word wholesale) "such lots as wholesale dealers would be willing in the ordinary course of business to sell at wholesale rates." In these circumstances, my Chamber is inclined to think it useless to re-open the question in the absence of some further evidence that the definitions are incorrect or inadequate. It seems to my Chamber more a matter of the application of the rulings, and it is not prepared to say that in this market the application is working any particular hardship to importers. In these circumstances it is not inclined to advocate raising the question again meanwhile.

My Chamber agree that formal intimation of proposed changes in the tariff should be received by the Madras and other Chamber in time to allow of due consideration being given by the Director-General to any objection which may be put forward.

In this connection it is to be noted that the proposal to appoint two Directors of Commercial Intelligence is still pending and it is considered desirable to await a decision before the general question of revision of procedure is taken up.—I am, etc.,

W. B. HUNTER,
Vice-Chairman.

A. S. LAWSON.
Secretary.

No. 312 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 6th March 1914.

The SECRETARY, MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Madras.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 18th ultimo, putting forward the views of your Chamber on

the correspondence sent you by my Committee in connection with the system at present in force in Bombay for fixing tariff valuations.

2. In conveying to you the thanks of my Committee for the opinions expressed in your letter under reply, I am to state that further letters on this subject have been addressed to the Imperial and Local Governments by my Committee and they will be pleased to communicate with you again as may be necessary.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 533 OF 1914.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 18th March 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to refer to your letter No. 139, dated 29th January 1914, with which you forwarded a copy of the marginally noted communication on the question of the Customs method of arriving at the wholesale cash value of goods.

Letter No. 138, dated 27th January 1914, from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

2. I informed you, in my No. 236, dated 6th February, that the Committee of this Chamber had submitted your letter and its enclosure, to their Piece-goods Sub-Committee, and to the Calcutta Import Trade Association. They have since examined the matter carefully, with a view to a representation to Government. They find, however, that they are in some doubt as to the precise meaning of your proposal. Towards the end of 1910, they approached the Government of India on section 30 of the Act, and from the marginally noted papers (copies of which are attached) you will observe the attitude that

(1) Letter No. 2048, dated 31st December 1910, from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

(2) Letter No. 1368-45, dated 21st February 1911, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce (and enclosure).

they took up. Their letter had reference exclusively to goods assessed to duty on an *ad valorem* basis. But they notice that you now refer to goods assessed on tariff valuations. So far as the Committee are aware there has never been any difficulty in Calcutta as regards tariff valuations. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, and the Collector of Customs, meet a specially appointed committee of the importers annually for the discussion of the valuations; and it has been always found that suggestions have been listened to and frequently adopted. The case of the sugar valuations will be within your recollection in this connection. Presumably you refer, in your letter to Government, to the schedules of prices which the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, and the Collector of Customs, bring with them to the annual meetings. But the Committee would be glad to know definitely if this is your intention. If so they would further ask if these schedules are compiled in the manner suggested in the second paragraph of your letter; for they are themselves without information as to the manner in which the prices are arrived at.—Yours faithfully,

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

No. 2048—1910, dated Calcutta, 31st December 1910.

FROM THE SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

To the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to address you with reference to the fixing of the price upon which import duty is levied in the case of piece-goods and sundry articles of merchandise.

2. The Committee are aware that there has been correspondence between your Department and the Madras Chamber upon this question. They have had the benefit of perusing the papers submitted to you in this conection by the Madras Chamber.

3. The question to which I am to invite your attention has reference to section 30 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878. The section is as follows:—

> 30. For the purposes of this Act the real value shall be deemed to be—
>
> (*a*) the wholesale cash-price (less trade discount) for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation, as the case may be, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except (in the case of goods imported) of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof: or,
>
> (*b*) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place, without any abatement or deduction except as aforesaid.

It is understood that the expression "wholesale cash price" referred to in the above section has been defined by Government as meaning the "local wholesale market value" that is to say, the price at which a retail dealer can buy from a wholesale seller a wholesale quantity of the particular goods imported. For the purpose of ascertaining such price, the Committee believe that in the case of piece-goods, the Customs authorities take the price at which one entire package can be purchased in the local bazar. This system has been in force for many years, during which it has frequently given rise to disagreement between importers and Collectors of Customs. For the importer, rightly as the Committee consider, claims to be entitled to pay duty upon the price "for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold *at the time and place of importation*", *i.e.*, the landing stage, and not on the wholesale market price. For the latter is an enhanced price, rendered so by the addition of various charges to the importer's price, *viz.*, interest, landing and removal charges, dealer's profits and so forth, which are not considered to be dutiable. In other words, the price of goods at the time and place of importation is undoubtedly less than the wholesale

market price by the sum of the charges levied upon them from the place of importation to the local bazar. It does not appear to the Committee that any argument is needed to demonstrate the truth of these propositions, which are indeed self-evident.

4. The Committee do not desire that any change should be made in the procedure which is followed for the ascertainment of the "wholesale cash price." They suggest that the "wholesale cash price," as at present ascertained, should be reduced by 10 per cent. made up as follows:—(1) import duty 3½ per cent.; (2) trade discount 1½ per cent.; (3) interest 1½ per cent.; (4) landing, removal and warehouse charges 1½ per cent.; (5) dealers' profits 2 per cent., this being, in their opinion, the added value of the goods in the bazar, upon which it is inequitable that importers should have to pay duty. In other words, they suggest that it would be fair to levy duty on nine-tenths of the "wholesale cash price" as at present ascertained.

5. The above remarks apply to piece-goods and to goods a "wholesale quantity" of which is understood to mean one entire original package. In the case of sundry importations, difficulties might arise over assorted packages, and there might also be serious discrepancies in the matter of value. The Committee, therefore, support the suggestion of the Madras Chamber, that one of the two following alternatives should be adopted in the case of sundries:—

(*a*) That, in view of the relatively petty quantities and values of sundry importations and the fact that the trouble involved both to the Collector and importer to arrive at the market value of a shipment which often contains many different items, is quite out of proportion to the result, Government should rule that all goods that are usually sold by dealers in less than a whole package at a time should be assessed under section 30 (*b*) with perhaps a few exceptions which would be officially notified.

(*b*) That Government should draw up a Schedule of "wholesale quantities" to be submitted to all the Collectors of Customs and Chambers of Commerce for comment,

and when finally settled should publish the same as the basis for the Custom Houses and the mercantile community to work on.

6. In conclusion, I am to express the hope that the Government of India will be disposed to consider these suggestions favourably, and will take such action as may be necessary to give effect to them.

No. 1368-45.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CALCULTA, the 21st February 1911.

(Customs).

The SECRETARY TO THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 81-45, dated the 5th January 1911, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a copy of the orders passed by the Government of India on the representation made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce regarding the interpretation of the word "wholesale" and the term "wholesale cash price" in section 30 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act. The Government of India regret that, for the reasons stated in the enclosure to this letter, they are unable to accept the suggestions made in your letter No. 2084, dated the 31st December 1910, on the subject.—I have, etc.,

Extract from the letter to the Government of Madras, No. 1019-45, dated the 14th February 1911.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1369-45.

A copy of the correspondence is forwarded to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department No. 1020-1023-45, dated the 14th February 1911.

No. 1019-45.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(CUSTOMS).

CALCUTTA, the 14th February 1911.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Revenue Department.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1109-B/10-3, dated the 5th December 1910, I am now directed to convey the following orders of the Government of India on the representation made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce wherein they support a memorial addressed to the Government of India by Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Coy. on the subject of the interpretation of the word "wholesale" and the term "wholesale cash price" in Section 30 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. The representation is also supported by the Karachi, Upper India and Tuticorin Chambers of Commerce.

2. The Government of India have given their careful consideration to these representations. They have already defined the term "wholesale cash price" as meaning "local wholesale market value" and they, consider that this definition is fair and reasonable, and cannot with advantage be modified.

Vide letter from this Department No. 6976-58, dated the 22nd July 1908.

3. The Government of India have also, in another connection, defined the term "wholesale lots" used in Clause 3 of Section 32 of the Sea Customs Act as meaning "such lots as wholesale dealers would be willing, in the ordinary course of business, to sell at wholesale rates"; and they have now decided that this meaning should be applied also to the word "wholesale" in the assessment of value under Section 30 (*a*) of the Act. They think that it would not be of any use to endeavour to arrive at a more specific definition, as the size of a wholesale lot must vary in different markets.—I have, etc.,

Finance and Commerce Department, Resolution No. 2860, dated the 22nd September 1879.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 404 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 26th March 1914.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 533, dated 18th instant, regarding the meaning of the term "local wholesale cash market value" for purposes of import duty and to state in reply thereto that my Committee's letter to the Government of India (a copy of which was sent to your Chamber), was, as you assume, in connection with assessments on tariff valuations.

2. At the annual meetings in Bombay with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and the Customs Authorities, the Committee of this Chamber have frequently had occasion to represent that the valuations proposed for certain articles were not correct and from the discussion which took place in December last it appeared that the Customs' method of arriving at these valuations was as was stated in the second paragraph of this Chamber's letter to the Government of India, dated 27th January last. My Committee submitted this method was wrong and contended that "local wholesale cash market value" must be the highest price at which a first seller, immediately after importation, is disposing of his goods wholesale.

3. I am enclosing herein a copy of the preliminary report of this Chamber for 1913, and would invite your attention to pages 58-60 which contain a summary of the correspondence which has passed on this subject.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. 800 OF 1914.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 29th April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 404, dated the 26th March 1914, regarding the meaning of the term " local wholesale cash market value" for the purposes of import duty. It is noted that your Committee's letter to the Government of India, No. 138, dated 27th January 1914, related to assessments on tariff valuations. I am now directed to send you, for the information of your Committee, a copy of a letter which the Committee of this Chamber have addressed to the Government of India on the subject.—Yours faithfully,

D. K. CUNNISON,
for Secretary.

No. 794 OF 1914.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 28th April 1914.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to refer to the letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to your Department, No. 138, dated 27th January 1914, with reference to the meaning of the term " local wholesale cash market value" in regard to the assessment of goods to import duty.

2. In my letter to your Department, No. 2048, dated 31st December 1910, with reference to goods assessed to duty on an *ad valorem* basis, it was pointed out that the Customs authorities take the "local wholesale cash market value" to be the value at which one entire package can be purchased in the local bazar, no allowance being made for any enhancement of price owing to the goods

having probably passed through the hands of two or more dealers. It was contended, on behalf of importers, that the added value was not dutiable, and it was suggested that, as regards piece-goods, duty should be payable on 90 per cent. of the value as at present ascertained. As regards sundry articles, it was suggested that Government might rule that all goods that are usually sold in less than one whole package at a time, should be assessed under Section 30 (*b*), with perhaps a few exceptions, which should be officially notified. The Committee regret that Government have not seen their way to accede to these proposals.

3. They observe that the Bombay Chamber hold precisely similar views with regard to the assessment of goods on *tariff valuations*. In Calcutta the difficulties regarding the assessment of tariff valuation goods, to which the Bombay Chamber refer, have not been so far experienced. Nevertheless the Committee fully endorse the views expressed by that Chamber in the letter of 27th January 1914, as they feel that the assessments, whether for *ad valorem* or for *tariff valuation* goods, should be made on a more equitable basis than is at present in force.

4. Under existing arrangements, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence forwards to each Chamber of Commerce, at the end of November or the beginning of December, a schedule of the changes which it is proposed to make in the tariff valuations for the following year. About a week afterwards the Director-General meets a specially appointed Committee of importers to consider these proposals. As I have indicated, this system has worked satisfactorily in Calcutta, and the Committee have no complaint to make against it. In view, however, of the difficulties which have arisen in Bombay, they suggest that a longer interval be allowed to elapse between the despatch, by the Director-General, of the schedule of proposed changes and the meetings. This would enable the various Chamber to discuss with each other the contemplated changes in the tariff valuations, and to decide upon a common course of action with respect to them.—I have, etc.,

D. K. CUNNISON,
for Secretary.

No. 578 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 7th May 1914.

The SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 800, dated 29th ultimo, and its enclosure, regarding the meaning of the term "local wholesale cash market value" for the purposes of import duty, and to convey to your Committee the thanks of this Chamber for having supported our representation to Government in this connection.—I am, etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

R. S. R. No. 266 OF 1914.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
29th July 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward extracts from letter No. 3568-131, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, on the subject of the interpretation of the term "local wholesale cash market value" for the purpose of assessing import duty and to enquire whether you have any further suggestions to offer in the matter.

2. I enclose for your information a List A of the articles assessed at this Custom House under clause (*a*) of Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act and a list B of tariff-valued articles. In each list the wholesale units adopted for the purpose of calculating the Real Value are shown, except in the case of articles falling under class II in list A.

3. For the articles mentioned in class I of List A a wholesale market rate is ordinarily ascertainable. The articles included in class II are miscellaneous goods imported from China, Japan, the Persian Gulf, &c., regarding which the documentary evidence of value produced by importers is frequently unreliable. These articles are assessed on the actual selling price realised by the first importer so far as it can be ascertained. The rate adopted as the wholesale market value of articles mentioned in class I is in most instances the price at which the goods are sold wholesale by the importer as such goods are seldom passed wholesale through the hands of more than one dealer. But cotton piece-goods frequently pass through two or perhaps three hands before they are placed on the market in the lots which for the purposes of assessment under clause (*a*), Section 30, Sea Customs Act, are regarded as wholesale units, and it is to this class of articles that the present enquiry more particularly relates.

4. The wholesale cash market price per bale or case of piece-goods on a particular day is ordinarily ascertainable without difficulty in the open market, especially in the case of the more important and best known lines of goods. The wholesale rates at present adopted by this Custom House are definite quotations and, so far as this Department is concerned, form a satisfactory basis of assessment. The proposal to assess goods on the price at which the importer of a large consignment sells the goods is open to objection on the following grounds :—

(1) Quotations for large consignments are not readily ascertainable, and the Appraiser in making his assessment would be obliged to rely principally on documentary evidence produced by the importer which might be unreliable and incapable of verification. Moreover such a method of assessment would break down in the case of goods for which at the time of import a purchaser had not been found, or in regard to which the importer either possessed, or stated that he possessed, no documents showing the selling price. The Sea Customs Act makes no provision for assessing goods on the price at which they may be sold at a date subsequent to importation, and such a system of assessment would be cumbrous and difficult to apply.

(2) According to the provisions of Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act goods are assessable on their real value at the time and place of importation. But the price at which an importer sells his goods may be, and frequently is a price fixed months prior to the date of importation, and that price may differ widely from the wholesome market rate for similar goods prevailing at the time of actual import. If the importer's selling price were deemed to be the real value cases might not infrequently occur in which (*a*) similar goods imported in one consignment by one importer for different purchasers might have different selling prices, (*b*) similar goods imported by different importers on one day might have different selling prices, (*c*) goods might be assessed at values much below the ruling market rates for similar goods because the importer for special reasons was obliged to sell his consignment immediately and at a sacrifice.

5. The suggestion that the term "wholesale" should be interpreted in its broadest sense of quantity appears to be open to the following objections:—(*a*) The term "wholesale" must bear the same meaning in Section 30 as it does in Section 32, Sea Customs Act, as applied to wholesale lots, and if the Customs Department must regard a consignment of say 1,000 cases of piece-goods (the illustration quoted in the letter of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce No. 101, dated the 14th of February 1914) as being a wholesale unit for the purposes of assessment under Section 30, it must also regard 1,000 cases as a wholesale lot for the purpose of Section 32, Sea Customs Act, and must put up the consignment to auction in one lot. This would be a serious handicap to the Customs Department and would render it hazardous in the extreme to take over a large consignment on behalf of Government under Section 32, Sea Customs Act. The larger the consignment, the greater the impunity with which an unscrupulous importer might under-value his goods alike to the detriment of the Revenue and to the prejudice of his competitors. If, on the other hand, the term "wholesale" bore one meaning for the purposes of assessment under Section 30 and a different meaning (*i.e.*, its meaning as at present defined by the Government of India) under Section 32, Sea Customs Act, the Customs Department might frequently be in a position to compel

the importer to declare a value in excess of his stated selling price by offering to take over the goods under Section 32, as the margin of difference between the importer's declared selling price for a larger consignment and the price at which the goods could be sold in wholesale lots, as the term is at present understood, might suffice to enable the Customs Department to apply the provisions of Section 32, Sea Customs Act, especially in a rising market.

6. On the whole, therefore, it appears that the most satisfactory course, both for Government and the public, would be to retain the existing basis of assessment and, if it is deemed necessary to afford any relief to the importer, to grant it by deducting a small fixed percentage from the real value as at present assessed. I am informed that the average difference between the c.i.f., invoice price per bale or case of cotton piece-goods imported in large consignments, and the price per bale or case as sold by bazar dealers in small lots may be taken to be roughly 5 per cent. Of this the importer's profit would be about 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. and the profit of subsequent dealers about 1 per cent. each. If this is correct the real value of goods as at present assessed less about 2 per cent. might be fairly taken as representing the importer's selling price under normal conditions when the goods pass through the hands of several dealers.—I have, etc.,

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, LETTER No. 3565-3568—131, DATED 11TH MAY 1914.

I am directed to forward a copy of the letters from the Bombay, Karachi and Bengal Chambers of Commerce cited in the margin, regarding the interpretation of the term "local wholesale cash

* From the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, No. 138, dated the 27th January 1914.
From the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, No. 101, dated the 14th February 1914.
† From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 794, dated the 28th April 1914.

* See page 501 † See page 514

market value", for the purposes of import duty. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce suggest that the true and correct meaning of market value, so far as the importer is concerned, should be clearly and definitely stated by Government for the guidance of the Customs authorities. They submit that, if import duty is to be levied on market value, that value must be "the highest price at which a first seller immediately after importation is disposing of his goods wholesale", and that "when the term wholesale is used it is meant in its broadest sense of quantity". The Karachi and Bengal Chambers of Commerce support the representation of the Bombay Chamber.

2. In this connection I am to refer

To Bombay and Burma. to the endorement from this Department No. 6977-6979-58, dated 22nd July 1908, and No. 1020-1023-45 dated the 14th February 1911.

To Madras only. to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Department, No. 1019-45, dated the 14th February 1911.

To Bengal only. to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Department No. 6976-58, dated the 22nd July 1908, and to the endorsement from this Department, No. 1020-1023-45, dated the 14th February 1911.

It will be seen therefrom that, in July 1908, the Government of India ruled that the term "wholesale cash price" should be defined as the "local wholesale market value" irrespective of the price at which transactions are conducted between importers and dealers; and that subsequently, in February 1911, they held that the word "wholesale" bears the same meaning in section 30 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as it does in the expression "wholesale lots" in clause 3 of section 32 of the Act, namely, "such lots as wholesale dealers would be willing, in the ordinary course of business, to sell at wholesale rates". In view of these rulings, which were given after most careful consideration, the Government of India are not disposed to re-open the question of the definition of the term "wholesale cash price". There appears, however, to be some doubt whether the interpretation is correctly applied at all Custom Houses; and for this reason they desire, if $\frac{\text{His Excellency the Governor in Council}}{\text{His Honour the Lieutenant Governor}}$ has no objection, to receive full information as to the methods adopted in the $\frac{\text{Bombay}}{\text{Madras}}$ $\frac{\text{Bengal}}{\text{Burma}}$ port in

carrying out the existing orders on the subject, together with any suggestions for their improvement which the Commercial community and the local Customs authorities may have to make.

No. 101, dated Karachi, the 14th February 1914.

From—E. L. ROGERS, Esq., Secretary, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

A communication has been received from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, enclosing a copy of their letter to you (No. 138, dated 27th January 1914), regarding the system under which values are assessed for the purpose of duty.

2. This Chamber has not been invited to take part in any discussion, similar to that which appears to have been usual at Bombay, for arriving at the tariff valuation of various articles. Any such system, however, of arriving at the so-called "wholesale market value" for duty purposes applies equally to this port. It appears to my Committee that the "local wholesale cash market value" is distinctly the actual cost to the first importer (be he a large or a small buyer) immediately such goods have passed the Customs, and are therefore available to be made over to a buyer at a small margin of profit *plus* such duty as may have been paid. A large consignment of, for example, a thousand cases, may be split up between ten different buyers and these again may each sell to ten smaller merchants who would even then sell a single case as "wholesale" as against the retail of single articles from such case. My Committee submit that it is obviously inequitable to take this single case transaction as being "the wholesale cash market value."

3. This Chamber desire, therefore, to support the representation made by the Bombay Chamber that steps should be taken to remedy the misunderstanding as to the basis on which values are fixed for the purpose of Customs duty.

LIST A.

List of Goods assessed on "Wholesale Cash Market Price" in the Bombay Custom House.

Article.	Wholesale unit adopted for purposes of assessment.
Class I.	
Cotton Piece-goods all description	Per bale or case
Woollen Piece-goods	2 to 5 pieces.
Silk Piece-goods from China, Japan and the Continent	Do.
Artificial Silk Yarn	Per bdle. of 10/20 lbs.
Silk Yarn	Per 10 warps or per bdle. of 10 to 11 lbs. (Weft).
Matches	Per case.
Crackers	Do.
Motor Tyres / Cycle Tyres	Generally per doz. but in some cases even one.
Sewing Machines	Per machine.
Metal and Silver Watches	Per dozen.
Timber and Wood of all descriptions	Per ton.
Safety Fuse	Per cask.
Blasting Powder	Per barrel.
Exercise and Copy Books	Per gross.
Maccaroni (10 lb. boxes)	Per bdle. of 6 boxes.
Mellins' Food	Per case.
Milk (Condensed) 2 kinds, Nestle's and Milkmaid Brands	Do.
Old Newspaper	Per bale.
Slate Pencils and Slates	Per case.
Soap (5 kinds, Pears', Sunlight, 12 oz. Rimmel's, Hand-print and Gossage's)	Do.
Candles	Do.
Chalk	Per cwt.
Whiting (for stowing acid)	Do.
Chunam and Chunam Stones	Per ton.
Fish (unsalted)	Per cwt.
Acid (3 kinds, Sulphuric, Hydrochloric and Nitric)	Per case
Hardware :—	
Iron Buckets, pickaxes	Per doz.
Copper and Brass Wire	Per bundle.
Iron and Steel :—	
Chequered plates, Continental Joists, Galvanised plain iron sheets	Per ton.
Tin Plates	Per box of 50, 75 or 100 sheets as the case may be.
Dried Figs, other than Persian	Per cwt.
Sugar Candy	Do.
Building Materials :—	
Portland Cement	Per 50 casks.
Marble Tiles	Per 300 doz.
Ivory, manufactured	Per Indian Maund.

Articles.	Wholesale unit adopted for purposes of assessment.
Coal Tar and Pitch	Per cask.
Stockholm Tar	Do.
Gibraltar Carpets	Per lot of 25 or above.
Bangles (China)	Per case.
Dammer Batu Singapore	Per bag 1¾ to 2 cwts.
Hitchcock Lamps (American)	Per case of 12.
Matting, China and Japan	Per roll or bundle.
Rattans and Rattan Furniture...	Per ¼ cwt.
Scales (China)	Per case of 20 or 30.
Strawboards	Per bale of 5 cwts.
Talking Machines	Per piece like Sewing Machines.
Talking Machine Records	Per dozen.
German Silver	Per case of 500 lbs. generally.
Sheets...	Sheets Nos. 5 and above; 1½ to 20 lbs. each sheet.
Wire	Per coil of 5 lbs.
Plates and Circles	10 lbs.
Sanatogen	Per dozen bottles.
CLASS II.	
Dry Fruit, O. S. *e.g.*, Leeches, Oonaf, Dates in Cartons, etc.	
Provision, O. S. *e.g.*, Tinned pine apples, Persian Halva, etc.	
Spices, O. S.	
Chemicals O.S.	
Drugs, O. S.	
Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	
Brooms, Goa.	
Carriages, (English, second-hand)	
Earthenware, (Goa).	
Gum and Gum Rasins.	
Gibraltar Haberdashery.	
Chinese and Japanese Curios, Toilet Requisites, Furniture, etc.	
Persian Carpets.	
Seeds, O. S.	
Silver Filigriware.	
Beads, China and Japan.	
Earthenware, China and Japan.	
Fans, other than palm leaf.	
Glassware, China and Japan.	
Lampware, China and Japan.	
Stationery, *e.g.*, Japanese copying paper, reeds for pens, etc.	
Petroleum flashing above 150° F. intended for use exclusively as Liquid Fuel or for Sanitary or Hygienic purposes.	
Lubricating Oil.	

LIST B

List of Tariff-valued Articles.

Articles.	Unit of wholesale transaction.
	Per
COFFEE	Bag of $\frac{5}{7}$ Surti Maunds.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—	
Almonds, without shell, Persian	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. do. European	Bag of 1 cwt.
Do. in the shell, Persian	Bag of 1¼ cwt.
Do. do. European	Bag of 1 cwt.
Do. Kagzi, Persian	Case of 1½ cwts.
Do. do. European	Cask of 5 cwts.
Cashew or Cajoo Kernels	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Cocoanuts, Straits	Thousand of 1250 Nos.
Do. others	Thousand of 1250 Nos.
Do. Kernel (Kopra)	¾ cwt.
Currants, European, in cases	Case of ½ cwt.
do. Persian, other	No imports.
Dates, dry in bags, Bhatni...	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. Galola...	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. Halavi	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. Minavi	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. Sakaria	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. Sarki	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. Sahori...	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do- Umani	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Dates, wet, in bags, baskets and bundles, Barni...	1½ cwts.
Do. do. Farad ...	Bag of 1 to 2 cwts.
Do. do. Jaidi ...	Bag of 1¼ cwt.
Do do. Samaram.	Bag of 1¾ cwt.
Dates, wet, in pots, boxes, tins and crates ...	Maund of 28 lbs.
Figs, Persian, dried...	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Garlic...	Bag of 1 cwt.
Pistachio nuts	Bag of ½ to 1¼ cwts.
Raisins, Manuka, Persian Gulf	Bag of 1¼ cwts.
PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, GROCERIES—	
Butter..	6 lbs.
Cassana, Tapioca	Bag of 1½ cwts.
,, Sago	Bag of 2 Piculs (266⅔ lbs.)
China Preserves, in syrup	Case of 6 jars.
Do. do. dry candied	Case of 72 lbs.
Cocum	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Ghi	Tin of 1½ Maunds (Bombay.)
SPICES—	
Betelnuts, raw, whole, split or sliced, from Goa..	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. do. from Straits and Dutch East-Indies ...	Bag of 2 cwts.

Articles.	Unit of wholesale transaction.
	Per
Betelnuts, raw, whole, from Ceylon	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. raw, split, (sun-dried), from Ceylon...	Bag of 2 cwts.
Chillies, dry	½ cwt.
Cloves...	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. stems and heads	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. in seeds, Narlavang	No import.
Ginger, dry	Bag of 1¼ cwts.
Mace	Box of 100 lbs.
Nutmegs	Bag of 2 cwts.
Do. in shell	Bag of 1¼ cwts.
Pepper, black	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. white	Bag of 2 cwts
SUGAR—	
Crystallized, Beet	Bag of 2 cwts.
Do. and soft, refined in China... ...	Bag of 1¼ cwts.
Do. do. from Java, 23 D. St. and above.	Bag of 2 cwts.
Do. do. do. 16 to 22 Dutch St.	Bag of 2 cwts.
Do. do. do. 15 D. St. and under.	Bag of 2 cwts.
Do. do. from Mauritius No. 1	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. do. do. ,, 2	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. do. do. ,, 3	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. do. do. ,, 4	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Molasses from Java...	Tin of 1½ Maund (Bombay).
Do. from other countries	Tin of 1½ Maund (Bombay).
TEA—	
Black	Case of 50 to 100 lbs.
Green	Case of 50 to 100 lbs.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—	
Alkali, Indian (Sajjikhar)	1¾ cwts.
Alum, Europe	1¾ cwts.
Arsenic, China Mausil	Case of 1½ cwts.
Salammoniac	Case of 1½ cwts.
Soda Ash in 1 cwt. bags	Bag of 1 cwt.
Do. in kegs	Keg of 1 cwt.
Soda Bicarbonate	Cask of 100 lbs.
Sulphate of Copper...	Cask of 1 cwt.
Sulphur (Brimstone) flour...	20 lbs.
Do. (do.) roll	20 lbs.
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS—	
Assafœtida (Hing)	¼ cwt.
Do. coarse, (Hingra)	1¼ cwt.
Banslochan (Bamboo camphor)	Tin of 3 lbs.

Articles.	Unit of wholesale transaction.
	Per
Calumba or Colombo Root	Bag of 1 cwt.
Camphor, refined, other than powder	5 tins of 1 lb. each.
Cassia Lignia	Case of 80 lbs.
China Root (Chobchini) rough	Bdle. of 1¾ cwts.
Do. (do.) scraped	Bdle. of 1¾ cwts.
Cubebs	Bag of 1¼ cwts.
Galangal, China	Bdle. of 1¾ cwts
Salep	Bag of 1¼ cwts.
Storax, liquid, (rose melloes or salaras)	Case of 84 lbs.
DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—	
Alizarine Dye, dry, 40 p.c.	
Do. do. 50 p.c.	
Do. do. 60 p.c.	
Do. do. 70 p.c.	One case of 50 lbs. or 100 lbs.
Do. do. 80 p.c.	
Do. do. 100 p.c.	
Do. do. moist, 10 p.c.	
Do. do. 16 p.c.	Cask of 1 cwt.
Do. do. 20 p.c.	
Aniline Dye, moist, Indigo Blue	Cask of 1 Maund (Bombay)
Do do. dry	One case of 50 lbs. or 100 lbs.
Anar Bark	Maund (Bombay)
Cochineal	lb.
Gallnuts, Persian	Bag of 2 cwts.
METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS—	
Brass, patent or yellow metal sheeting	5 cwts.
Do. do. do. sheets and plates ...	5 cwts.
Brass, patent or yellow metal, old	5 cwts.
Copper braziers and sheets	5 cwts.
Do. old	5 cwts.
Do. pigs and slabs	5 cwts.
Do. tiles, ingots, cakes and bricks	5 cwts.
Do. plate	5 cwts.
Do. sheathing	5 cwts.
Do. China, white copperware	5 lbs.
Do. foil or dankpana, white 10-11 inches × 4-5 inches ...	Book of 100 leaves.
Do. do. do. do. coloured ...	Book of 100 leaves.
Iron, angle, other than Lowmoor or Swedish ...	5 cwts.
Do T do. do. do. ...	5 cwts.
Do. bar, Swedish, or other qualities	5 cwts.
Do. nail rod, round rod and square, under ½ inch in diameter, Swedish or similar qualities	5 cwts.
Do. bar, other kinds	5 cwts.

Articles.	Unit of wholesale transaction.
	Per
Iron, nail rod, round rod and square, under ½ inch in diameter, other kinds ...	5 cwts.
Iron plate, other kinds, above 1-8″ thick ...	5 cwts.
Do. strips, other kinds	5 cwts
Iron sheet, other kinds, up to 1-8″ thick ...	5 cwts.
Do. do. corrugated, galvanized or black ...	5 cwts.
Do. hoop.	5 cwts.
Do. nail, rose, wire and flat-headed	1 cwt.
Do. old	1 cwt.
Do. cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of 2 gallons capacity	No regular sale.
Do. do. or drums not tinned of 2 gallons capacity	
Do. drums of 4 gallons capacity	
(*a*) with faucet caps	
(*b*) ordinary	
Quicksilver	Bottle of 76 lbs.
Shot, bird	¼ cwt.
Steel, angle	5 cwts.
Do T	5 cwts.
Do. bar, other than cast steel	5 cwts.
Do. nail rod, round rod and square, under ½″ in diameter	5 cwts.
Do. plate, above 1-8″ thick	5 cwts.
Do. strips	5 cwts.
Do. sheet up to 1-8″ thick	5 cwts.
Do do. corrugated, galvanised or black ...	5 cwts.
Do. hoop	5 cwts.
Do. old	1 cwt.
Do. cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of 2 gallons capacity	No regular sale.
Do. do. or drums not tinned of 2 gallons capacity	
Do. drums of 4 gallons capacity	
(*a*) with faucet caps	
(*b*) ordinary	
Tin block	Cwt.
Zinc or spelter, tiles or slabs, soft	Cwt.
Do. do. do. hard	Cwt.
OILS—	
Cocoanut oil	Tin of 1½ Bombay Maund.
GUMS AND GUM RESINS—	
Cutch and Gambier	Bag of 32 cwts. or a Karanda of 1 cwt. as the case may be.
Gamboje	Case of 1 cwt.
Gum Ammoniac	Bag of 2 cwts.
Do. Arabic	Bag of 1½ cwts.
Do. Benjamin, ras...	Maund (Bombay).

Articles.	Unit of wholesale transaction.
	Per
Gum Benjamin, cowrie	1½ Maund (Bombay).
Do. Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	Bag of 1¾ cwts.
Do. Persian (false)	Bag of 4 cwts.
Myrrh...	Bag of 1¾ cwts.
Rosin	Cwt.
IVORY, UNMANUFACTURED—	
Elephant's grinders	Maund (Surat)-37½ lbs.
Do. Tusks, each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight.	do.
Hollows, each weighing 10 lbs. and over ...	do.
Centres do. do. do.	do.
Points do. do do.	do.
Elephant's Tusks, not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each	do.
Hollows, each weighing less than 10 lbs. ...	do.
Centres do. do. do. ...	do.
Points do. do. do. ...	do.
Elephant's Tusks, each weighing less than 10 lbs	Maund (Bombay)
Sea-cow or Moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs	do.
Do. do. 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	do.
Do. do. each less than 3 lbs. ...	do.
JEWELLERY—	
Silverware, plain other than European ...	25 Tolas
Do. embossed or chased, European ...	do.
PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTER'S MATERIALS, &C.—	
Lead, red, dry	Keg of ½ cwt.
Do. white, dry	14 lbs.
Ochre, other than European, all colors	Bag of 1¾ cwts.
Turpentine	Drum of 5 gallons.
Vermillion, Canton...	¼ box (a box of 90 bundles).
PERFUMERY—	
Gowla, huskéd and unhusked	Bag of 3 cwts.
Kapur kachree (Zedoary China)	Bundle of 1¾ cwts
Patch Leaves (patchouli)...	½ cwt.
Rose flowers, dried	1¼ cwts.
Rose Water	Carboy of 3 gallons.
Do. in flasks...	Case containing 21 or 27 flasks as the case may be.
SHELLS AND COWRIES—	
Cowries, bazar common	Bag of 1¾ cwts.
Do. yellow, superior quality	do.
Do. Maldive	do.
Do. Sankhli	Bag of 2 cwts.
Nakhla, Aden	Bundle of 2 cwts.
Do. Do. small...	do.
Do. Zanzibar	Case of 1 cwt.

Articles.	Unit of wholesale transactions.
	Per
Tortoise shell	Case of 50 lbs.
Do. Nakh	Case of 50 lbs.
SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—	
Bokhara	No import.
Raw Silk—	
Yellow, Shanghai, including re-reeled ...	Bale of 133 to 200 lbs.
Hoing	
Kobin	
Manchow	
Do. re-reeled	
Meang	
Santan or Shantung	
Do. do. re-reeled...	
Sichoon	
Yellow, from Indo-China and places in China other than Shanghai, including re-reeled—	
Honai	
Kath (re-reeled)	
Limchow	
Manchong	
Mathow—	
Dankhvala	Do.
Lari	
Panjam—	
First Chhap	Do.
Can Pass...	
So-so No. 1	
Do. ,, 2	
Persian—	
Khorasani	No import.
Rasti	
Siam	3 bags of 175 to 200 lbs.
White, Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion ...	Bale of 106 to 170 lbs.
White, Shanghai, other kinds including re-reeled—	
Laying	
Lie Laying or Kakaria	
Tsatlie	
Tycham Kabang	
Woosi	
White, other kinds of China, including re-reeled—	
Kath	
Locklow...	
Mahang or Saisee	
Siem	
Shivlam	
Steam	
Tsatlie Curio No. 1	
Do. do. ,, 2	

No. 1198 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 2nd October 1914.

R. S. L. WHITTY, Esq., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter R.S.R. No 266, dated 29th July 1914, on the subject of the interpretation of the term "local wholesale cash market value" for the purpose of assessing import duty and enquiring whether this Chamber has any further suggestions to put forward in this matter.

2. In reply I am to state that this question has again been carefully considered and that my Committee adhere to their contention that the real value for customs duty purposes, should be the nett wholesale cash price at the place of import, *i. e.*, duty should not be levied on discounts or interest or landing, removing and warehouse charges.

3. My Committee support the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, contained in the 4th paragraph of their letter to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 31st December 1910, which reads as follows:—

"The Committee do not desire that any change should be made in the procedure which is followed for the ascertainment of the "whosesale cash price." They suggest that the "wholesale cash price" as at present ascertained, should be reduced by 10 per cent. made up as follows:—(1) import duty 3½ per cent.; (2) trade discount 1½ per cent. (3) interest 1½ per cent.; (4) landing, removal and warehouse charges 1½ per cent.; (5) dealers' profits 2 per cent., this being, in their opinion, the added value of the goods in the bazar, upon which it is inequitable that importers should have to pay duty. In other words, they suggest that it would be fair to levy duty on nine-tenths of the "wholesale cash price" as at present ascertained."

4. My Committee further contend that if the *market* value must be taken for purposes of import duty, that market value should be

the selling price of the first bazar seller and not that of a subsequent bazar seller. It is observed, however, from paragragh 6 of your letter under reply that a reduction of 2 per cent. from the value as at present assessed, is contemplated and if this be finally decided upon my Committee would regard it as a fair compromise. But in approving this concession under the existing practice I am to point out that my Committee do not consider the present basis either correct or satisfactory and they confirm their previous letters on this subject.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX P-6.

TARIFF VALUATIONS OF GOODS UNDER COTTON DUTIES ACT.

No. 1120 of 1914.
Ex.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY EXCISE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 15th September 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that a suggestion has been made by the Bombay Millowners' Association that the Tariff valuation of goods under the Cotton Duties Act should be fixed in the month of February instead of in November as at present. The Association observe that the value of cloth is governed by the rates ruling for American cotton; that these are not ascertainable with any accuracy until February; and that during this month the Indian market is, from all points of view, in a better position to test prices. I have the honour to request you therefore to furnish me, for the information of Government, the views of your body on the subject.—I have, etc.,

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 1189 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
BOMBAY, 1st October 1914.

A. H. A. SIMCOX, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1120, dated 15th ultimo, regarding the tariff valuations of goods under the Cotton Duties Act, and to inform you, in reply that my Committee support the proposal of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to the effect that these valuations might be fixed in the month of February instead of in November, as is the case at present.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX **Q-1.**

STORM SIGNALS.

No. 2699.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith copy of a memorandum by the Director General of Observatories proposing a revision of the Storm Signals used in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, and of the arrangements for distributing information regarding weather in the Bay by means of daily flags and telegrams; and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the opinion of the Chamber on the proposals made therein.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Memorandum by Director General of Observatories, proposing a revision of the Storm Signals used in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, and of the arrangements for distributing information regarding weather in the Bay by means of daily flags and telegrams.

The existence of a system of warning for the port of Calcutta dates back to 1865 and for the larger ports on the West Coast to 1880. Improvements were effected in 1881, 1887 and 1889; and in 1897 * the whole question was referred to a Committee consisting of the Director of the Marine Survey of India, the Port Officer, Bombay, and the Meteorological Reporter, India. Their recommendations, which form the present system, were accepted† and brought‡ into use in 1898. The experience of another 15 years has again suggested the desirability of various improvements, the chief of which are stated below in pargraphs 4, 6 and 8; and their importance appears to me sufficiently great to make a thorough revision now necessary.

* A., November 1897, Nos. 3-11 (File No. 45 of 1896).

† *Ibid.*

‡ A., January 1898, Nos. 23-33 (File No. 71 of 1897).

2. It should be mentioned at the outset that a scheme for an international system of storm signals has recently been drawn up by the International Meteorological Committee; but its character is suitable for temperate regions only, and it is unquestionably inadequate for countries where the worst weather is governed by tropical cyclones. Information as to the character and movement of these is necessary for India and the International Code makes no provision for it. I may add that an efficient but Complex Code exists for the China Seas; but although I have in some respects taken advantage of their ideas I have not attempted to secure uniformity with their code. The conditions are so different in different regions that it appears better in case of a conflict between efficiency and uniformity that the latter should be sacrificed rather than the former. As will be seen the existing system is not uniform even for the Indian Seas, and in the proposals that I make this serious defect has been avoided.

3. The systems of signals now in force in the Indian Seas are three in number. There is the "extended" system in use at all

the larger ports of India, with the exception of Calcutta and its approaches, for which a second and entirely distinct code exists: and there is the "brief" system which consists of a selection of signals from the "extended" system and is adopted for the simpler requirements of smaller ports, frequented by Indian craft engaged solely in local traffic. In this last system it is only considered necessary to hoist warnings when the port itself and vessels in it are threatened, while in the "extended" system signals are exhibited not only when the place itself is threatened but also when there is rough weather at a distance into which some of those vessels which leave the harbour may run after a day or two. The former class of danger may be classed as "local" and the latter as "distant" or "non-local." In general terms the existing "extended" system may be stated as follows:—

(*i*) The "cautionary" signal expresses the existence of disturbed weather which may affect the port exhibiting it; in the Arabian Sea it is also used when there is a likelihood of rough weather in any part of the sea from storm crossing the peninsula.

(*ii*) The "warning" signal indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed which threatens the port, but is still at a considerable distance. In the Arabian Sea it is also used when a storm will cross the tracks of some of the vessels leaving the port, but will not give the port bad weather.

(*iii*). The "danger" signals (1), (2) and (3) show that a storm, probably of slight or moderate intensity, is already affecting the port and that its centre will cross the coast either (1) considerably to the south, or (2) considerably to the north, or (3) over or near to the port.

(*iv*) The "great danger" signals (1), (2), (3) have the same meanings as the corresponding "danger" signals except that the intensity of the storm is great.

In each case there is a night as well as a day signal except in the case of the "cautionary," where only a day signal exists.

4. Experience in working the system suggests the following respects in which change is desirable :—

(*a*) The signals hoisted to warn a port that it and the shipping within it are in danger from a local storm should be entirely distinct from those which are hoisted to show that ships leaving the harbour may after a day or two run into a distant storm that does not threaten the port. The risks in the two cases are distinct and it can only lead to confusion and disregard of the signals if the same signal (as I, II above) covers both cases.

If as is now proposed the existing signals are restricted to use in the case of a local risk only, I would add two signals for non-local disturbances into which vessels might subsequently run after leaving the port. The first, a cautionary signal, would be hoisted for a region of disturbed squally weather, such as is associated with the advance, of the monsoon or the formation of a storm : and the second a warning signal, when a cyclonic storm has formed. These signals would only be hoisted if vessels after leaving the neighbourhood of the harbour might run into the disturbance.

(*b*) If a storm is advancing towards a port it is desirable that the appropriate danger signal should be hoisted as soon as the warning officer considers himself justified in taking this step. According to the existing scheme he is not supposed to telegraph instructions for hoisting the signal until he knows that the storm is "affecting the port." Now the winds on the north of a storm are much less influenced by it than those on the south side, and a port situated like Karachi may not be appreciably affected by the storm until within less than five hours of its being struck.* It is obvious that the present code, if followed strictly, would in certain cases lead to loss of invaluable time and consequent loss of life and property.

* In the storm that struck Karachi about 6-30 a.m. on the 13th May 1902 the winds did not show any marked change of direction or velocity before 2 a.m.

(*c*) The meanings of some of the danger signals should be more satisfactorily defined. In the present instructions regarding the danger signals III (1) and (2) and the great danger signal IV (1) and (2) it is not made clear whether a storm passing "considerably" to the north or south is supposed to give dangerous winds at the port or not. My own view is that these signals should be hoisted when in the view of the officer responsible for the warning the storm will pass sufficiently near to the port to cause dangerously strong winds there but sufficiently far for him to feel reasonably sure that the storm will not pass over the port. In support of this suggestion I may point out that, although hurricane winds may occur 400 miles to the south of the storm centre, they are unknown further than 100 miles to the north; and hence the risk to a port depends on the bearing of the storm centre, and not merely on its distance.

(*d*) I am informed that it occurs fairly often that coasting steamers put into ports merely for a few hours at night; and at such times they may derive no benefit from the cautionary signal which is exhibited in the daytime only. It would seem natural that all signals should be exhibited at night as well as in the daytime.

(*e*) It happens from time to time, especially at stations in the Bay with which only wireless telegraphy is possible, that communications break down during rough weather; and at such times it would be well that shipping should know that the Meteorological Department cannot give such warnings as may be required. It appears desirable therefore that there should be a special cautionary signal to express the fact both by day and night. But as the signal would naturally be regarded as indicative of bad weather and communications might occasionally fail from circumstances independent of this, I would suggest that the signal should only be hoisted if in the view of the responsible local officer there was a danger

of bad weather at the port, and would also suggest that he should consider himself free, if he feels justified in assuming the responsibility, to hoist one of the danger signals.

(*f*) The Coast Line of India is such that the distinctions between storms crossing the coast considerably to the north of the port and considerably to the south are in most cases clear enough. When, however, the coast runs nearly east and west the distinction breaks down; for example, a violent storm crossing the coast to the south of Chittagong or Karachi would be warned for in each case by great danger signal (1); and signal (2) must be made to cover storms crossing to the west not the north. For such ports as Pasni and Gwadar (2) should indicate storms to the west and (1) storms to the east. This system has already been arranged for Port Blair and Shipper Island, where (1) covers storms in the Andaman Sea and (2) in the Bay somewhat to the west of the Andamans.

5. The foregoing proposals may be summarised in the statement that there should be the following signals both by day and night:—

"Distant" for ships after leaving the port.

I.—Cautionary.
II.—Warning.

"Local" for the port and ships while in it.

III.—Cautionary.
IV.—Warning.
V.—Danger No. 1.
VI.—Danger No. 2.
VII.—Danger No. 3.
VIII.—Great Danger No. 1.
IX.—Great Danger No. 2.
X.—Great Danger No. 3.

Failure of Communications.

XI.—Cautionary.

It would be understood that if a storm approached a port sufficiently near for one of the local signals III—X to be hoisted, the distant signal II would be lowered as unnecessary. In other words a disturbance would not be warned for in duplicate.

6. The question now arises of the suitability of the general system as thus modified to the particular needs of the Hooghly and Calcutta. It may be noted at the outset that the present special system for Calcutta is somewhat ambiguous and inconsistent in its wording; and even if retained it must be revised. For example, the signals are divided into two groups for big and small storms of which the first has the following preamble:—

"When a *severe* cyclonic storm is believed to be advancing *to the Bengal Coast and across Bengal,* one or other of the following signals will be hoisted":—

Among the signals included in the above occurs the following:—

"A ball indicates the existence of a cyclonic storm of *undetermined intensity* and magnitude in the Bay of Bengal, which will *either certainly* cross the coast to the *south of a line between Chittagong and False Point,* or which may approach the Bengal Coast, but is as yet too far distant to enable its line of advance to be determined."

The italics are mine. It will be seen that in spite of the preamble the ball is to be hoisted both when the storm is not severe and when it will not cross Bengal. Also there are separate warning signals, 5 and 6, for storms of small extent taking these routes. Further, when a storm is still out in the centre of the Bay it is in general impossible to define its intensity or its extent, and the present system is misleading in that it attempts to give more information on these points than is in general available.

7. The warnings provided by the modified system of paragraph 5 above would in the case of the Hooghly be as follows:—

Non-local disturbances.

I.—The distant "cautionary" would inform ships leaving the Hooghly there was in the Bay a region of disturbed squally

weather in which a storm might be forming, and that they might run into this after one or more days.

This includes the present No. 0.

II.—The distant "warning" would let ships leaving the Hooghly know that there was a storm in the Bay into which they might run after one or more days.

This would be hoisted under the conditions now leading to the present No. 1 or No. 5.

Local disturbances.

III.—The local "cautionary" would indicate disturbed squally weather near the mouth of the Hooghly.

This would now be warned for by No. 0.

IV.—The local "warning" would mean that a cyclonic storm had formed and would probably advance towards the head of the Bay but was still at a considerable distance. Under these conditions at present No. 6 would be hoisted.

V.—The "danger" No. 1 would mean that a storm of slight or moderate intensity would give rough weather at the mouth of the Hooghly and cross the coast decidedly to the east, *i. e.*, the present No. 7.

VI.—The "danger" No. 2 would indicate that a storm of slight or moderate intensity would give rough weather at the mouth of the Hooghly and cross the coast decidedly to the west, *i.e.*, the present No. 8.

VII.—The "danger" No. 3 would be hoisted when a storm of slight or moderate intensity was expected to pass over or near to the mouth of the Hooghly.

This is the present No. 9.

VIII.—The "great danger" No. 1 is similar to V above except that it would be for storms of great intensity.

It corresponds to the present No. 2.

IX.—The "great danger" No. 2 is similar to VI except that it is for storms of great intensity and corresponds to the present No. 3.

X.—The "great danger" No. 3 would indicate that a storm of great intensity would cross the coast near to or over the mouth of the Hooghly. This is the present No. 4.

It will be noticed that apart from the signal for failure of communications, the proposed system and the existing Calcutta system each have ten signals, and that of these the three danger and the three great danger exactly correspond. Regarding the remaining four signals it may be claimed that the proposed I is of decided use in that if a vessel leaves the Hooghly at a time when a storm is forming in the south of the Bay, she may run into it in about two days and the existing system does not provide any warnings at all in such a case. Further in the existing Nos. 1, 5, 6, there is a decided overlapping and consequent vagueness.

As regards day signals it may fairly be urged that Calcutta would not lose if the existing special system were abolished and a uniform system were in force over India; and as regards night signals, for which there are now only two, it would appear that the change would be of decided advantage.

8. Let us now turn to the "brief" system, the object of which has been outlined in paragraph 3 above. In this there are at present merely the following signals, selected from those of the "extended" system: they are purely for local risks.

(*a*) The "warning" is used when a storm is threatening the port, but is still at a considerable distance and its path is not certain.

(*b*) The "danger" signal indicates that a storm of slight or moderate intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will pass over or near to it.

(*c*) The "great danger" signal indicates that a storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will pass over or near to it.

There is here the same objection to the inclusion of the condition "is affecting the port" as there was in the "extended" system, as pointed out in 4 (*b*) above; and this condition should, I think, be omitted.

A further improvement that I would suggest for this system is the inclusion of the local cautionary signal. Considerable damage was done in 1909 to small vessels lying off the ports on the west coast by squally weather associated with an advance of the monsoon and orders have been passed by the Government of India that warning for such weather shall, as far as possible, be issued. At present if a "brief" port appears likely to meet with squally weather, all that can be done is to send a warning statement to the Port Officer; it would seem better to hoist a cautionary signal as is done at an "extended" port.

Pro. A. September 1909, Nos. 2-5.

9. There are several "brief" ports on the west coast, such as Dwarka and Veraval, which are calling places for steamers and, having no cautionary signals, are very hard to warn adequately under the present system. Moreover, the Gujarat Coast is that part of the west coast which is most liable to be struck by cyclones. I would propose that Dwarka, Veraval, Porbundar and Cutch Mandvi should be transferred to the "extended" system.

10. It remains to consider the details of the actual shapes that are to form the signals of the "extended" system in the daytime. Experience shows that all forms of signals are not equally distinguishable at a distance. In a report sent to the International Meteorological Conference of 1908 by Captain W. F. Tayler, Coast Inspector of China, the conclusions reached are that of signals which are* seen as a circular disc, a diamond and a square only one should be used, as they are not easy to distinguish at considerable distances; further the diamond is the best and the disc the worst. The symbols recommended appear as a diamond, a triangle, and inverted triangle, double triangle (apex to apex), a

* Obviously the case of distinguishing between two signals depends merely on their shapes as seen from a distance. Thus a sphere is seen as a circular disc, and a cone as a triangle.

vertical bar and a horizontal bar. The conclusions, reached by Captain Tayler have been adopted in this memorandum, but I would suggest that they should be verified in India at an early date.

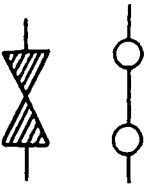
11. As regards night signals it is practically a universal habit to use red and white light but not green, although the addition of a third colour would reduce the number of lights necessary to provide for a number of signals. Also it appears better that when two or three lights form one signal they should be suspended in a vertical † line: if arranged in a triangle or a horizontal line there will be the possibility, when the signal is exhibited on an island or a headland, of two of the lights appearing as one to a ship when in the direction of the line joining the lights.

The day and night signals proposed for the "extended" system are:—

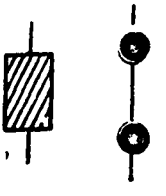
Distant signals expressing danger to ships after they have left the harbour.

Day. Night.

I. *Cautionary.*—Expressing that there is a region of squally weather in which a storm may be forming, and that vessels may run into it.



II. *Warning.*—Expressing that a storm has formed and that vessels may run into it.



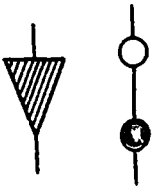
When either I or II is hoisted, a telegram will be sent giving such information as is available regarding the position of the disturbance.

† The vertical distance at Bombay between the ball, drum or cone in the daytime and between the lights at night is six feet.

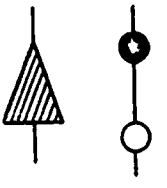
Local signals when the port and the ships within it are threatened.

Day. Night.

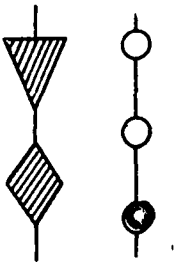
III. *Cautionary.*—When the port itself is threatened by squally weather in which a storm may be forming.



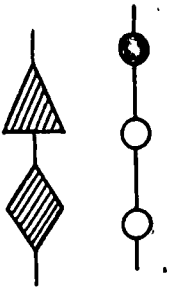
IV. *Warning.*—When the port is threatened by a storm but it does not appear that the danger is as yet sufficiently great to justify the extreme measures of precaution.



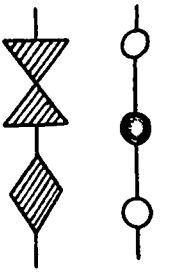
V. *Danger.*—When the port is expected to experience severe weather from a storm of slight or moderate intensity that will probably cross the coast to the south of the port (or to the east in the case of Calcutta, Veraval and the Andamans).



VI. *Danger.*—When the port is expected to experience severe weather from a storm of slight or moderate intensity that will probably cross the coast to the north of the port (or to the west in the case of Calcutta, Chittagong, Rangoon, Karachi and the Andamans).

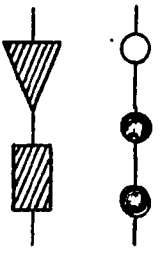


VII. *Danger.*—When the port will probably experience severe weather from a storm of slight or moderate intensity that is expected to pass over or near to the port.

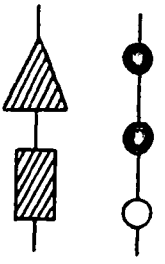


Day. Night.

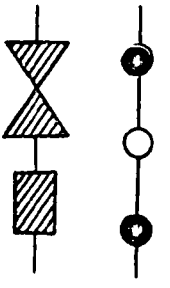
VIII. *Great danger.*—When the port will probably experience severe weather from a storm of great intensity that is expected to cross the coast to the south of the port (or to the east in the case of Calcutta, Veraval and the Andamans).



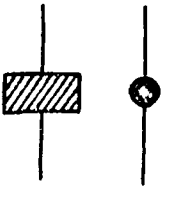
IX. *Great Danger.*—When the port will probably experience severe weather from a storm of great intensity that is expected to cross the coast to the north of the port (or to the west in the case of Calcutta, Chittagong, Rangoon, Karachi and the Andamans).



X. *Great Danger.*—When the port will probably experience severe weather from a storm of great intensity that is expected to pass over or near to the port.



XI. *Failure of communications.*—This would be hoisted if communication with the Meteorological headquarters broke down and there was in the view of the responsible local officer a danger of bad weather at the port.



I am aware that three of the night signals proposed have already been adopted at one of the large ports for special purposes, but all the signals available with one, two or three white or red lamps have been utilised in the proposed scheme, and it appears better that a system which is to be in force over India should have the simplest signals possible and should have priority of choice over special local systems.

13. For ports on the "brief" system, used only by small Indian boats engaged in local traffic, there would only be signals III, IV, VII and X.

A signal for failure of communications is not suggested since no "brief" port is warned by means of wireless telegraphy: and in order to secure simplicity it seems better that if ordinary telegraphic communication breaks down, the local officer shall assume responsibility for the merely local needs.

Obviously the "brief" signals both by day and night should be uniform with those of the "extended" stytem, so that ships may interpret a signal in the same manner whether they are in a brief or an extended port.

14. The arrangements for distributing information regarding weather to shipping now require consideration. In both the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal the wireless distributing stations (at present consisting of Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, the Sandheads pilot boat, Diamond Island, Table Island and Victoria Point) receive from Simla and Calcutta respectively a brief daily weather message which they repeat to any ship that communicates by radio-telegraphy a request for it. The Bay of Bengal has also two systems, one by means of flag signals and one of eight-word code telegrams. The former was introduced in 1892 and revised in 1896, while the latter was introduced in 1890 and revised in 1892.

15. In the flag system the Bay is divided into four sections and at sixteen stations on the coast four flags are exhibited daily, each flag indicating the weather in one of the four sections. An arrangement was also made for a fifth flag to indicate the period to which the signals refer. The ordinary daily observations at our observatories are made at 8 hours and the information based on them cannot be displayed by the flags before eleven o'clock; so from daylight until eleven the flags are based on the information of the previous day, and in order to indicate this the "Answering Pennant" is hoisted below the four code flags. If weather in the Bay is stormy and special observations are called for from the coast stations, it may be desirable to revise the flag signals during the

day; and when this is done, the Pilot Jack is hoisted in the first second, third, fourth or fifth places reckoned from the top, according as the observations on which the information was based were made at 12 hours, 16 hours, 20 hours, 24 hours or 4 hours.* I understand, however, that the "Answering Pennant" has fallen out of use in great measure, and that in practice the flag signals are never changed during the 24 hours, so that the Pilot Jack is not required. The use of both flags is being revived pending further orders on the subject.

The four weather flags are those representing the 18 consonants from B to W each having a code meaning. But while on the one hand this Department cannot specify the weather in a division with this much correctness of detail, and the conditions over a section are not in general sufficiently uniform for one detailed description to be correct over the whole section, on the other hand I am convinced that captains of vessels regard our efforts at exactness of detail as unnecessary. All that they wish for is to know when weather is disturbed, and it will, I believe, be quite sufficient for their purposes to be told either when a storm has formed or when there is a region of squally weather in which a storm may be forming; in either case the locality of the disturbance should be indicated with as much accuracy as is possible.

16. In the system of eight-word code telegrams the coast of the Bay is divided into eight sections, and each of the eight words of the telegram conveys a description for one of these sections. The telegram is sent to the officers responsible for shipping in twenty ports, eight of which also receive the flag signal messages. The accuracy of description is here also in excess of what is possible or desired; and further the maintenance of two separate systems is uneconomical. If the four sections of the flags are sufficient, the eight of the telegrams are unnecessary, and the drawing up and issue of two sets of code telegrams in the Calcutta office takes time and money that, in my opinion, could be more usefully spent.

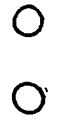
17. The best method for distributing information will be found, I think, in a slight development of signals already proposed in

* Special observations are now frequently called for at 14 hours, 20 hours and 2 hours

connection with the storm warning. In the warning system suggested, signal I, the distant cautionary, and II, the distant warning, respectively, indicate the existence of an area of squally weather and of a storm ; and all that remains in order to have an adequate system for distributing weather information is to indicate where the disturbance occurs. This may, I think, best be done by dividing the Bay into the six areas shown in the accompanying diagram and exhibiting a signal to show which of the areas is affected ; the number six is suggested, because it should be possible to say in which of the six divisions a storm is situated, but it appears very unlikely that more than this can now be attempted with success. It is hoped that wireless telegrams from ships may gradually lead to increased accuracy in our warnings, and should this hope be justified an increase in the number of divisions may later be effected.

It would also be advisable to have a signal to indicate that the Bay is not abnormally disturbed so far as is known. This might be of diamond shape in the daytime and a single white light at night.

The system suggested for indicating the numbers of the divisions of the Bay is :—

Division..	1	2	3	4	5	6
Day signal ..						
Night signal ..						

For the day signals I have taken the symbols for the numerals 1 to 6 on which the storm system for the China Seas is based except that I have replaced the disc and square for 2 and 4 by a vertical and a horizontal bar in accordance with the experience

recorded in paragraph 10 above.* For the night signals the display is that corresponding to the same day signals. If the ball or single white light be hoisted to show that there is no disturbance, obviously no signal for locality is needed; but if the distant "cautionary" or "warning" is up, the signal for the number of the division should be hoisted beneath it.

18. There may at times be two or even three sections of the Bay in which weather is disturbed, and on such occasions the numbers for each of these divisions will hang below the distant cautionary or warning. There would be no risk of confusion with "local" signals in the daytime since the latter have either a triangle or a double triangle as their upper member. At night also confusion can be avoided without difficulty; there would be a pair of lamps for the cautionary or warning, say 4 feet apart; and the distance between the lower of these and the upper lamp for locality would be double as much, *i. e.*, 8 feet. The distance between two lamps in the locality signals 1, 2, 5, 6 would similarly be 4 feet, and if two locality signals were hoisted they would be separated by 8 feet.

19. I have arranged that the signals shall during periods of disturbed weather be changed as frequently as our information shall require it. But when the signals are in this way kept up to date, shipping will know that the signals represent the latest information and I do not think that a fifth symbol, to indicate the hour at which the signal was last revised, will be advisable. Another day and night signal to replace the present Pilot Jack could doubtless be arranged, but it would make the system unnecessarily complex. If this suggestion be adopted, it will be assumed that when the distant cautionary or warning signal is up with the corresponding locality signal, the information conveyed is recent: but when the diamond or single white light is up for undisturbed weather, no special observations are being made, and for some time between 11 and 12 o'clock in the day there must be uncertainty as to whether the signal is based on the observations of that morning

* The shapes which appear as a disc as a square, as a vertical bar and a horizontal bar would be of course a ball, a drum of ordinary shape, a long narrow drum and a short wide drum with its axis vertical.

or the previous. I would suggest that from daylight until the time when the daily telegram arrives the fact that the diamond depends on observations of the previous day should be indicated by suspending a second diamond *immediately* (not separated by any interval) below it.

20. If this general arrangement be adopted, it would appear adequate that Calcatta should send the same telegrams to an eight-word telegram station as to a flag signal station, and that this should merely consist of one, two or three words. Thus "normal" "squally four five," "storm three", would indicate no disturbance, or squally weather in divisions four and five, or a storm in division three.

21. Reviewing the proposals for distributing weather information it will be seen that the present flag signals and eight-word code telegrams are replaced by a single system which involves but a slight addition to the proposed system of storm signals, the new system gives better information than the flag system as to the position of the storms, has signals at night as well as in the day time and in the daytime has the advantage of greater visibility, such shapes as cones and drums being distinguishable at greater distance than flags.

22. With regard to the distribution of weather information in Calcutta itself, there is at present no systematic publication of the progress of storms which may be threatening the neighbourhood except in the Calcutta daily weather report, which is reproduced in the papers of that evening and the following morning: and there appears to me strong evidence of a demand that at such times information shall be more readily accessible. On representing the case to the Telegraph Department they have shown their customary willingness to help, and I have made arrangements that when observations come in from the coast observatories and information is in consequence available, it shall be sent to the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, where it will at once be posted up and will appear in the next issue of the "India Telegraph Gazette."

23. With reference to the Arabian Sea there is as yet such difficulty in determining the position of storms that I do not propose to introduce any system of indicating localities by means

of signals. All that seems advisable is to continue the present practice of sending the Port Officer's short statements of such information as we can give them regarding the position and intensity of the disturbances for which signals are hoisted.

3rd June 1913. GILBERT T. WALKER.

No. 726 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 13th June 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 2699, dated 6th April 1914, forwarding a copy of a memorandum by the Director General of Observatories proposing a revision of the Storm Signals used in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, and requesting the opinion of this Chamber on the proposals put forward.

2. In reply I am to state that the various shipping companies—members of this Chamber—trading between the coast ports of India, have been consulted in the matter and while the opinions expressed are unanimously in favour of the proposed revision, certain suggestions were put forward by Marine Superintendents and Commanders of vessels (to whom the papers were referred by the various Steamship Companies) which my Committee venture to submit for the consideration of Government.

(*a*) Regarding the second foot-note on page 4, it is suggested that the distance between lamps or shapes should be six feet always.

(*b*) In the case of a cyclone being known to exist in the Arabian Sea, is sufficient information available to justify signalling the probable direction in which it is travelling?

This information, if reliable, would be very useful to mariners.

(*c*) In the rare event of the hoisting of the "Great Danger" Signal, it is suggested that a gun or detonator be fired

in Bombay simultaneously, day or night, specially to draw attention to it. It is understood this practice exists in Hongkong, and it is very effective in calling attention to a sudden alteration in a signal. At this latter port the shapes used by day for a disturbance 300 miles away are different in colour to those used for a disturbance less than that distance away.—I have etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX Q-2.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

No. 471.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 28th May 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In forwarding herewith for the information of the Chamber, a copy of the Text of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea signed at London, on the 20th January last, I am directed to request that Government may be favoured with the views of your Chamber on the question of the adherence of India to the Convention and with a list of voyages, if any, which should in the opinion of the Chamber, be accepted under the terms of Article 3 of the text of the Convention.

2. I am also to enclose a copy of a letter from Messrs. James Finlay and Company of Calcutta, dated the 17th April, 1914, addressed to the Government of India and to invite the Chamber's remarks on the observations made therein regarding the result of the provisions of the Convention relating to wireless telegraphy.

3. I am to add that Government will be glad if the Chamber will make it convenient to reply to this letter at the earliest possible date.—I have, etc.,

PALANJI N. DAVER,
for Secretary to Government.

JAMES FINLAY & Co., LIMITED,
1, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA, 17th April 1914.

The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Simla.

SIR,—We, as Agents in Calcutta for the Clan Line Steamers, Limited, have the honour to approach you on behalf of the Owners, with regard to the result of the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea.

You will no doubt have learned that it has been decided to recommend the universal adoption of wireless telegraphy in steamers with 50 souls on board and the "Clan" Line have been protesting against this Law being made applicable to non-passenger steamers or to steamers carrying native crews.

The position as regards natives is a very serious one, because even the smallest of the "Clan" liners, under 4,000 tons dead weight, would come under the Act with a native crew, whilst steamers over 8,000 tons deadweight can be worked with a European crew and avoid the necessity of fitting this wireless installation. In the case of the small steamers, the expense of the wireless installation will make it impossible for it to be adopted, and in the "Clan" Line alone it would look as though their steamers would require to be manned either with a Malay crew or with Europeans, so as to avoid the heavy outlays necessitated by the fitting of wireless telegraphy. If the "Clan" Line eventually decide to carry European or Malay crews it will mean the loss of employment to 2/3,000 natives in their steamers alone, and it is a serious outlook for Indian sailors, as we understand that many of the tramp owners are already getting rid of their native crews in order to avoid the heavy expense which will be incurred if they continue to carry these.

The "Clan" Line have asked the Board of Trade at Home if it was possible to extend the limit for natives on boats without

passengers to 75 and we should think that with this margin the difficulty of employing natives would, to a great extent, be got over. As previously mentioned, in the "Clan" Line alone, it will probably mean the cancelment of the employment of several thousands of Indian natives, with the probability of Chinese or Malay crews being substituted, and we take it that in any case it will mean, at a low estimate, 50,000 natives being thrown out of employment should tramp owners follow the same course.

The "Clan" Line are satisfied that, when the full effects of this wireless regulation are felt, it will have a most serious result on the employment of Indian sailors, and wish the subject to be brought prominently before the Government of India.

We shall be glad if you can see your way to take up the matter with the Home Government and endeavour to get the Board of Trade limit increased to 75 souls as indicated in the preceding portion of this letter.—We have, etc.,

per pro JAMES FINLAY & Co., LIMITED.

(Sd.) WILSON.

No. 888 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 22nd July 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by my Committee to request you to be so good as to supply them with a few copies of the report, which it is understood has been printed, of the Committee recently appointed to enquire into the sufficiency of the existing rules in respect of the provision of life-saving appliances in vessels plying to, from and within British Indian waters.—I have, etc.,

R E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. 761.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th August 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In compliance with the request made in your letter No. 888, dated the 22nd July 1914, I am directed to forward herewith three copies of the report of the Committee on Life-Saving Appliances.—I have, etc.,

PALANJI N. DAVER,
for Secretary to Government.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES.

Preliminary.

The Committee appointed under Resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry (Merchant Shipping), No. 8993-9015-22, dated the 24th October 1913, to enquire generally into the sufficiency of the rules in force in India relating to the provision of life-saving appliances beg to submit their report.

The rules referred to in the preamble to the Resolution deal, in respect of emigrants, pilgrims and deck passengers generally, with space comfort and health, general safety provisions and appliances for saving life in the event of accident. The Committee's reference is concerned mainly with the latter. But before provision for the last resort is made, it is necessary to assume a standard of general safety provisions, and the numbers carried also have an important bearing on the question of safety as affecting the possibilities of using life-saving appliances, the danger of crushes and the number of lives risked in one bottom. The Committee propose to consider these two aspects of the question before examining the existing rules and making their recommendations as to the possibility of adapting the new Board of Trade Rules and the findings of the International Conference to Indian conditions.

Their recommendations proceed on the results of a tour which embraced visits to 16 ports, the inspection of 58 vessels and the collection of evidence, either oral or written, from 97 witnesses.

General Safety Provisions.

Conditions of navigation.

2. The conditions of navigation in Indian waters are generally favourable. The coasts are well lighted and well charted and comparatively free of outlying dangers. Derelicts are rare. Small craft without lights are a danger, but chiefly to themselves. Fogs are confined to the rivers. The foul seasons are defined and an unusually high load line bears testimony to the general prevalence of fine weather. The law of storms is well known, and when to the present system of storm warnings there is added one of warnings by wireless telegraphy, the risks to a competent mariner of being caught in a cyclone will be reduced to a minimum.

Measures to ensure seaworthiness.

3. The general provisions in respect of the seaworthiness of vessels are adequate for practical purposes. Annual surveys of steam-ships carrying more than twelve passengers are provided for. Cargo steamers do not undergo these, but they generally pass the periodical surveys of one of the classification societies. Due provision is made for the detention of any ship which is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life.

Special rules extend these provisions. An Emigrant ship must be classed A-1 at Lloyd's or of similar class. A scale of crews is prescribed for these and in Madras for Native Passenger ships. A Pilgrim ship certified for the monsoon must be of 500 tons registered tonnage and capable of steaming at least eight knots an hour in ordinary monsoon weather. The Madras Government require the detention as unsafe of a sailing vessel of 150 tons or over that has not been docked or hauled up and examined for five years. And, in view of the loss of life which has occurred through the capsizing of small inland steam-vessels, the Bengal and Burma Governments have framed rules to prevent passengers going or being thrown over or cargo shifting to one side, to which the Burma Government have added provision for an initial test of stability.

Action is still required in the case of Native Passenger vessels to secure that unsuitable vessels should not be certified to carry

passengers in monsoon weather. Two of the greatest disasters in Indian waters, the losses of the 'Sir John Lawrence' and the 'Vaitarna' involving over 1,500 lives, were due to vessels of an unsuitable type being navigated in foolhardiness or ignorance in the teeth of cyclones. In practice vessels of the excursion steamer class do not now carry passengers in the monsoon, but there is nothing to prevent their doing so, and in the Committee's opinion their certificates should be for fine weather only.

Native craft.

4. Passenger-carrying native craft have in the past been responsible for the loss of considerable numbers of lives and in the last 20 years 31 of these craft are shown as having foundered through age and rottenness. But they no longer carry passengers in large numbers and the trade is dying, and with it a school for seamen. The Committee do not, therefore, propose, as some officers do, that all these craft should be subjected to annual survey. What they would suggest is that section 2 (3) of the Native Passenger Ships Act be applied so as to bring all that carry more than 15 passengers within its operation. This has so far been applied only to voyages from the Madras coast to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

Watertight bulkheads.

5. The question of watertight bulkheads and double bottoms has been dealt with at length by the International Conference. The Committee would urge that, as soon as the new rules for the United Kingdom have been passed, a standard similar to that adopted should be fixed for this country, at any rate for vessels certified to carry more than a hundred passengers. The proper sub-division of the vessel by bulkheads must in all waters be the first element of safety. In Indian waters it is a specially important one because with the numbers of passengers and the class of crews carried no provision of life-saving appliances is likely to be fully effective in the event of acute disaster. The records of wrecks and casualties show that the existing collision bulkheads have saved many lives in the past, and the Committee are convinced that measures further to secure the unsinkability of the ship are of even more importance than the provision of means for leaving it.

Certificated officers.

6. The statutory rules under the Indian Emigration Act require steamers to carry three officers in addition to the master of whom two shall be certificated, and local orders in Bengal and Madras under the Native Passenger Ships Act enforce compliance with a similar scale. There do not appear to be any orders to this effect in Bombay and the absence of a sufficient number of certificated officers on some Pilgrim ships is reported to be a cause of serious danger. The navigation is difficult and the master and mate, where only one is carried, have many other duties, including the task of keeping order among an unruly crowd; they cannot stand watch and watch and perform these duties as well; and in the event of the disablement of either it is almost inevitable that the ship should be left in charge of an uncertificated man who may have no knowledge of navigation at all. In the Native Passenger trade the danger is less serious, but the fact of vessels being left in charge of uncertificated men has more than once been the subject of comment. The Committee consider that every steam vessel that is certified for more than a hundred persons besides the crew should carry at least two certificated officers. A corollary to this in the maintenance of regular logs both on the bridge and in the engine room on all such vessels.

Precautions against fire.

7. The details of the precautions to be taken against fire and the means for extinguishing it do not fall within the scope of the Committee's reference. They, therefore, confine themselves to saying that they consider them of at least equal importance to the provision of life-saving appliances, and that they do not think adequate either the present regulations or the steps taken to enforce them. The danger is specially great in the case of Pilgrim vessels on which it is a common practice, and one which the masters are unable to control, for the pilgrims to cook on the decks. In these and other vessels the prohibition of smoking in the between decks is commonly disregarded. Fires account for an average of ten casualties a year in Indian waters. The Committee hope that it will not be long before regulations similar to those recommended by the International Conference are issued and enforced.

Distress signals.

8. The provisions of the Board of Trade's Instructions to Surveyors regarding distress signals are generally followed and the Committee would recommend that they should be made statutory. An addition which is recommended by the International Conference and which will doubtless be adopted is the introduction of lamps for signalling by the Morse Code.

Wireless telegraphy.

9. Far more important than either is the provision of apparatus for wireless telegraphy. This has been enforced by several Governments already in respect of all vessels carrying fifty or more persons and the Committee understand that the question of its compulsory introduction on certain classes of ships in the United Kingdom is under consideration. They will only add that they find a practical consensus of opinion as to the necessity for fitting it on all vessels certified to carry more than a hundred deck passengers, pilgrims or emigrants, except those that keep within a limited distance of the coast.

Conditions precedent to passenger certificate.

10. The Committee's subsequent proposals as to the provision of appliances for saving life are made on the assumption that the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency in respect of seaworthiness, watertight compartments, navigating officers, fire prevention and wireless telegraphy is to be made a condition precedent to the issue of an emigrant, pilgrim or passenger certificate. It has been suggested to them in some quarters that, in the case of the two latter, the alternative might be given of complying with the full standard in these matters or of providing a larger number of boats. They do not consider, however, that the provision of any number of boats would make up for want of efficiency in these respects and would recommend that, after a proper allowance of time has been given, such efficiency should be made a condition absolute.

The manner of carrying Passengers and the numbers carried.

11. The Committee are concerned with the measurement of vessels for passengers only in so far as it affects safety.

Carriage of passengers on boat decks.

It does this in the first instance when space required for the manipulation of boats is allotted as passenger accommodation. It is the common practice for spaces, such as bridge decks and poop decks, which, in the absence of special boat decks, are utilized for the accommodation of boats, to be measured for passengers, and further to be given a second and larger measurement should the boats be swung out, which they seldom are. In some cases boats are carried on struts and portions even of the spaces under these are measured. This practice may result, not only in the crowding of such decks, and probable rushing of the boats in time of danger, but also in delay in getting the boats out owing to the awnings carried over them for the convenience of passengers. The Committee are of opinion that special boat decks should be kept entirely clear of passengers, and that, in the case of bridge decks and poop decks which are utilized for carrying passengers as well as boats, the launching of the boats should be rendered easier and the danger of a rush of passengers met as far as possible by cutting off a space sufficient for the working of the boats and carrying a railing round the inner side of this space instead of between the boats and the ship's side. Wherever awnings are carried over boats care should be taken to see that they can be quickly detached without the launching of the boats being interfered with.

Local overcrowding.

12. Local overcrowding is apt to arise out of the absence of any notification of the numbers allotted to any particular part of a ship. The English rules require a clear notice in each compartment, or if in special cases the ship-owner asks for a single certificate, a notice informing the passengers of the space each is entitled to. While the Indian rules, other than those applicable to inland vessels in Bengal, have no such provision, the permissible complement on many vessels varies with every voyage according as saloon passengers vary, as boats are carried in or out, and as cargo is or is not carried in spaces allotted to passengers. In such cases it is difficult for the ship's officers themselves to say how many they legally have room for; and the Committee met with three cases in which the permissible complement for the time being was largely exceeded. The

passengers have little knowledge of the decks that are available to them and are sometimes dangerously crowded in one part of the ship while there is ample room in another. The adoption of a rule on the English lines would not remedy this condition of affairs all at once, but it would be a step in the direction of safety, and the Committee would therefore recommend it.

Obstacles to mustering.

13. Obstacles to the ready mustering of passengers who are properly distributed lie in the absence or inadequacy of gangways or companions, the cumbering of passenger space with great quantities of baggage and, in rarer cases, the carriage of cattle or horses in positions in which, if they broke loose in rough weather, they would be a source of much danger to passengers. These are all matters that are adequately dealt with in the English instructions and generally in the Indian rules, but the actual practice leaves much to be desired. On some of the vessels visited, even though they had not their full complements, it was practically impossible to pass to and fro. On others it was difficult to find an exit from the between decks. Considerable quantities of baggage were carried in most cases, in some far more than sufficient to cover the whole of a passenger's space allowance. A sufficient allowance should be made for a gangway on either side. The companion accommodation should be proportioned to the numbers allowed to be carried in each between deck compartment and well distributed. The carrying of heavy baggage in the hold or in portions of the passenger decks set apart and not measured for passengers should be insisted upon. Where, as in the Persian Gulf, it is admittedly impossible to separate the passenger from his heavy baggage, due allowance should be made for the fact in the survey certificate. Horses and cattle should be securely railed off and should not be carried on any deck where they are likely to interfere with the passengers' access to the boats.

Effect on complements.

14. The enforcement of the above provisions, which the Committee believe to be essential to the safety of passengers, will of necessity lead in some cases to reduced complements. On an examination of the figures available to them, however, they do not think that any

such reduction as would justify a material increase in fares will be needed. In the majority of instances the reduced complements would still be well below the numbers actually carried. In a few instances the passengers would gladly pay a slightly larger sum for increased space, comfort and security.

The number of lives risked in one bottom.

15. A question of far more importance is that of the number of lives allowed to be risked in one bottom. In England this is restricted by a tonnage limitation, by the cabin accommodation, or, where deck passengers are carried, by the number of decks allowed to be measured. In Emigrant and Pilgrim vessels it is limited by the space available in the between decks, and a similar limitation applies in the Straits Settlements and Hongkong to vessels other than coasting vessels. Vessels crossing the Bay of Bengal are allowed to carry proportionately very much larger complements than any of these, or indeed than any other vessels which leave the coast line as to which the Committee have information. This is due partly to the abolition in 1876 of the tonnage limitation on the score that it was not an appropriate system of measurement*; partly to the increase in speed, which brings these vessels into a category which was intended for those that follow the coast†; partly to the number of decks allowed to be measured for passengers; and partly to the measurement of two of these as upper decks, or in the alternative on the Coromandel Coast, of two or three as the special rate of five square feet per passenger. As a result the 'Chilka,' with under 4,000 tons to 46,000 odd of the 'Titanic,' or 32,000 of the 'Mauretania,' has a maximum complement of 4,756 against 3,547 for the former and 2,972 for the latter. These large complements are of recent and rapid growth, and there is nothing except the limitations on length and draught imposed by the rivers to check a further large increase. The loss in a cyclone of a vessel carrying so many lives would be an appalling disaster; and the Committee are agreed that, in the event of a serious casualty short of total loss, the possibility of saving the whole complement, whatever scale of life-saving appliances was carried, would be exceedingly remote.

* *Gazette of India*, October 16th, 1875, Part V, page 202.

† Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General, 1876, page 94

The Existing Rules and Practice.

General provisions of the law.

16. There is no general law in force in India corresponding to section 427 to 431 of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, except section 15 of Bombay Act II of 1864, which enforces in that Presidency the similar provisions of the Act of 1854. In practice, however, both in this Presidency and elsewhere, the Surveyors enforce in the case of passenger steamers the provisions of the Board of Trade Rules of 1890 so far as concerns the crew and cabin complement, leaving deck passengers to a number of 60 or less unprovided for. The same rules would be applied to any cargo steamers that came for survey. Sailing vessels carrying 30 or less come under no rules unless they carry more than 15 passengers from Madras ports to the Straits Settlements or Ceylon. Tenders, launches and harbour craft generally are dealt with, if at all, under the terms of their licenses under the Indian Ports Act. Under a provision of the Inland Steam Vessels Act which allows the making of rules for the protection of passengers a scale of boats and life-buoys is prescribed in Bengal and Burma. In Bombay these vessels also are dealt with under the Board of Trade Rules and a large provision of life-jackets is carried.

Specific provisions of certain Acts.

17. With the exception of the old Bombay Act above referred to the only Acts of the Indian legislature which contain specific reference to life-saving appliances are the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and the Indian Emigration Act, 1908. The first two of these give power to the Governor General in Council to frame rules to regulate the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board and the provision of appliances for saving life and of means for making signals of distress, and the supply of lights inextinguishable in water and fitted for attachment to life buoys. The Indian Emigration Act gives power to regulate the provision of life-buoys, boats, water buckets and other appliances to be used in case of shipwreck or of fire. The rules framed under these Acts form part in each case of codes of rules governing sanitation, comfort and general safety provisions as well as provision for saving life in the event of accident.

18. The scale of boats required in the case of steam vessels is as shown in the following table:—

Scale of boats.

Registered tonnage.	Indian Emigration Act.			Native Passenger Ships Act.			Gross tonnage.	Pilgrim Ships Act.	
	Number of boats not less than.	Minimum cubic contents of life-boats.	Minimum cubic contents of all boats of the ship.	Number of boats not less than.	Minimum cubic contents of life-boats.	Minimum cubic contents of all boats of the ship.		Minimum number of boats to be placed under davits.*	Total minimum cubic contents of boats to be placed under davits.
		Ft.	Ft.		Ft.	Ft.			Feet.
Under 200 tons	2	230	614	2	138	368			
200 and under 400 tons.	3	302	1,095	3	181	657			
400 „ 600 „	4	330	1,462	4	198	877	500 and under 600 tons.	3	600
600 „ 800 „	5	330	1,780	5	198	1,038	600 „ 700 „	3	700
							700 „ 800 „	4	800
800 „ 1,000 „	5	330	2,045	5	240	1,227	800 „ 900 „	4	900
							900 „ 1,000 „	4	1,000
1,000 „ 1,250 „	6	900	2,545	6	540	1,527	1,000 „ 1,250 „	4	1,200
1,250 „ 1,500 „	6	900	3,000	6	540	1,800	1,250 „ 1,500 „	6	1,500
1,500 and upwards.. ..	7	928	3,600	7		2,160	1,500 „ 1,750 „	6	1,700
							1,750 „ 2,000 „	6	1,800
							2,000 „ 2,250 „	6	1,900
							2,250 „ 2,500 „	6	2,000
							2,500 „ 2,750 „	6	2,050
							2,750 „ 3,000 „	6	2,100
							3,000 „ 3,250 „	8	2,400
							3,250 „ 3,500 „	8	2,500
							3,500 „ 3,750 „	8	2,600
							3,750 „ 4,000 „	8	2,700
							4,000 „ 4,250 „	8	2,800
							4,250 „ 4,500 „	8	2,900
							4,500 „ 4,750 „	8	2,900
							4,750 „ 5,000 „	10	3,300
							5,000 „ 5,250 „	10	3,400
							5,250 „ 5,500 „	10	3,500
							5,500 „ 5,750 „	10	3,600
							5,750 „ 6,000 „	10	3,700

* At least two of these must be life-boats and one an emergency boat.

It will be observed that, in the case of the first two Acts, the scale is based on registered tonnage, which is, generally speaking, no guide to the size of a vessel, and that it is the same for all vessels of 1,500 tons and upwards, so that at the English rate of 10 cubic feet for an adult, the maximum number of persons for whom accommodation can be required is in an Emigrant Ship 360 and in a Native Passenger Ship 216. The scale under the Pilgrim Ships Act is more up-to-date, but even under this 10 boats capable of carrying 370 persons is the maximum that can be required. It will further be observed that, though Emigrant and Native Passenger vessels often travel to the same ports, the provision in the case of the former may be over 50 per cent. more than in the case of the latter.

The rules under the Indian Emigration Act and the Pilgrim Ships Act provide in detail for the equipment of the boats and the former add provision for Clifford's or other approved lowering apparatus in the case of two boats. The rules under the Native Passenger Ships Act provide only for "all usual appliances." On Pilgrim Ships a fire drill is required to be held as soon as possible after leaving port and a boat and fire drill once a week thereafter.

Life-buoys and life-jackets.

19. Under the head of life-buoys the rules under the Emigration Act require one for each boat with a minimum of six, those under the Pilgrim Ships Act a minimum of six and those under the Native Passenger Ships Act an adequate supply with a minimum of four. Provision is made for inextinguishable lights, generally known as Holmes' lights.

The rules under the Emigration and Pilgrim Ships Acts require a life-jacket for each person on board the ship, to be carried so as to be readily accessible to the satisfaction of the Inspector, in the former case preferably on battens fitted between the deck beams overhead. The only rule on the subject under the Native Passenger Ships Act is one of the special rules for vessels carrying petroleum, which are required to be fitted with boats for all on long voyages and on short coasting voyages with life-jackets for all passengers for whom boat accommodation is not provided.

Law in British Possessions.

20. In the case of vessels plying to other British Possessions as the Straits Settlements or Hongkong, the provision made is sometimes increased through the operation of the law in force in those Possessions which at present generally follows the Board of Trade Rules of 1890, though that in force in Jamaica and Mauritius is now modelled on those of 1913.

Provision actually made.

21. It is to the credit of the companies, however, that, apart from any such increase, the scale of appliances actually carried is generally in excess of that required by the law. In the case of Emigrant, Pilgrim and Native Passenger ships, respectively, there are vessels carrying boat or boat and raft provision for as many as 492, 438 and 688, while the number provided for on the Straits steamers runs as high as 974. On an average the provision is sufficient for 50·7, 33·6 and 18 per cent. of the complements. The scale of life-buoys is equally liberal, and large numbers of life-jackets are provided on many Native Passenger vessels.

Nature of appliances.

22. An adequate standard is also as a rule maintained in respect of the nature of these appliances. The boats are for the most part lifeboats of wood or steel, built on the whale-boat pattern and fitted with internal buoyancy, but a Captain's gig and a mail boat are also commonly carried and reckoned as part of the equipment. The lifebuoys are generally of cork. In places it has been found necessary to condemn a number which have lost buoyancy through age and many coatings of paint and some were not properly attached. The majority of those seen by the Committee were satisfactory. The life-jackets are practically all of the old pattern made to be passed round the body and held up under the armpits by tapes on to the shoulders. A disadvantage attaching to this pattern is that, if the belt is not tied up high enough, it is apt to cause the wearer to float head downwards. The part of the equipment which will need most revision to bring it up to date is that concerned with appliances for lowering boats. The davits are neither long enough nor strong enough for the new conditions. The chocks make for slow

working. The falls and tackles are suited for only a single boat apiece and the disengaging gear in many cases does not comply even with the old Board of Trade Rules.

The Board of Trade Rules considered with reference to the Report of the Boats and Davits Committee and the International Convention.

23. The English law from an early date has required life-saving appliances to be carried on practically all classes of vessels. The Merchant Shipping Act II of 1854 made a scale of appliances based on registered tonnage part of the statute itself. The Merchant Shipping (Life-saving Appliances) Act of 1888, now embodied in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, first gave the Board of Trade power to arrange vessels into classes, to prescribe the nature of appliances and to assign a scale of approved appliances to vessels of each class. The Rules which were issued under this Act in 1890 formed the basis of those now in force in the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, and are in the main followed in India in respect of nature of appliances. They laid down a scale of boats based on gross tonnage and provided further that, when this was inadequate to carry all on board, it must be increased by 50 per cent. in the case of vessels of less than 5,000 tons and by 75 per cent. in the case of those of 5,000 tons and upwards. The inquiries following on the "Titanic" disaster showed them to be defective in one main respect, namely, that the same scale of boats was required on all vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards. In respect of the majority of the other foreign-going vessels, and in fact of 80 per cent. of all that were certified as such, they provided for boats for all on board. Revision was also found necessary in other directions and a new set of Rules was brought into force in March 1913. These Rules, like their predecessors, are supplemented on points of detail by Instructions to Surveyors. At the same time the new Rules are to some extent provisional and a Departmental Committee, known as the Boats and Davits Committee, has submitted a report on several important aspects of them which were left over for further consideration. The Rules with this report have been examined by the International

The defects in the old Rules.

Conference and the Convention embodies some of them, while it modifies others. It will be convenient to state briefly what are the standards laid down by the Rules as modified by the Report and the Convention.

The new Rules—nature of boats.

24. Taking what are called the General Rules first, an approved life-boat must have a given standard of buoyancy; if it is of the ordinary whaleboat type, the buoyancy may be either wholly internal or partly internal and partly external; a square-sterned boat is allowed in special cases; for convenience of stowage a new type known as a decked life-boat is recommended; this is generally a shallow boat with buoyancy under the deck and collapsible bulwarks; motor boats on a moderate scale are approved but not required. The Convention recognises six types of boats, three with fixed sides and three with collapsible bulwarks. The Rules require that all boats which would ordinarily have to be lowered with passengers on board from more than a certain height must be strong enough to be lowered with a full complement. The Convention applies this to all boats, but allows for the exemption of those on existing ships. Detailed instructions are given as to the calculation of cubic capacity and area and space to be allowed per person.

—and rafts.

25. The essentials of a suitable type of raft are defined by the Boats and Davits Committee and accepted by the Conference. These must be reversible and fitted with bulwarks, which may be collapsible; they must be light enough to be easily handled and thrown from the deck, if necessary; and must comply with standards of area and buoyancy, the buoyancy tanks being placed as near as possible to the sides.

Equipment.

26. Detailed scales of equipment for boats and rafts under different conditions are laid down. Stress is laid on the need for rope ladders where rafts are allowed. The Convention adds special provisions regarding the lighting of the decks on which life-saving appliances are carried.

Stowage of boats.

27. The provision to be carried by each vessel is determined by her length, and scales are laid down for different classes of vessels, first of numbers of pairs of davits, second of numbers of open boats to be attached to davits, and third of minimum cubic capacity of all boats. Open boats are preferred for certain purposes to decked life-boats as being more handy, but the number required to be carried is generally less than the regulation number of pairs of davits. Decked life-boats are allowed to be stowed in tiers of three. There are thus generally spare pairs of davits which may take either additional open boats or tiers of decked life-boats. The remainder of the necessary provision must be stowed either under or alongside the boats attached to davits or in accordance with one or other of the special arrangements that have been approved for transverse rows of boats on rails or skids across the deck or the like. Stress is laid on the importance of as many boats as possible being capable of being launched from either side of the ship. The Rules contain a number of detailed provisions on the subject of stowage, but the Convention, omitting these, makes a time formula, to be prescribed, within which the last of the boats attached to a pair of davits can be lowered into the water, the ultimate test of their fitness to be included in the equipment.

Appliances for lowering boats.

28. The question of appliances for lowering boats is dealt with similarly. While other appliances may be approved, davits are still relied upon for the main provision. The chief new requirements in respect both of davits and their equipment are strength and capacity for quick and efficient working even against a heavy list. Under the former head the provisions are similar to those recited above in the case of boats, while in the latter respect the time formula just referred to applies. The report of the Boats and Davits Committee gives suggestions as to the manner in which efficient working at the desired speed may be attained. These are briefly that there should be an efficient mechanical gear which can be made readily available for completely controlling the slewing and turning out of the boats against a considerable list, that means should be available for keeping the boat close to the ship's side, and that the method of

operating the disengaging gear, which must not involve hooks being attached to the lower tackle blocks, should be standardised. When there are two boats to be lowered from a single pair of davits, each should have its own set of falls, or there should be fitted approved non-topling blocks or some equally efficient contrivance for preventing the falls from becoming fouled or cable-laid. Where more than two boats are allotted to one pair of davits there should be used wire falls led to drums fitted with a powerful brake with a quick-return geared hand-winch for hoisting the boats and recovering the falls. The maximum number of boats to be served by one pair of davits is set at six.

Life-buoys and life-jackets.

29. Life-buoys and life-jackets must conform to standards of buoyancy and be of approved pattern and construction. Half of the provision in foreign-going vessels and not less than six in each must have placed near them, with means for attachment to them, efficient life-buoy lights inextinguishable in water. Special life-jackets for children are prescribed.

Crews.

30. The scale of crew prescribed by the Convention is at least three to a boat or raft, who must be men certified to have passed a test of competency.

Classes of voyages.

31. The Convention applies to all foreign-going passenger vessels of the countries concerned. Special runs may be excluded provided they do no include any point 200 miles from land. The Board of Trade Rules classify foreign-going vessels according as they are steam or sailing, passenger or cargo. The English Home Trade is limited to voyages between ports in the British Islands or between such ports and ports on the Continent of Europe between the River Elbe and Brest inclusive. This trade is divided for purposes of life-saving appliances into twelve classes, of which the most important are passenger steamships authorised to ply anywhere within the Home Trade limits, passenger steamships certified for specified voyages only, excursion steamers, and passenger steamships certified to ply in partially smooth water. Two more classes deal with passenger

steamers in smooth waters, two with harbour craft, two with sailing vessels, one with steam launches and motor boats, and one with cargo steamers.

Provision of life-buoys and life-jackets.

32. The Rules and the Convention agree in prescribing life-jackets for all on board with the addition of a sufficient provision for children which the Convention fixes at 15 per cent. of the passenger complement. They likewise agree in requiring on foreign-going passenger vessels life-buoys on a scale ranging from 12 for a vessel of 400 feet long to 30 for one of 800 feet and over. For other vessels the Rules prescribe a lower scale varying from 10 to 2.

Provision of boats and davits.

33. In respect of scales of boats and davits the Rules prescribe for the foreign-going passenger trade a minimum number of sets of davits varying from 2 for a vessel under 160 feet long to 26 for a vessel of 1,040, and a minimum number of open boats to be attached to davits varying from 2 to 18 for the same lengths, with additional boats sufficient with those attached to davits to carry all on board. The Convention sets a slightly higher scale under the above two heads with maxima of 30 and 20, respectively. In addition it prescribes a minimum capicity of boats varying from 980 cubic feet for a vessel between 100 and 200 feet long to 48,750 cubic feet for a vessel between 995 and 1,030 feet long, but does not require boats for all. Instead it provides, following a recommendation of the Boats and Davits Committee, that every vessel must carry either the minimum or boats of a capacity sufficient for 75 per cent. of the persons on board, whichever is greater, the balance being allowed to be made up by rafts.

The Rules have similar but much lower scales of minimum capacity for vessels plying anywhere within the limits of the Home Trade and between certain specified limits of the same, respectively, and scales of davits for the latter case and for vessels plying in partially smooth or smooth water.

A concrete instance.

34. It will assist an understanding of these scales to apply them to a specific case. Thus, a vessel of 360 feet long, a common length in

the Emigrant and the Native Passenger trade, would, under the Convention, be required to carry 9 pairs of davits, 7 open boats and a minimum capacity of all boats of 9,630 cubic feet. If this was not adequate for 75 per cent. of her complement she would have to carry additional boats up to that limit, after which the balance might be made up in rafts. The same vessel under the Board of Trade Rules for foreign-going vessels would be required to carry 10 pairs of davits, 7 open boats under davits and a total capacity of boats sufficient for her full complement. If she were certified to ply anywhere within the limits of the Home Trade, her number of davits and open boats would remain the same, but her total capacity of boats would be reduced to 5,000 cubic feet, after which the balance might be made up in rafts or buoyant apparatus. For certain voyages near the coast and day-light excursions specially scheduled her minimum number of davits might be reduced to 8 and her minimum cubic capacity of life-boats to 2,400.

Allowances to existing ships.

35. The above scales are for new vessels. Both the Rules and the Convention permit of a small reduction in the number of davits on existing ships and under the latter these may also be exempted from the articles which require davits strong enough to lower boats with their full complement and boats strong enough to be so lowered. In the case of Home Trade vessels the Rules allow in addition a reduction in the provision of boats and buoyant apparatus which varies for different classes from 30 to 15 per cent. of the requirements for the full complement.

The extent to which the Board of Trade Rules can be applied to Indian conditions.

The Indian Foreign and Home Trade.

36. In applying these standards to vessels plying in Indian waters it is obviously desirable, as far as possible, to adopt the General Rules of the Board of Trade and to bring foreign-going vessels under regulations similar to the Convention. Section 118 of Act I of 1859, as amended by Section 5 of Act VI of 1891, provides that the expression 'Home Trade ship' shall include every ship employed in trading between any ports in the territories vested in His Majesty by Statutes 21 and 22, Vic. Cap. 106, or between any ports in the said

territories and any port or place on the continent of India, or in the Straits Settlements or in the Island of Ceylon. The Indian Foreign trade, therefore, includes, with trade to the United Kingdom and to countries which are parties to the Convention, the Emigrant trade, the Pilgrim trade, long voyages under the Native Passenger Ships Act otherwise than to the Straits Settlements and voyages to Aden and to ports in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

Provision of boats and rafts—general foreign-going vessels.

37. Trade with countries which are parties to the Convention needs no regulation in India. In regard to the rest of the Foreign trade it seems to the Committee that a distinction should be drawn between trade to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf and the Emigrant trade to Fiji, Trinidad, Jamaica or Mauritius or the Native Passenger traffic to ports in Africa. In the latter case many of the routes are long and lonely and the numbers carried are not very large; the maximum number carried in the year ending 31st October 1913 being for an Emigrant vessel 923 and for a Native Passenger vessel about 550. These vessels can carry accommodation for all without reduction of their complements and it is the opinion of all the Protectors of Emigrants and of the great majority of the other gentlemen consulted by the Committee that they should be compelled to do so. The Committee recommend that they should be required to be equipped in accordance with the Convention.

Vessels trading to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

38. The routes followed by Pilgrim ships are more frequented and, while the numbers carried, are generally considerable, the Arab and Kabuli pilgrims and passengers are most difficult to control. The same applies to the passenger traffic in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. For the reason chiefly that it would be practically impossible amidst a disorderly crowd of these people for the crew to launch any considerable number of boats, the Committee recommend that the permissible provision of rafts be extended to 50 per cent. of the complement. They would further require one at least of the boats to be a motor boat and would allow the mail boat and the Captain's gig to be counted towards the 50 per cent. The reason for these latter suggestions is that they have received a considerable body of evidence as to the inability of the crews to handle heavy life-boats

effectively. In one case of collision in which 47 lives were lost, the Captain's gig was the only boat that was able to make two journeys between the vessels. In another of stranding when a vessel with 1,451 on board was discharging her complement, some of the life-boats that put out to her rescue had themselves to be towed back to safety. In a third case an experienced Captain with his full crew took 16 hours in calm weather to land 2,400 troops, one-third of a mile. The Committee are impressed by these instances with the necessity for providing some boats that can be more easily handled and which will serve to tow rafts away from the ship's side, to keep them head on to the sea, and in the event of a stranding or collision to make a number of trips without unduly distressing their crews. In other respects the Convention should be followed.

Classes of the Home Trade.

39. For the sea-going portions of the Home Trade the classes which suggest themselves are:—I.—Home Trade General—to cover vessels plying anywhere within the limits; II.—Home Trade Coasting—to cover vessels which follow the coast line, never going more than, say, twenty miles from it except to cross such waters as the Gulf of Cambay; and III.—Home Trade local—to cover passenger services of small vessels which keep within five miles of the coast and call at a number of small ports.

Provision for Home Trade General.

40. The chief runs under Home Trade General would be from Calcutta, the Coromandel Coast, Madras and Negapatam to Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. There would also be included those from Tuticorin to Colombo, and from Bombay to Karachi direct. This is the most difficult class to provide for. In the extreme case the vessels may be as much as 600 miles from land on the comparatively lonely route from Negapatam to Penang. They are allowed to carry enormous numbers and do so frequently in monsoon weather. On the other hand they are well found and navigated and many of them equipped with watertight compartments and wireless telegraphy; there is little danger except from cyclones, when it is most improbable that life-saving appliances would be of any use, and the record of accidents from other causes is a favourable one. The ship-owners are generally prepared to put on board as many boats as the vessels can usefully

carry. This amounts, in the opinion of the expert members of the Committee, to be enough for about 25 per cent. of the complement in all but the largest vessels. The Committee would be disposed to accept a scale of boats and davits based on that prescribed in the Board of Trade Rules for vessels in Class I of the Home Trade subject to provision being made for at least 25 per cent. of the highest certified complement of passengers and crew. To this they would add provision for as many rafts and buoyant seats as each vessel can conveniently carry. The total provision should be sufficient, in the opinion of the majority of the Committee, for at least 50 per cent. of the largest number carried. Captain de Ste. Croix, however, while accepting the proposed minimum in respect of boats, would be content with a total provision sufficient for 35 per cent. As in the case of Pilgrim ships, the Committee would provide that one, at least, of the boats should be a motor boat and would allow the Captain's gig and the mail boat to be counted towards the 25 per cent.

Their reasons for the adoption of this comparatively low scale may be stated as follows: The possible causes of disaster are cyclones, fire, collision and stranding or grounding. In a cyclone, as has been stated, it is in the last degree improbable that any life-saving appliances would be of use. If the provisions of the Convention in respect of the prevention and extinction of fire are adopted, it is hardly possible that a fire should get beyond control in 24 hours, and if wireless is carried, help would be available in the Bay of Bengal in less than that time. Collisions in Indian waters are rare. If efficient bulkheads are carried, the eventuality of both vessels foundering may be put out of account. There would then be two sets of boats available to take people off the disabled ship. In cases of stranding or grounding resort can be had to the shore and boats sufficient to carry the complement in two or three trips are all that are required. It may be added in conclusion that it is only on a very small proportion of the voyages that anything like a full complement is actually carried.

Home Trade Coasting.

41. Under Home Trade Coasting the chief runs would be from Calcutta to Rangoon and Rangoon to Penang coastwise (including the run

from Rangoon to Moulmein), from Calcutta to Chandbally and Puri and from Bombay to Karachi and to Mangalore *via* coast ports. The passenger traffic is large, especially between Calcutta and Rangoon, and, though there have been several accidents and two vessels lost, there has been no considerable loss of life since the foundering of the 'Vaitarna.' The traffic is on the whole similar to, but exposed to less risks than, that falling under the head of Home Trade General. At the same time some of the vessels cannot carry so large a provision of boats. The Committee would recommend that they be required to carry boats and davits on the scale applied by the Board of Trade Rules to Class I of the Home Trade subject to provision being made for at least 20 per cent. of the highest complement of passengers and crew, and rafts or buoyant seats sufficient to make up for provision for 35 per cent. in all. In this case also they would recommend the compulsory provision of a motor boat and that the Captain's gig and the mail boat be allowed to be reckoned as part of the equipment.

Home Trade Local.

42. Under Home Trade Local would fall a variety of short runs down the Konkan coast and the runs from Chittagong to Cox's Bazaar and Maungdaw and from Kyauk Pyu to Cheduba. The Committee would add to this class a few runs in what are defined in the United Kingdom as partially smooth waters, *e.g.*, from Chittagong to Barisal and across the mouth of the Bombay Harbour. A further run of a special nature that might be brought within this class is the new railway ferry service between India and Ceylon. What are known as the ferry steamers on the Konkan coast and in the Bombay Harbour are of an excursion steamer type carrying very large numbers of passengers in proportion to their tonnage, but run only in fair weather and keep always close to the coast. The other steamers, in this class ply further from the land, but are better fitted to do so and carry fewer passengers especially in the foul weather. Accidents other than the running down of country craft without lights are rare. If they do occur the vessel can practically always be run ashore and help is generally available. The vessels, for the most part, cannot carry any large provision of boats without

their stability being affected. The Committee would recommend that they should be required to be fitted with boats and davits in accordance with the scale prescribed by the Board of Trade Rules for vessels in Class V. of the Home Trade when engaged in specially scheduled voyages, subject to a minimum sufficient to accommodate 10 per cent. of their complement, with further buoyancy sufficient to make up accommodation for 20 per cent. of the highest complement allowed. In this case again two approved boats other than life-boats might be allowed to count towards the equipment, one light emergency boat at least being especially necessary to deal with cases of collision with small country craft. It would further be necessary, in the case of these steamers particularly, to provide that no deduction should be made from the spaces measured for deck passengers on account of buoyant seats being placed upon them.

Other classes.

43. The vessels not covered by the above classes are cargo vessels, sailing vessels, harbour craft and inland steam vessels.

The present law does not cover cargo vessels, which may therefore be left out of account. The great majority of cargo steamers carry the double provision required by the Board of Trade Rules.

As regards sailing vessels it has been recommended that all that carry more than 15 passengers should be dealt with under the Native Passenger Ships Act. It will be unnecessary, however, to enforce the carrying of life-saving appliances other than life-buoys on small boats. It is proposed, therefore, that no vessels under 60 tons should be allowed to carry more than 30 passengers, that these vessels should carry at least two life-buoys and that any sailing vessel carrying more than that number of passengers should be provided in addition with an approved boat or boats, which need not be life-boats, sufficient to accommodate all on board.

In the case of harbour craft what is chiefly necessary is an ample margin of space and a sufficient crew, but vessels over 60 feet in length should be required to carry or tow a boat.

In the case of motor boats in tidal waters, anchors and oars may be very necessary in the event of a breakdown of the motor. The necessary provisions may be made terms of the license.

Inland steam vessels.

44. Inland steam vessels are already dealt with by suitable rules in Bengal and Burma, which may be commended to the attention of other Local Governments, as well as to that of the Travancore and Cochin Durbars.

Life-buoys and life-jackets.

45. In respect of life-buoys the principles of the Convention may be adopted with scales based upon those for the most nearly corresponding classes of the English Home Trade.

Life-jackets for all on board with additional provision for children should be supplied on all sea-going ships except sailing vessels of less than 60 tons. As regards the pattern to be adopted the issue of further instructions by the Board of Trade may be awaited. They may be stored either in battens over the passenger decks or in boxes under the charge of serangs as well as in the buoyant seats when these are used. The contents of the boxes should be clearly painted on them and illustrated notices in the vernacular should be posted up in different parts of the vessel explaining to passengers where to find life-jackets and how to use them. In addition their use should be demonstrated by the crew both during boat drills and periodically at other times.

46. There fall next for decision the questions of the maximum period of time to be allowed for launching, which is to be the ultimate test whether any particular boat may be admitted as part of the equipment, the number of hands to be required for each boat and raft, and the time to be allowed for the introduction of the changes proposed.

Time for launching boats.

On the first point the Committee have no example from Europe to guide them, nor have they had the advantage of seeing any but a few of the approved new appliances. The chief determining factor, however, must be the time which the crew are likely to have available to them after the accident. After considering such examples as they have evidence of, the Committee are disposed to think that an hour may be allowed, and would allow as part of the approved equipment all boats that can be launched effectively in that time under the conditions laid down in the Convention.

47. In respects of the manning of boats and rafts, the Committee do not think it will be necessary, except in the case of foreign-going vessels, to insist upon all the boat crews being deck hands or to require so many as three men to a raft. On the other hand they very much doubt if that number is adequate for a boat. A majority of the witnesses before them have named four men with an officer or petty officer as the minimum required for the handling of a 28-foot boat, such as is ordinarily certified for 50 persons, and a scale on this basis should, in the Committee's opinion, be laid down. For the test of competency Government will doubtless desire to await the instructions which may be expected shortly to issue in England, but meanwhile all companies may be asked to take steps to train their men, as the companies which trade with the United Kingdom are already doing at the instance of the President of the Board of Trade.

Crews.

The rafts adopted in India are likely to be constructed to carry not more than twenty persons each and for these the Committee would require one man apiece with a petty officer in charge of every six to see them unlashed and put into the water.

48. On the subject of boat drills the Committee think that they cannot do better than repeat the recommendations made by Lord Mersey in the report of the 'Titanic' inquiry, substituting the word 'Surveyor' for 'Board of Trade':—

Boat drills.

"In all ships a boat drill, a fire drill and a water-tight door drill should be held as soon as possible after leaving the original port of departure and at convenient intervals of not less than once a week during the voyage. Such drills to be recorded in the official log.

"The Surveyor should be satisfied in each case before the ship leaves port that a return has been devised and communicated to each officer of the ship for securing an efficient working of the boats.

"In all ships a police system should be organised so as to secure obedience to orders and proper control and guidance of all on board in times of emergency."

Similar regulations in somewhat more detail are embodied in the Convention under which however, a drill once a fortnight is accepted as sufficient. The Committee would add two recommendations on minor points, namely, that the crew should ordinarily drill in their life-jackets and passengers should be invited to attend and watch the putting of these on, and that an emergency boat should be slung out ready for action every night.

Process of introduction of changes.

49. In the matter of the process of introduction of the changes to be adopted, the Committee were at first disposed to follow the Board of Trade Rules and to propose a scale for adoption in new ships and ultimately to be attained in case of all, followed by provision for temporary exemptions in the case of existing ships. On a full consideration of the matter, however, it seems to them that their information is insufficient to justify the framing of such a scale, since there is hardly an aspect of the question on which further assistance may not be expected from Europe. What they have endeavoured to do therefore is to lay down what seem to them to be the minimum requirements for existing ships, and they would recommend that the question of the ultimate scale be left to be considered when all outstanding questions have been settled, say, two or three years hence. Meanwhile they would suggest that all companies contemplating building programmes should be advised to bear the Board of Trade Rules and the provisions of the Conventions in mind in making their designs.

Time to be allowed.

50. As regards the time to be given for making the changes in existing vessels, the Committee would recommend that, so far as boats and appliances for lowering them are concerned, one year should be allowed from the date on which the rules come into force. In the case of raft, buoyant apparatus, life-buoys and life-jackets they consider that six months would be sufficient.

Lines on which rules should be drafted.

51. In view of the difficulty of preparing a satisfactory draft of rules at the present stage the Committee have been instructed to confine themselves to suggestions as to the lines to be followed when the draft is hereafter undertaken. Pending the general revision of the law

relating to merchant shipping, the provisions of the existing law, coupled with the powers wielded by the certifying authorities, are adequate for practical purposes. A single set of rules should be prepared covering all classes of vessels on the lines of those to be issued by the Board of Trade in the light of the conclusions arrived at by the International Conference. For the purpose of these the classification of vessels under the present law may be as shown in the margin.* A similar classification of certificates should be adopted. The minimum scales of appliances and the tables of requirements of boats and davits to be adopted for vessels of each class have been indicated. The existing rules for inland vessels may be brought into line by substituting a table based on length for the present table based on tonnage. Harbour craft, motor boats and steam launches may be dealt with under the terms of their licenses. The General Rules of the Board of Trade may be followed *mutatis mutandis*, special provision being made for the requirement of motor boats and the admission of gigs and mail boats, and there may be added a rule to the effect that in all matters of detail Surveyors and owners are to be guided by the Board of Trade Instructions to Surveyors in force for the time being. A general manual of instructions to Surveyors, laying down a uniform procedure in respect of such of their duties as are the same at all ports, would be welcomed by all concerned.

* FOREIGN-GOING.

Class I.—Steamships holding certificates under the Indian Emigration Act or certificates under the Native Passenger Ships Act authorizing them to carry passengers beyond the limits of the Indian Home Trade or the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf.

Class II.—Steamships holding certificates under the pilgrim Ships Act or certificates under the Native Passenger Ships Act authorizing them to carry passengers to and from ports in the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf.

HOME TRADE.

Class I.—Steamships holding certificates under the Native Passenger Ships Act authorizing them to carry passengers anywhere within Home Trade limits.

Class II.—Steamships holding certificates under the Native Passenger Ships Act authorizing them to carry passengers along the coast of India or coastwise from India to the Straits Settlements.

Class III.—Steamships holding certificates under the Native Passenger Ships Act authorizing them to carry passengers within specified local limits of the coast of India or between India and Ceylon or in partially smooth water.

Class IV.—Sailing ships holding certificates under the Native Passenger Ships Act.

Class V.—Steamships certified to carry passengers in inland waters.

52. In conclusion the Committee venture to remark that no rules will be fully effective unless their operation is controlled by an efficient staff. In some Provinces there is no attempt made to ascertain the

Necessity for their enforcement by an adequate staff.

number of passengers carried for purposes of the "B" certificate or to ensure that passengers are not carried in excess of the certified complements, and there is evidence to show that such a check is needed. Many inland vessels are out of touch with authority, and it is believed that the owners and serangs of small launches frequently transgress the provisions of the law. Even in harbours the limit of numbers is sometimes exceeded and boats are to be seen that are dangerously crowded. The common disregard of the rules relating to baggage and fire prevention has been referred to. In the matter of life-saving appliances there is in some Provinces no inspection between surveys and it is probable that a sudden order to launch all boats would reveal startling defects. The issue of uniform Instructions to Surveyors has been proposed. It may be found necessary as in the United Kingdom to make some increase of the surveying and inspecting staff.

C. G. TODHUNTER.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
C. J. C. KENDALL.
W. H. OGSTON.
P. H. DE STE. CROIX.

C. R. WATKINS, Secretary.

28th February 1914.

No. 1136 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 24th September 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 471, dated 28th May 1914, forwarding a copy of the text of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, signed at London on 20th January last, and requesting the views of this Chamber on the question of the adherence of India to the Convention.

2. In reply I am to state that the papers submitted have been carefully considered by the shipping members of this Chamber who are unanimously of opinion that India should not adhere to the Convention, but that legislation should be framed on the lines of the report of the Committee of life-saving appliances, dated 28th February 1914.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX **R-1**.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA.

No. 2827 OF 1914.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE; 13th April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith copy of Government Resolution No. 2826 of to-day's date, appointing a Committee to enquire into the causes of the recent outbreaks of fire on the Cotton Green and to consider and recommend what preventive and protective measures should be adopted to guard against such outbreaks in future.

2. The Resolution shows that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is one of the bodies which will be represented on the Committee. I am therefore to request that you will be so good as to move the Chamber to nominate its representative and communicate his name to Government with the least possible delay.—I have, etc.,

PALANJI N. DAVER,
For Secretary to Government.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT FIRES ON THE COTTON GREEN.

No. 2826.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13th April 1914.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The Governor in Council views with deep concern the present series of outbreaks of fire on the Cotton Green which has already resulted in the destruction of immense quantities of baled cotton and the infliction of heavy losses on the interests concerned, and he considers it necessary that there should be a thorough and searching investigation as to the causes of these repeated conflagrations combined with a careful consideration of the measures necessary to prevent their recurrence.

2. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to appoint for the purpose a Special Committee constituted as follows :—

(1) The Commissioner of Police, Bombay (Chairman).

(2) The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

(3) The Chemical Analyser to Government.

(4) A member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(5) A member of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association.

(6) A member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

(7) A member of the Cotton Trade Association, Bombay.

(8) A member of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau.

(9) A member of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association.

3. This Committee as soon as it is finally constituted should proceed to—

(*a*) enquire into the causes of the outbreaks of fire on the Cotton Green, and

(*b*) consider and recommend what preventive and protective measures should be adopted to guard against such outbreaks in future.

4. The Committee should commence their inquiries as early as practicable and should submit their report to Government with the least possible delay.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 3908-53 OF 1914.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 14th April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2826, dated 13th April 1914, appointing a Committee to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Colaba Cotton Green, I am instructed by Government to ask what are the precise lines of enquiry to be followed by the Committee which I understand has been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce in respect of the same matter, in order to avoid duplication of work and possible misunderstanding. I shall therefore be greatly obliged if you will be good enough to inform me upon what points precisely the Committee of the Chamber propose to deliberate and report, so that my Committee may direct their attention to matters in connection with the fires other than those which are to form the subject of enquiry by the Chamber of Commerce.—I have, etc.,

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 483 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 15th April 1914.

The COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 3908-53 of the 14th April, I am to state it is not intended to ask the Committee appointed on the initiation of this Chamber to report on the causes of the recent fires, but they will be expected to formulate proposals for the better storage of cotton at Colaba and elsewhere in Bombay now and in

future, and to take such steps as may be necessary in consultation with the Port Trust and other bodies concerned to provide such additional storage land as may be required.

I am to add that a further communication will be sent you if the Committee which will hold its first meeting on Thursday, 16th instant, express any wish to extend their operations beyond what I have above indicated.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 494 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 16th April 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2827, dated 13th instant, and to inform you, in reply thereto, that my Committee have nominated Mr. J. Muller of Messrs. Volkart Brothers to represent this Chamber on the Committee that has been appointed to enquire into the causes of the recent outbreaks of fire on the Cotton Green at Colaba.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 3182.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 24th April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 2827, dated the 13th April 1914, I am directed to forward herewith for the information of your Chamber a copy of Government Resolution No. 3181 of

this date, containing the names of the gentlemen nominated by the bodies concerned as their representatives on the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green.—I have, etc.,

PALONJI N. DAVER,
For Secretary to Government.

Cotton Fires.

Appointment of a Committee to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green.

No. 3181.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 24th April 1914.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2826, dated the 13th April 1914, the following gentlemen have been nominated by the bodies concerned as their representatives on the Committee appointed by Government to inquire in to the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green :—

Mr. J. Muller (representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce).

Mr. M. Leslie (representing the Bombay Fire Insurance Association).

Mr. D. E. Wacha (representing the Bombay Municipal Corporation).

Mr. H. R. Greaves (representing the Bombay Cotton Trade Association).

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas (representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau).

Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdas (representing the Bombay Mill-owners' Association).

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 3278.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 3182, dated the 24th April 1914, I am directed to forward herewith for the information of your Chamber a copy of Government Resolution No. 3277 of this date appointing Dr. Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, and Agricultural Chemist, to be a member of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 2826, dated the 13th April 1914, to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green.—I have, etc.,

PALONJI N. DAVER,
For Secretary to Government.

Cotton Fires.—

Appointment of a Committee to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green.

No. 3277.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th April 1914.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, and Agricultural Chemist, to be a member of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 2826, dated the 13th April 1914, to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 30th April 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to request the favour of your furnishing me, in due course for the information of the Fire Committee, with the conclusions at which the Chamber of Commerce may arrive, as a result of the deliberations of the Committee of the Chamber mentioned in your letter No. 483, dated 15th April 1914.—I have, etc.,

S. M. EDWARDES,
Chairman, Fire Committee.

No. 573 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 5th May 1914.

The CHAIRMAN, COLABA FIRE COMMITTEE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 30th ultimo, and to inform you in reply that the Committee you refer to confined its enquiries to the question of cotton storage. The general conclusion arrived at was that a cotton crop, such as we have had this season, cannot be dealt with on the available land and in the godowns at Colaba, without involving great congestion and consequent risks of heavy losses from fire and water in the event of fire breaking out.

This Committee in conjunction with the Port Trust authorities and the Fire Insurance Association inspected a plot of ground at Tank Bunder, which could accommodate a large quantity of cotton and to which railway connections with the docks and up-country could be provided by next season. Plans are now being drawn up in consultation with the different interests concerned.

and will be submitted to the Committee which will then consider whether steps should be taken to endeavour to transfer a portion of the cotton trade operations to this land.

I am to add that the Committee will advise you in due course should they arrive at any definite conclusion.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 3580.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th May 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 3278, dated the 27th April 1914, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of your Chamber, a copy of Government Resolution No. 3579 of this date appointing Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, to be a member of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 2826, dated the 13th April 1914 to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green.—I have, etc.,

PALANJI N. DAVER,
For Secretary to Government.

Appointment of Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, as a member of the Cotton Fire Committee.

No. 3579.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th May 1914.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, to be a member of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 2826, dated the 13th April 1914, to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

No. 8523A.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23rd October 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith, for information of the Chamber, a copy of Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8523 of this date, on the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green.—I have, etc.,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

Cotton Fires.—

Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green.

No. 8523.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23rd October 1914.

Read Government Resolution No. 2826, dated the 13th April 1914—

Appointing a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to enquire into the causes of the outbreaks of fire on the Cotton Green and to consider and recommend what preventive and protective measures should be adopted to guard against such outbreaks in future.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Committee referred to above, dated the 7th August 1914—

Submitting the report called for, paragraph II of which briefly summarises the Committee's suggestions for preventive and precautionary action as follows:—

(*i*) The removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba to some more spacious, better arranged, better drained and more remote site.

(*ii*) The restriction of the height of cotton stacks, with proper alleys, lanes or roads between the various stacks and jethas.

(*iii*) The storage of cotton in godowns which are properly built.

(*iv*) The organization and maintenance by the cotton merchants and Insurance Companies jointly of a better staff for guarding the Green.

(*v*) The provision of an adequate number of hydrants and full pressure of water throughout the 24 hours.

(*vi*) Efforts by Insurance Companies to safeguard as closely as possible their own interests after a fire has occurred.

(*vii*) The institution of a Tribunal or Court of Enquiry of the nature referred to in the preceding paragraph.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to express his acknowledgments to the Chairman and Members of the Committee, both collectively and individually, for their labours in connexion with this enquiry and for the interesting and useful report in which they have presented their conclusions. Special recognition is due to the assistance rendered by Captain Higham, Dr. Mann and Mr. Turner in undertaking a series of experiments and observations with regard to the combustible character of baled cotton.

2. The Governor in Council has no hesitation in accepting the conclusion arrived at by the Committee that the unprecedented series of cotton fires which occurred in the course of last hot weather was due to wilful and fraudulent incendiarism, the motive for which is to be found in the exceptional conditions which characterized the cotton market during that season. It is not altogether a matter for surprise that, in the absence of a definite clue, the Committee should have found itself unable to determine upon which of the several classes which stood to benefit by the destruction of large stocks of cotton the culpability for these conflagrations lay. This failure, regrettable as it is from the point of view of the vindication of public and commercial morality, has not precluded the Committee from advancing a number of useful and

practical recommendations. The adoption of these recommendations is well calculated, Government think, to prevent the perpetration of similar acts of incendiarism in the future and thereby to save the cotton trade of the city from being subjected to the disability of excessive insurance rates or even exposed to the danger of total dislocation by the refusal of the insurance offices to accept risks under any conditions.

3. With regard to the provision of temporary accommodation pending the completion of the Sewri Reclamation, Government are aware that the Port Trust are making arrangements, at a cost of approximately three lakhs, to lay out a suitable storage ground near the reclamation. This, in conjunction with the existing Cotton Green, will admit of even a large crop being stored in conditions which will not reproduce the dangerous features which characterized the storing of last year's crop.

4. It is understood that the insurance companies have already taken action, by the imposition of almost prohibitive rates where these precautions are not observed, to compel the restriction of the height of stacks of bales and the provision of a liberal allowance of free space between adjoining stacks. The provision of the additional storage area referred to above will facilitate the adoption of these very necessary safeguards.

5. Government specially commend to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Fire Insurance Association the recommendations of the Committee to the effect that the cotton merchants and the insurance companies should combine to organize and maintain an efficient and trustworthy staff for the protection of the cotton stocks in which they are interested, and that the latter bodies should in future take more effective steps to defend their interests against extortionate or fraudulent claims. They have no doubt that the further recommendation of the Committee as to the provision of an adequate number of hydrants and the maintenance of a full pressure of water in connexion with the areas where cotton is stacked will occupy the attention of the Municipality when the completion of the duplication of the Tansa main renders this improvement practicable.

6. The Committee's final recommendation relates to the constitution of a special authority legally empowered to conduct enquiries into all fires occurring in Bombay which involve injury or loss of property. Government are not in a position at the present moment to pass orders with regard to this important proposal, but it will receive their careful consideration.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX **R-2.**

STORAGE OF COTTON AT MAZAGON.

No. 479 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 9th April 1914.

The COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to inform you that it is proposed to hold a meeting in these rooms on Thursday next, the 16th instant, at noon for the purpose of enquiring into the circumstances which led up to the recent fires at Colaba, and considering what steps should be taken with a view to trying to prevent or minimize the effects of such occurrences in future.

My Committee will be obliged if you will kindly nominate one officer from your staff, who is well acquainted with the position, to attend this meeting. I may add that representatives from the following bodies have also be invited to attend:—

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd.	3
Bombay Fire Insurance Association and Salvage Corps Association	3
Bombay Cotton Exchange	1

I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 478 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 9th April 1914.

The SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to ask if your Association would send three representatives to attend a meeting to be held in these rooms on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 12-0 o'clock noon, to discuss the circumstances of the recent fires at Colaba, and consider what steps should be taken with a view to trying to prevent or minimise the effects of such occurrences in the future.

Representatives are being invited from the following bodies:—

Fire Insurance Association and Salvage Corps Association	3
Bombay Cotton Exchange	1
Police	1

I am, etc.,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Similar letters to the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, the Bombay Salvage Corps Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21st May 1914.

The HON. MR. MARSHALL REID, C.I.E.,
.. Bombay.

Proposed Cotton Storage Area at Tank Bunder.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which recently passed between you and Mr. C. M. Ross, Chairman of our Association, we are now instructed by the Committee to hand you the accompanying plan—which please return when done with—shewing, the proposed arrangement of Cotton Jaithas on the above area

You will observe that the Jaithas are 75 feet in length by 24 feet in width with the following exceptions, nine of 60′×30′, three of 45′×45′ and two tapering plots. Bales should not be stacked more than 14 tiers high in which case each Jaitha will accommodate 3,000 bales thereby in the aggregate giving a storage capacity of 615,000 bales. If merchants arrange not to stack bales more than say 8 high it would be an advantage, and qualify for a concession in rates.

We have marked on the plan referred to, in red, the arrangement for a Fire Service in two sections. The hydrant mains should be 4″ throughout—one branch being taken from the Municipal main on Reay Road near the Railway Crossing opposite the Jiwanji Press and the other from the main at the junction of Reay Road and Sewree Road, 56 hydrants are required in all, *i.e.*, 27 in the southern section and 29 on the northern section. We have shown the hydrants in the 10′ space between the Jaithas so as to avoid, as far as possible, any damage being done thereto by carts on the passages between the Jaithas and railway lines.

One length of hose pipe, 50 feet long and a ¾″ nozzle, should be kept in iron boxes with a glass front alongside each hydrant and about one dozen spare lengths in a Chowkey in charge of the Jemadar.

As regards the question of drainage, which is of course of paramount importance our Committee are of opinion that no underground system could at present be adopted in view of the unsettled nature of the ground, but they think a very good surface drainage might be arranged seeing there are 18 cross roads, each 30′ in width. Side gutters could be made in these to carry away any surplus water to the large open gutter alongside the Railway line.

We may mention that if the above requirements are given effect to favourable rates will apply and we shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience whether the Port Trust can see their way to carry out the suggestions submitted. If you desire any further information we will be glad to respond.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 682 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 2nd June 1914.

The SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to inform you that a meeting was held in these rooms this afternoon further to consider the question of cotton storage for next season. A plan of a site at Tank Bunder was submitted for inspection and during the discussion which took place thereon, it was suggested that your Association might be asked to furnish a statement showing fair average rates for plots at Colaba, at present, and rates that will be fixed for plots at Tank Bunder, if it be eventually decided to store cotton in that area.

My Committee will be much obliged if you can supply them with these particulars.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 704 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 9th June 1914.

The SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the question of cotton storage for next season has been under discussion by a Special Committee appointed by this Chamber and, at the meeting that was held on 2nd instant in these rooms, it was decided to approach the Chairman of the Port Trust for the purpose of ascertaining whether additional storage accommodation could be made available to the trade, and if so to what extent.

2. The Chairman of this Special Committee has now been informed that the Port Trust are prepared to make available to the

Cotton trade, a storage ground for next season at Tank Bunder, and a memorandum setting forth details of the Scheme is attached hereto for your information.

3. It is understod that certain modifications of the present rules of your Association will be necessary, to provide for contracts entered into for sales of cotton stored on this new ground, and I am to express a hope that, if your Committee view the matter favourably, this will be done as soon as possible.

4. My Committee will be pleased if your Association can take steps to intimate to the Port Trust, the extent to which your members are likely to avail themselves of the new storage ground giving the name of each firm and their actual requirements. This will enable the Port Trust to send application forms direct to those concerned.

5. My Committee have also addressed the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd., and the Bombay Cotton Muccadums' Association in this matter and they, therefore, suggest it might perhaps be convenient to arrange a joint meeting of representatives of your Association and the other two bodies named, so that the feelings of the trade generally can be tested.—I am etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Similar letter to the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd., and the Bombay Cotton Muccadums' Association.—

No. 3375.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 20th June 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to say that the Trustees have had under consideration a scheme for the transfer of the Cotton Trade from Colaba to the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation. It is understood that

the matter has been under the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce in consultation with those interested in the trade and I am to communicate to you the decision of the Trustees in the matter.

The Board are prepared if applications for storage areas for 4 lakhs of Bales (calculated on a maximum storage height of 14 bales) are received, to undertake the preparation of a temporary storage area at Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation to be occupied until the permanent Depôt is ready.

The Board have approved of a proposal to lay out the area as follows, subject to this arrangement meeting with the requirements of the trade and the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, the area to be laid out in lines of blocks of 3 Jethas; of these 3 Jethas, 2 will be 75′ × 30,′ each of which is calculated (with bales piled 14 high) to hold 3,000 bales, the 3rd Jetha in each block to be 75′ × 40 which will allow of the construction of a shed to hold 5,000 bales, these blocks to be separated by open spaces 30 feet broad and each Jetha in the block to be separated from the next by a space of 10 feet.

The Board will allow the construction by merchants of such sheds as may be required.

The Board will undertake to lay out and to make ready for occupation according to the requirements of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association as detailed in their letter of 21st May 1914 (addressed to the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E.) a portion of the area selected sufficient to accommodate from 3½ to 4 lakhs of bales by 15th November 1914 to be increased to 6 lakhs of bales by 31st December 1914 and to be followed as the season advances by further portions providing a maximum further accommodation of 2 lakhs of bales, making 8 lakhs in all.

I am to say that the actual lay out of the area cannot be decided until the question of the Railway service is settled, and as regards tenure, &c., that the rent charged for the land will be Rs. 2 per square yard per annum of the jetha area occupied; open spaces required by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association rules

will not be charged for. The plots will be leased for 4 years in the first instance, which period may be extended if the permanent depôt is not ready by that time or may be shortened if that area is ready before the time.

In conclusion I am to add that the work in connection with these arrangements which have been made for the benefit of the trade will be costly, and the Board are therefore not prepared to undertake the work unless applications for plots for the storage of 4 lakhs of bales are received, such applications being covered by a deposit within 15 days of 25 per cent. of the rental for the first year.

In order that the Board may be in a position to commence work at an early date, it is requested that applications for jethas may be obtained from the trade at the earliest possible date.—I have, etc.,

H. E. HART,

Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 26th June 1914.

Repor of the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of additional cotton storage ground for the coming season:—

This Committee which consisted of representatives of this Chamber, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ld., Bombay Cotton Muccadums' Association, Bombay Fire Insurance Association and Bombay Salvage Corps Association, first met on the 16th April 1914. The Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust was also invited to be present.

A plan of the new site at Tank Bunder was laid on the table and the Chairman of the Port Trust explained at some length the possibilities of the new ground as a temporary storage area for cotton. A general discussion then took place and eventually it was agreed that the Port Trust should quote rates for the plots

and, generally, the terms under which they would be prepared take the work in hand. The Fire Insurance Association representatives also agreed to quote rates of insurance for cotton stored on this new ground.

Before this meeting terminated a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider details of this scheme. This Sub-Committee met on 2nd June 1914 and the Chairman of the Port Trust again attended. The Trustees' proposals were as follows:—To lay out a storage ground at Tank Bunder which will be ready to accommodate 3½ to 4 lakhs of bales by 15th November and 6 lakhs of bales by 31st December this year. Further accommodation to the extent of 2 lakhs of bales will be provided thereafter if required. This depôt will be connected by rail both with up-country and with the docks and the general lay out of the ground will permit of favourable rates of insurance being obtained. The area to be laid out in lines of blocks of 3 jethas; of these 2 jethas will be 75 × 30 feet each of which is calculated, with bales piled 14 high, to hold 3,000 bales; the 3rd jetha in each block to be 75 × 40 feet which will allow of the construction of a shed to hold 5,000 bales; these blocks to be separated by open spaces 30 feet broad and each jetha in the block to be separated from the next by a space of 10 feet.

The rent to be charged for the land will be Rs. 2 per square yard per annum of the jetha area occupied; open spaces required by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association rules will not be charged for. The plots will be leased for 4 years in the first instance. This period may be extended if the permanent depôt be not ready by that time, or shortened if the permanent depôt be ready under 4 years.

The rates of insurance quoted by the Fire Insurance Association for cotton stored at Tank Bunder were as follows:—

If bales are stacked not more than 5 high .. 10 annas.
" " " " " " " 8 " .. 16 "
" " " " " " " 14 " .. 24 "

The above information was passed on to the various Associations who were represented on this Special Committee and a final meeting of the full Committee was held in the rooms of the Chamber on

Thursday, the 25th June 1914. After fully discussing the whole scheme the following resolutions were unanimously passed.:—

(1) That in the opinion of this Committee the Cotton Depôt at Colaba cannot any longer be regarded as adequate for the requirements of the trade because of its restricted area and high insurance charges.

(2) That every advantage should be taken of the offer of the Port Trustees to lay out a depôt at Tank Bunder which will accommodate 6 lakhs and in case of need probably 8 lakhs of bales during next season.

(3) That the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., be requested to alter or modify their rules to the extent that may be necessary in order to afford equal facilities for transactions in cotton whether such cotton be stored at the Tank Bunder Depôt or the Colaba Depôt.

(4) That the above resolutions be sent to the Chairmen of the various Associations concerned with a request that they will communicate same to their members and invite them to send in as early as possible, to the Port Trustees, applications for such plots as may be required.

(5) That copies of these resolutions be sent to the press for general information.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 3627.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 3rd July 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of this office letter No. 3375, dated 20th June 1914, I am directed to say that applications for about 572,000 bales storage space at the new proposed Cotton Depôt at Mazagon-Sewri have been received and the work on the storage area will be commenced forthwith. I have, etc.,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

No. 3973.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
BOMBAY, 23rd July 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I send herewith a plan showing the lay out of the proposed temporary Cotton Depôt at Tank Bunder.

I estimate that the ground to the east of the Harbour Branch Railway will accommodate 580,000 bales and will perhaps allow of expansion to 6 lakhs bales. This land is served with Railway sidings both for receipt and despatch of cotton with the exception of the most easterly line of plots which is served by the main station sidings for receipt of cotton only.

The area to the west of the Harbour Branch Railway will accommodate about 2¾ lakhs of bales and is designed to be served by carts from the main railway station sidings.

I have already received applications for the following plots:—

Through the Bombay Cotton Muccadums' Association	75 plots.
From applicants direct	193 plots.

Applications for further plots will not be received after the 31st July 1914 and I then propose to proceed to allotment of plots.

The Board has a further area of unoccupied land to the west of the Reay Road some of which if necessary could later on be made available for the storage of cotton.—Yours faithfully,

F. L. SPROTT,
Chairman.

APPENDIX S-1.

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

No. 4080.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
BOMBAY, 29th July 1914.

The SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIRS,—As arranged at my interview with Representatives of your Committee on 24th instant and with reference to previous

correspondence that has taken place on the subject of allowing the discharge of carbide of Calcium in the Docks under certain restrictions I now beg to re-open the question in the hope that your Committee will reconsider their decision communicated to me under your letters of 31st July 1912 and 28th September 1912.

2. In the latter of these letters you stated that in the event of the Port Trust allowing Carbide of Calcium in and through the docks your Committee approve of the suggested by-laws communicated to you under this office No. 3732, dated 26th July 1912, but suggested certain additions. As regards these suggestions they are in most respects provided for in the suggested by-laws but to meet your wishes I am prepared to alter these by-laws in the following manner:—

By-law iii.—add the words "and these vessels shall be enclosed in stout wooden crates."

The word "crates" has been used instead of "cases" as suggested by you as this is the ordinary method of packing employed by the trade.

By-law iv.—Omit the words "or with the written consent of the Docks Superintendent (now Manager) in such place as he may direct."

This will have the effect that all operations in connection with the Carbide of Calcium trade shall be carried out at one selected spot or building and with reference to this and in connection with your suggestion (4) it may be noted that under the Explosives Rules certain clear distances round such a building must be maintained.

3. As regards your (2) and (3) suggestions I may remark that your wishes are provided for in by-law vii.

4. As regards your suggestion (5) the godown will be constructed by the Port Trust in accordance with the requirements of Part II Section 6 (*a*) and (*b*) of the rules regulating the importation,

possession and transport of Carbide of Calcium published at page 751 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated June 21st 1906.

5. I await an early reply and trust that your Committee will now be prepared to agree to the importation of Calcium Carbide at the Docks under the proposed by-laws unconditionally.

In conclusion I am to say that the trade is at present much hampered by the existing rules and the method of handling necessary to comply with these rules.—Yours faithfully,

F. L. SPROTT,
Chairman.

No. 4031.

29th July 1914.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, for information, with reference to his letter No. 129, dated 8th February 1913, together with a copy of the proposed by-laws referred to in para. 2 of the foregoing letter and extract from the letter from Secretaries, Bombay Fire Insurance Association, dated 28th September 1912.—By order,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Proposed By-laws as to Carbide of Calcium.

(i) The owner or master of a ship carrying a cargo part of which consists of Carbide of Calcium shall on entering the Dock immediately give notice of the nature of such cargo to the Dock Superintendent.

(ii) The hold of a ship carrying carbide of Calcium shall be efficiently ventilated from the time of entering Dock until all Carbide of Calcium has been discharged or until the ship has left dock.

(iii) Carbide of Calcium shall only be brought into Dock in hermetically closed metal vessels containing each not more than 224 lbs., and of such strength and construction as not to be liable to be broken or to become defective or insecure in conveyance otherwise than by gross negligence or extraordinary accident.

(iv) A vessel containing Carbide of Calcium shall not be opened within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board except in a licensed place of storage or with the written consent of the Dock Superintendent, in such place as he may direct.

(v) Every reasonable precaution shall be taken to prevent the contact of water or moisture with Carbide of Calcium, and where such contact may have occurred, to prevent the gas evolved from being ignited.

(vi) Every vessel containing Carbide of Calcium shall be labelled, which label shall bear in conspicuous characters the words "Carbide of Calcium," "Dangerous if not kept dry," and with the following caution, "the contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas," and with the addition of the name and address of the sender.

(vii) Ships having Carbide of Calcium shall discharge the same within 48 hours of entering the Dock. The Carbide of Calcium will be landed on the wharf and immediately removed to the Trustees hazardous goods warehouse or loaded into Railway wagons if so required and shall not be allowed to be stored in any part of the Docks except such warehouse.

(viii) A ship having Carbide of Calcium on board shall, while in Dock, have on board a competent watchman.

(ix) No Carbide of Calcium shall be landed between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

H. E. HART,

Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

Extract from the letter from Secretaries, Bombay Fire Insurance Association, dated 28th September 1912, to the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

In the event of the Trust considering it absolutely necessary that Carbide of Calcium must be allowed in and through the Docks, our Committee approve of the bye-laws suggested in para. No. 4 of your No. 3732 of the 26th July 1912, but would suggest in addition—

(1) that it only be brought into the Docks in hermetically closed metal vessels in strong wooden cases,

(2) that it be taken *direct* from the ship discharging it to a place approved,

(3) that it be not deposited or stored temporarily in any other place,

(4) that that place be isolated,

(5) that it be stored only in a godown properly ventilated and of approved construction.

APPENDIX **S-2.**

PORT TRUST WHARFAGE FEES.

No. 6129.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
BOMBAY, 25th November 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—The system of charging import and export wharfage according to a scale based on the measurement of packages has been in existence in the Bombay Port Trust for years.

The system is one which has many disadvantages and however desirable the system may have been when it was first introduced it has for some time been felt that its disadvantages were so great that it was necessary to find some other method of assessing charges on goods that are now charged by measurement.

The other possible systems of charge are by package, by weight or by a charge calculated on value.

A most careful examination of the several items of trade that appear in the Trustees' Rate Book has been made by the Docks Manager who has submitted proposals almost entirely doing away with the system of measurement and transferring the articles to one or other of the remaining systems.

This proposal has been fully discussed by a small Committee and their recommendations have been accepted by the Board.

The system of an *ad valorem* charge is a new one in Bombay and it is felt that, before introducing such a sweeping change in the method of assessing Port Trust charges, the trades concerned should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion.

I therefore submit for your consideration a copy of the Schedule of charges as now suggested (in respect to those items in which any changes are made). You will notice that the incidence of the *ad valorem* charge varies considerably, the minimum being ¼ per cent., while the maximum reaches the seemingly high charge of 2 per cent.

The rates are however carefully worked out from the rates at present paid, so that the charges shall not in the case of any particular item work out on a higher average scale than at present:

The proposals involve a regrouping of many items of the Rate Book, with the result that though in the new Book there will be 13 items only on which an *ad valorem* charge will be made, the actual number of items of the old Rate Book affected will be much larger.

I shall be glad if you will let me know the opinion of your Committee on the proposals herein made.

I should say that if the Board finally decide to adopt this or similar proposals, the scale will be put in force for a short period, probably 1 year only, in order to see whether it is suitable or not. —Yours faithfully,

F. L. SPROTT,
Chairman.

Accompaniment to Bombay Port Trust Chairman's letter No. 6129, dated 25th November 1914.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF ASSESSMENT OF CERTAIN DOCKS WHARFAGE CHARGES UPON THE BASIS OF "MEASUREMENT."

In the current Docks Scale of Rates "Measurement," as the basis of assessment of wharfage, is applied to 64 of the 410 items. In respect of the remainder, charges are levied either by weight or per package.

The following statement shows the number of packages, imported and exported, and the wharfage derived therefrom and assessed upon "Measurement":—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	No. of Packages.	Wharfage.	No. of Packages.	Wharfage.
		Rs.		Rs.
1910-11	1,012,416	3,32,612	155,081	46,811
1911-12	987,224	3,24,812	160,144	53,857
1912-13	1,122,323	3,61,665	162,541	54,755
1913-14	1,107,807	3,73,190	165,444	58,371
Average ..	1,057,442	3,48,069	160,802	53,448

The packages range in size from under 2 to over 60 cubic feet and the charges, in amounts from annas 2 upwards. The large volume of work entailed upon the Port Trust in assessment, in

measurement, in verification and checking can well be realised from the statement. The staff engaged thereon can be approximately detailed:—

	Average number.	Average cost per month. Rs.
In Chief Accountant's "Audit Office"	2	141
In Docks "Outside Staff" ..	9 to 10	296
Do. "Office Staff" ..	5 to 7	300
	19	737

The delay caused to a consignee taking delivery of packages assessable by measurement is very considerable and, in spite of all precautions, often vexatious. In fact, from all points of view, the system is thoroughly bad and for a long time has been so recognised.

The alternatives to "Measurement," under present practice are a scale per package or by weight. In respect of many items, however, and particularly with regard to imports, neither alternative would be entirely satisfactory, for import packages of "boots and shoes," "glassware," "haberdashery," &c., often vary in size from 2 to 60 cubic feet. A package rate would be inequitable for such articles and by weight impossible.

An alternative basis of assessment, that of a percentage rate on value—the Customs basis of assessment—suggests itself as possibly and conveniently applicable to certain items. And in regard to most imported goods the Port Trust has access to actual values as declared for and checked by the Customs Department. Hereby is ready and available a simple and reliable basis for calculation.

An example may be given:—

An imported package has a value as declared for Customs Duty, of Rs. 50, and pays a Port Trust wharfage charge of, say annas 6, calculated by measurement on its cubic capacity. The importer is paying wharfage at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the value of his package.

Under the alternative method proposed the schedule of rates would provide against the item for this class of goods, whatever it might be, a charge of "¾ per cent. *ad valorem*" and measurement and its attendant drawbacks would be avoided.

But only in the case of selected and dutiable imports is the adoption of this method to be recommended. For there is no Customs Duty on exports and declared values thereon are always most unreliable. It will be necessary therefore in some cases to provide rates for imports and exports calculated upon different bases.

At first sight this may appear to be a confusing complication. But it will be proposed to limit the application of this method to items mainly imported; and this will not be difficult as will be seen hereafter.

It may be contended that a system of wharfage charges based on value is not fair to the Trade. That though two cases may be of equal size, their values may be widely different and that for the same expenditure of labour widely different charges are proposed to be levied. It is submitted, however, that the attendant risk and greater care necessary in handling and storing the more valuable case amply justifies the levy of a higher charge. An alternative package rate would, it seems, in many instances and especially is applied to a large class of goods, say, "Provisions" be infinitely more inequitable and objectionable.

A considerable and representative amount of data has been collected in this Department and by the Assistant Accountant in the Revenue Audit Office. It is proposed to consider each item separately. The results and recommendations are shown in the detailed statements appended.

Item 11 *a*.—ALMONDS in cases.

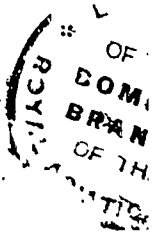
Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.
Imports	11	4
Exports	45	18

Item to be cancelled; see "Unenumerated."

Item.—APPAREL.

1. Apparel, including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements.
2. Boots and shoes.
3. Haberdashery, millinery and hosiery.
   (*a*) Gold and silver thread.
   (*b*) Haberdashery and millinery.
   (*c*) Lametta.
4. Hats, caps, bonnets and hatter's ware.
5. Second-hand clothing.
6. Water-proofed clothing.
7. Shawls, European.



Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

IMPORTS.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.
Item 15.—Apparel ..	12,410	9,845
„ 47.—Boots and shoes ..	7,495	3,568
„ 178.—Haberdashery, &c. ..	47,777	27,185
„ 320.—Samples in cases ..	2,346	593
„ 329.—Shawls, European ..	2,456	942
	72,484	42,133 = Annas 9·3 per package.

The goods imported under these items cover all kinds of manufactured clothing. Packages vary in size from under 4 to over 60 cubic feet and call for very similar Port Trust care and labour in each case. It is considered that for the purpose of assessment of a wharfage charge they can all conveniently and equitably be considered together and provided for under one item. They are so collected together for Customs purposes.

IMPORTS.

Details of 1,046 packages have been examined.

Sizes varied from under 4 to over 60 cubic feet.

Port Trust wharfage amounted to Rs. 805 or per package Annas 12·3.

Value of 1,046 packages Rs. 3,28,917.

Ratio of Port Trust wharfage ·244 per cent.

Annas 12·3 : ·244 per cent. : : Annas 9·3 : ·19 per cent.

Ad valorem rate proposed ¼ or ·25 per cent.

EXPORTS.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.
Item 15.—Apparel ..	4,579	1,752
„ 47.—Boots and shoes ..	1,172	432
„ 178.—Haberdashery ..	12,745	5,597
„ 320.—Samples in cases ..	942	306
„ 329.—Shawls, European ..	52	26
	19,490	8,113=Annas 6·66 per package.

Rate proposed Annas 6 per package.

If the above proposed rates are adopted there should be a small increase in import wharfage receipts and a small decrease in those from exports.

Item 17.—ARROWROOT, foreign.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage.
Imports	20	Rs. 3·12
Exports	¼	Anna 1

Item to be cancelled ; see "Unenumerated."

Item 18.—ARSENIC.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage.
Imports	16	Rs. 2
Exports	5	Re. 1

Item to be cancelled; see "Unenumerated."

Item 37.—BICYCLES, tricycles and velocipedes.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

		Packages.	Whafage.	Average per Package.
			Rs.	Rs. a.
Bicycles, &c.	Imports..	1,044	1,095	1 0
	Exports..	80	54	0 11
Perambulators.	Imports..	203	260	1 4
	Exports..	28	13½	0 8

Bicycles, &c., are usually imported in packages, measuring 20/40 cubic feet and containing 4/6 machines.

It is proposed to provide a rate of annas 8 for a bicycle singly imported and exported and a package rate of Re. 1 for bicycles, etc., imported and exported in cases.

Item 38.—BILLIARD TABLES—proposed to include under "Furniture."

Item 40.—BISCUITS in cases—proposed to include under "Provisions and Oilmans Stores."

Item 46.—BOOKS.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage.	Average per wharfage.
		Rs.	As.
Imports ..	6,021	2,245	6
Exports ..	3,929	1,484	6

"Books" are imported free of Customs Duty and an *ad valorem* rate would not be advisable. For the same reason the item could not be included with "Stationery."

A package rate of annas 6 is proposed for both imports and exports.

Item 47.—BOOTS AND SHOES—proposed to include under "Apparel."

49.—Bottles, empty, medicine phials.

52.— Do. of smaller size than pints.

Proposed to include under "Glassware" and "Earthenware."

56.—BRASS of sorts and Brassware, when no weight is given.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.
Imports	181	57
Exports	304	131

Item to be cancelled; see "Unenumerated."

CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Average over 4 years.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average wharfage. As.
Imports ..	1,602	200	2
Exports ..	1,270	167	2

Packages are in the form of cylinders.

Rate proposed As. 2 per cylinder, for both Imports and Exports.

Item 80.—CHEESE in cases—proposed to include under Provisions."

87.—CHINA AND JAPANWARE—proposed to include under "Glassware and Earthenware."

93.—CIGARS, CHEROOTS AND TOBACCO.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.
Imports	2,908	1,358
Exports	245	84

Packages vary from 10—20 cubic feet.

Under this item are included all manifested packet tobaccos. Customs Duty hereon is payable according to weight which is, in consequence, always accurately stated on the Bills of Entry. Dock charges may be conveniently and similarly recovered. A rate of ANNAS 8 per cwt. is found, on examination, to be the average hitherto paid and this charge is now proposed.

Item to read—Cigars, cheroots and packet tobaccos—Annas 8 per cwt. (Import and Export).

Item 95.—Clocks—case under 8 cubic feet.

96. „ over 8 „ „

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports.. ..	5,488	3,405	9·8
Exports ..	306	132	7

Average size of packages 15 cubic feet.

Rate proposed As. 9 per package for both Imports and Exports.

Item 109.—Confectionery—proposed to include under "Provisions."

113.—COPPERWARE AND WIRE—when no weight is given.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.
Imports	66	22
Exports	34	16

Item to be cancelled; see "Unenumerated."

117.—CORAL, imitation.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.
Imports	59	9
Exports	2	1

Item to be cancelled ; see "Unenumerated."

120.—CORKS.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports ..	1,278	428	5·3
Exports ..	29	8	4·6

Packages vary from 10—15 cubic feet.

Rate proposed Annas 5 per package for both Imports and Exports.

127.—CROCKERY—proposed to include under "Glassware and Earthenware."

129.—CUTLERY—proposed to include under "Hardware."

135.—DRUGS AND MEDICINES, foreign.

Average over 4 years 1910-1911—1913-1914.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports	117,799	27,792	3·8
Exports	7,350	1,447	3·1

IMPORTS.

Packages mostly small.

Details of 1,246 consignments have been examined.

Sizes varied from under 4 cubic feet to over 30 cubic feet.

Port Trust Wharfage amounted to Rs. 341·12 or per package As. 4·4.

Value of 1,246 packages Rs. 71,473.

Ratio of Port Trust Wharfage ·47 per cent.

As. 4·4 : ·47 per cent. : : As. 3·8 : ·4 per cent.

Ad valorem rate proposed ½ per cent. or ·5 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Rate proposed As. 3 per package.

Item 139.—DYES, foreign.

Average over 4 years 1910-1911—1913-1914.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports	130,871	26,676	3·25
Exports	10,299	2,374	3·6

IMPORTS.

Packages mostly under 10 cubic feet.

Details of 2,428 consignments have been examined.

Sizes varied from under 4 to over 20 cubic feet.

Port Trust Wharfage amounted to Rs. 527-14-6 or per package As. 3·48.

Value of 2,428 packages Rs. 2,01,915.

Ratio of Port Trust Wharfage ·26 per cent.

As. 3·48 : ·26 per cent. : : As. 3·25 : ·243 per cent.

ralorem rate proposed ¼ or ·25 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Rate proposed As. 3 per package.

Item 147.—FELT.

Average over 4 years 1910-1911—1913-1914.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.
Imports	423	174
Exports	51	11

Item to be cancelled ; see "Unenumerated."

Item 155.—FRUITS, dried from Europe—proposed to include under "Provisions."

157.—FURNITURE (including Billiard tables).

Average over 4 years 1910-1911—1913-1914.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports	5,519	4,182	12·1
Exports	6,410	2,211	5·5

IMPORTS.

Packages usually large.

Details of 47 consignments have been examined.

Sizes varied from 10 to 60 cubic feet.

Port Trust Wharfage amounted to Rs. 54-12-0 or per package As. 18·6.

Value of 47 packages Rs. 8,923.

Ratio of Port Trust wharfage ·61 per cent.

As. 18·6 : ·61 per cent. : : As. 12·1 : · 4 per cent.

Ad valorem rate proposed ½ or ·5 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Rate proposed Annas 6 per package.

Item.—"GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE."

IMPORTS.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.
Item 49—Bottles	3,162	1,109
„ 52— Do. of smaller size than pints.	44	9½
„ 87—China and Japanware ..	861	480
„ 127—Crockery, etc.	16,027	11,920
„ 162—Glassware	66,961	37,246
	87,055	50,764=As. 9·3 per package.

Details of 2,000 cases have been examined.

Sizes varied from under 4 to over 60 cubic feet.

Port Trust Wharfage amounted to Rs. 1,481 or per package As. 11·8.

Value of 2,000 packages Rs. 82,562.

Ratio of Port Trust Wharfage 1·8 per cent.

As. 11·8 : 1·8 per cent. : : As. 9·3 : 1·42 per cent.

Ad valorem rate proposed 1·5 per cent. or 1½ per cent.

EXPORTS.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.
Item 49	827	103
„ 87	390	86
„ 127	3,764	1,243
„ 162	8,541	2,263
	13,522	3,695 = As. 4·3 per package.

Rate proposed As. 4 per package.

Item 163.—GLASS WINDOW, under 6 cubic feet.

Item 163*a*.—GLASS WINDOW, over 6 cubic feet.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports ..	52,760	9,031	2·73
Exports ..	894	112	2

IMPORTS.

Packages mostly under 6 cubic feet.

Details of 4,094 packages have been examined of which 4,021 were under 6 cubic feet.

Port Trust Wharfage amounted to Rs. 664-12-6 or per package As. 2·6.

Value of 4,094 packages Rs. 31,669.

Ratio of Port Trust Wharfage 2·09 per cent.

As. 2·6 : 2·09 per cent. : : As. 2·73 : 2·19 per cent.

Ad valorem rate proposed 2 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Rate proposed As. 2 per package.

Item 176*a*.—GUNS.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports	402	85	3·4
Exports	163	49	4·8

Rate proposed As. 4 per package for both imports and exports.

Item 178.—HABERDASHERY—proposed to include under "Apparel."

Item 179.—HAMS in cases—proposed to include under "Provisions and Oilmans Stores."

Item 182.—HARDWARE, when no weight is given.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

IMPORTS.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Cutlery	2,149	648	4·8
Hardware ..	111,746	48,926	7
Ironmongery ..	23	8	6
	113,918	49,582	6·96

Details of 1,551 packages have been examined.

Sizes varied from under 4 to over 50 cubic feet.

Port Trust wharfage amounted to Rs. 631-13-6 or per package As. 6·5.

Value of 1,552 packages Rs. 1,36,030.

Ratio of Port Trust Wharfage ·46 per cent.

As. 6·5 : ·46 per cent : : As. 6·96 : ·49 per cent.

Ad valorem rate proposed ·5 or ½ per cent.

EXPORTS.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Cutlery	1,935	616	5
Hardware	8,699	2,590	4·75
Ironmongery ..	4	2	8

Rate proposed As. 5 per package.

Item 191.—HARNESS and harness requisites.

Average over 4 years 1910-1911—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.
Imports	645	312
Exports	322	146

Item to be cancelled; see "Unenumerated."

Item 202.—INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports	190	41½	3·5
Exports	7,373	2,129	4·6

Rate proposed As. 4 per package for both imports and exports.

204.—INSTRUMENTS, drawing and musical, etc.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports ..	4,306	2,324	8·6
Exports ..	432	185	6·8

Rate proposed As. 9 per package for both imports and exports.

209.—IRONMONGERY, proposed to include under "Hardware."

227.—LACE AND THREAD, gold and silver mock—proposed to include under "Apparel."

231.—LEATHER, Foreign.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports ..	1,592	688	7
Exports ..	661	224	5·4

Rate proposed As. 7 per package for both imports and exports.

Item 246.—MATCHES.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports ..	72,589	39,387	8·6
Exports ..	309	113	6

Rate proposed As. 9 per package for both imports and exports.

248*a*.—MATS, Zanzibar.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Package.	Wharfages. Rs.
Imports	33	14
Exports	6	2

Item to be cancelled; see "Unenumerated."

255.—MILITARY Stores, when no weight is given.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage Rs.	Average. As.
Imports ..	30	16	8·3
Exports ..	3,932	674	2·75

The items under this head consist usually of stores of a very miscellaneous character—Oils, paints, provisions of all kinds, &c.

Rate proposed As. 3 per package for both imports and exports.

271-2-3.—OILMANS STORES—proposed to include under "Provisions and Oilmans Stores."

PERAMBULATORS—proposed to include under "Bicycles."

Item 285.—PERFUMERY, ETC.—proposed to include under "Drugs, etc."

Item.—PROVISIONS and Oilmans Stores.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

IMPORTS.

		Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Item	40—Biscuits ..	21,591	4,428	3·25
„	80—Cheese.. ..	4,738	794	2·6
„	109—Confectionery..	18,196	3,429	3
„	155—Fruit, dried ..	12,763	1,537	1·9
„	179—Hams.. ..	2,728	775	4·5
„	271-3—Oilmans Stores.	87,784	18,152	3·6
		147,800	29,115	3·15

CONSIGNMENTS EXAMINED IN DETAIL.

Cases.		Port Trust Wharfage. Rs. a. p.	Value. Rs.
723	'Provisions'	159 8 0	20,643
966	'Biscuits'	239 13 0	30,033
96	'Cheese'	19 0 0	4,391
335	'Confectionery'	99 0 0	12,347
17	'Hams'	6 0. 0	1,598
2,137		523 0 0	69,012

Or per package As. 3·9

Ratio of Port Trust Wharfage ·75 per cent.

As. 3·9 : ·75 per cent. : : As. 3·15 : ·6 per cent.

Ad valorem rate proposed ·75 or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

EXPORTS.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage.	Average.
		Rs.	As.
Biscuits	738	72	1·5
Cheese	22	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1·75
Confectionery ..	549	114	3·3
Fruit, dried	952	222	3·75
Hams	22	$3\frac{3}{4}$	2·6
Oilmans Stores ...	15,343	3,078	3·2
	17,626	3,492	3·17

Rate proposed As. 3 per package.

Item 313.—SAGO—Trade *nil*.

Item to be cancelled.

320.—SAMPLES in cases—proposed to include under "Apparel."

329.—SHAWLS, European—proposed to include under "Apparel."

338.—SOAP, perfumed, foreign.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage.	Average.
		Rs.	As.
Imports ..	19,794	4,124	3·3
Exports ..	4,081	468	1·8

IMPORTS.

Packages vary in size from under 4 to over 20 cubic feet.

Details of 1,311 packages have been examined.

Sizes varied from under 4 to over 20 cubic feet.

Port Trust Wharfage amounted to Rs. 209-6-0 or per package As. 2·55.

Value of 1,311 packages Rs. 39,761.

Ratio of Port Trust Wharfage ·52 per cent.

As. 2·55 : ·52 per cent. : : As. 3·3 : ·67 per cent.

Ad valorem rate proposed ¾ or ·75 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Rate proposed As. 2 per package.

Item 339.—SOAP, bar, foreign.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports ..	111,118	14,226	2
Exports ..	5,497	493	1·4

Rate proposed As. 2 per package for both imports and exports.

340.—SOAP in small boxes—Trade *nil*.

Item to be cancelled.

347.—STATIONERY.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports ..	31,235	9,657	4·9
Exports ..	3,700	766	3·3

IMPORTS.

Details of 401 packages have been examined.

Sizes varied from under 4 to over 30 cubic feet.

Port Trust Wharfage amounted to Rs. 150-3-6 or per package As. 5·9.

Value of 401 packages Rs. 50,932.

Ratio of Port Trust Wharfage ·29 per cent.

As. 5·9 : ·29 per cent. : : As. 4·9 : ·24 per cent.

Ad valorem rate proposed ¼ or ·25 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Rate proposed As. 3 per package.

Item 351.—SUGAR, loaf or chopped—proposed to include under "Provisions and Oilmans Stores."

368.—TOBACCO, country.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage.	Average.
		Rs.	As.
Imports	249	86	5·5
Exports	20,972	14,018	10·7

Unmanufactured tobacco is one of the most unsatisfactory items yet mentioned for a measurement basis of assessment owing to the irregular shape of the packages and the difficulty of identifying consignments with their corresponding shipping bills through bad marking. So great are the difficulties connected with measurement of this cargo that in practice it has become customary to measure the largest package of a consignment and assume this size for all others, a practice obviously open to great irregularities.

On the other hand the declared weights in the Shipping Bills are entirely reliable as excise dues are collected on this basis.

Details of exports over 6 months (October 1913 to March 1914) have been carefully examined.

They consist of shipments of 10,500 packages per 20 vessels.

Sizes varied from under 4 to over 30 cubic feet.

Port Trust Wharfage amounted to Rs. 7,155.

Weight of 10,500 packages 55,451 maunds or 2,037 tons.

Value of ditto amounted to Rs. 5,54,510.

Port Trust Wharfage averaged Rs. 3-8 per ton.

Rate proposed As. 3 PER CWT. for both imports and exports.

Item 370.—Toys.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage.	Average.
		Rs.	As.
Imports.. ..	12,390	6,773	8·75
Exports.. ..	460	188	6·5

Imports.

Details of 251 packages have been examined.

Sizes varied from under 4 to over 60 cubic feet.

Port Trust Wharfage amounted to Rs. 166-8-0 or per package As. 10·6.

Value of 251 packages Rs. 28,281.

Ratio of Port Trust Wharfage ·59 per cent.

As. 10·6 : ·59 per cent. : : As. 8·75 : ·487 per cent.

Ad valorem rate proposed ½ or ·5 per cent.

Exports.

Rate proposed As. 6 per package.

Item 371.—Trunks and boxes.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage.	Average.
		Rs.	As.
Imports	1,517	622	6·5
Exports	2,058	1,109	8·6
	3,575	1,731	7·7

Rate proposed As. 8 per package for both imports and exports.

376.—UMBRELLAS.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports	1,594	750	7·5
Exports	1,479	627	6·75
	3,073	1,377	7·1

Rate proposed As. 7 per package for both imports and exports.

Items 396—406.—On all goods not enumerated, if in cases, bales, crates or casks, &c.

Average over 4 years 1910-11—1913-14.

	Packages.	Wharfage. Rs.	Average. As.
Imports	46,394	18,700	6·4
Exports	16,425	5,348	5·2

IMPORTS.

Of the 46,394 packages imported under these items some 30,000 were of under 10 cubic feet capacity and a package rate could not be equitably imposed without some differentiation between large and small packages. It has not been easy to obtain sufficient data to enable the calculation of as exact and *ad valorem* charge as has, it is thought, been arrived at for the specific items already dealt with.

A large number of documents have, however, been examined and bearing in mind the average of the *ad valorem* rates proposed as for specific items, it is considered that the fixing of a charge at ½ per cent. of value would not be likely to cause very great variation in the receipts for these items. The results from this rate in particular would, however, have to be carefully watched for early revision, if necessary.

Exports.

Rate proposed As. 6 per package.

The following items now require particular consideration :—

Items 183 to 190.—Harmoniums and Organs from under 20 cubic feet to over 80 cubic feet.

Average for 5 years 1909-10—1913-14.

Item.	Number imported.	Number exported.
183	155	28
184	8	3
185	10	2
186	15	1
187	3	..
188	1	..
189	1	..
190	2	..
	195	34

The bulk of the imports and exports under these items, 183 out of 229, consist of small German harmoniums. It is considered there will be no difficulty in requiring the Shed staff in every case to certify to the size of these packages. No change in the items is, therefore, necessary.

Item 245.—Marble, per ton.

363 } Timber, per ton of 50 cubic feet.
364 }

Wharfage charges on 'Marble' are, by practice, recoverable by weight or cubic measurement at 50 cubic feet per ton whichever is the more profitable to the Trust. On timber always by cubic measurement.

In practice the details shown in merchants invoices are usually accepted and only a small proportion actually measured by way of check. There will be no difficulty in requiring the Shed staff to certify all that is necessary in these cases. The quantities of both imports and exports are not large.

Item 237, &c.—Machinery.

See also Miscellaneous charges, Item 29P, page 35.

"Machinery and other items charged as machinery will be charged by measurement or weight at option of Docks Officers, if by measurement, forty cubic feet will be considered a ton, and the rate per ton shall be that at which the dead weight is chargeable. This rule will apply to wharfage as well as to cranage rates."

From an analysis made from the Office Machinery books of the number of packages of Machinery chargeable on weight or measurement, it is found that out of 124,012 packages examined, measurement was found to be more profitable in the case of 83,376 packages, equal to about 67 per cent.

It is, therefore, not considered advisable to discard measurement as a basis of assessment in favour of any alternative. Furthermore, in the majority of importations, the measurements are easily obtainable from the Invoices and Specifications, that importers invariably are required to produce.

At present Shed Measurement is only resorted to in those rare instances where importers for some reason or another do not support their Customs documents with English Invoices or in the case of Foreign Invoices which are not accepted in accordance with existing Dock Office orders.

The observance of the following rules should tend to still further reduce the work of Shed Measurement and facilitate the assessment of the charges on measurement:—

(1) Invoice measurement whether English or Foreign to be accepted in all cases and to be required to be given on the English Standard.

(2) Importers invariably to lodge with the Dock Cash or Deposit Assessing clerks a certified copy of their Home Invoice and Specification (which will not be returned) along with their Customs documents and chappas.

(3) The measurements and the extension also to be shown in detail in Invoices.

(4) Occasionally the Invoice measurements to be subjected to check by the Shed staff by endorsement on the Bill of Entry by rubber stamp—

"Please measure and deliver."

EXPORTS.

Over a period of 4 years the weight of Machinery exported has averaged only 1,287 tons per annum, *viz.* :—

	Tons.
1913-14	707
1912-13	2,499
1911-12	992
1910-11	950
Total ..	5,148

which quantity compared with imports is as 1 : 10.

The charges on Machinery exported are generally recovered on the measurement ascertained by the Port Trust Shed Staff.

There will be no objection to the retention of Measurement as the basis here and a ready means of obtaining accurate and reliable figures is at hand in the Chamber of Commerce Measurement slips.

Exporters would be required to submit the Chamber's Measurement slips along with their Shipping Bills and, as the Chamber's Staff endorse on the reverse of the Bill of Entry the number of the Measurement certificate issued, there will be no difficulty in identifying a certificate with its true Shipping Bill. Besides, the Chamber's certificates also give the main marks of the packages measured.

There need, therefore, be no change in basis of Machinery Wharfage assessment.

J. A. CHERRY,
Manager, Port Trust Docks.

16*th June* 1914.

Accompaniment to Bombay Port Trust Chairman's letter No. 6129, dated 25th November 1914.

Revised description and Rates proposed to be charged at the Wet Docks for certain Articles in substitution of the description and Rates now embodied in the Scale.

PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.				
No. of Item.	Description of Goods chargeable by Measurement.	No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports Wharfage.	Exports Wharfage.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
11A	Almonds in casks	11A	Cancelled.			
15	Apparel	15	Apparel :— 1. Apparel including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements 2. Boots and Shoes. 3. Haberdashery, Millinery and Hosiery. (*a*) Gold and Silver thread. (*b*) Haberdashery and Millinery. (*c*) Lametta. 4. Hats, caps, bonnets and hatter's ware. 5. Second-hand clothing. 6. Water-proofed clothing. 7. Shawls, European.	*Ad valorem* Package.	½ per cent....	.... .. 0 6 0

Present scale.		Proposed scale.								
No. of Item.	Description of Goods chargeable by Measurement.	No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports Wharfage.			Exports Wharfage.		
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
17	Arrowroot, foreign	17	Cancelled.							
18	Arsenic	18	Do.							
37	Bicycles, tricycles and velocepedes.	37	Bicycles, tricycles, perambulators, &c. (not packed).	Each ...	0	8	0	0	8	0
		37A	Do. (packed)	Package ...	1	0	0	1	0	0
38	Billiard tables	38	Billiard tables—*see* Furniture.							
40	Biscuits, in cases	40	Biscuits in cases—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.							
46	Books	46	Books	Package ...	0	6	0	0	6	0
47	Boots and Shoes, foreign ...	47	Boots and Shoes, foreign—*see* Apparel.							
49	Bottles, empty, Medicine Phials.	49	Bottles, empty, Medicine Phials and of smaller size than pints—*see* Glassware and Earthenware.							
52	Bottles of smaller size than pints	52	Cancelled.							
56	Brass of sorts and Brassware when no weight is given.	56	Do.							
66A	Carbonic Acid Gas	66A	Carbonic Acid Gas	Cylinder ..	0	2	0	0	2	0
80	Cheese in cases	80	Cheese, in cases—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.							
87	China and Japanware	83	China and Japanware—*see* Glassware and Earthenware.							
93	Cigars, Cheroots and packet tobacco.	93	Cigars, Cheroots and packet tobacco ...	Cwt. ...	0	8	0	0	8	0
95	Clocks	95	Clocks	Package ...	0	9	0	0	9	0

PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.				
No. of Item.	Description of Goods chargeable by Measurement.	No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports Wharfage.	Exports Wharfage.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
96	Clocks over 8 cubic feet ...	96	Cancelled.			
109	Confectionery	109	Confectionery—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
113	Copperware and Wire when no weight is given.	113	Cancelled.			
117	Coral, imitation	117	Do			
120	Corks	120	Corks	Package ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
127	Crockery, &c.	127	Crockery, &c.—*see* Glassware and Earthenware.			
129	Cutlery	129	Cutlery—*see* Hardware when no weight is given.			
135	Drugs & Medicines, foreign not enumerated.	135	Drugs and Medicines, foreign not enumerated.	*Ad valorem* Package...	½ per cent.	..... 0 3 0
139	Dyes, foreign	139	Dyes, foreign	*Ad valorem*	½ per cent. ...	.....
141	Earthenware, foreign	141	Earthenware, foreign—*see* Glassware and Earthenware.	Package ...	... ..	0 3 0
147	Felt	147	Cancelled.			
151	Flour except corn flour and farinaceous preparations in tins (*vide* Items 271-3).	151	Flour except corn flour and farinaceous preparations in tins (*vide* item 297A).			
155	Fruits, dried, from Europe ...	155	Fruits, dried from Europe—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
157	Furniture	157	Furniture	*Ad valorem* Package ...	½ per cent....	..... 0 6 0

PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.				
No. of Item.	Description of Goods chargeable by Measurement.	No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports Wharfage.	Exports Wharfage.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
162	Glassware and Earthenware ...	162	Glassware and Earthenware ...	*Ad valorem*	1½ per cent.	.....
				Package ...	.....	0 4 0
163	Glass, window	163	Glass, window	*Ad valorem*	2 per cent....	.....
				Package ...	.....	0 2 0
163A	Glass window over 6 cubic feet.	163A	Cancelled.			
176A	Guns, small arms, sporting guns, rifles, pistols and revolvers, &c., when imported or exported in cases or packages.	176A	Guns, small arms, sporting guns, rifles, pistols and revolvers, &c., when imported or exported in cases or packages.	Case or Package.	0 4 0	0 4 0
178	Haberdashery, Millinery, Hosiery, &c.	178	Haberdashery, Millinery, Hosiery, &c. —*see* Apparel.			
179	Hams, in cases	179	Hams, in cases—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
182	Hardware, when no weight is given.	182	Hardware, when no weight is given	*Ad valorem*	½ per cent. ...	.....
				Package ...	.....	0 5 0
191	Harness & Harness requisites ...	191	Cancelled.			
192	Hats and Caps	192	Hat and Caps—*see* Apparel.			
202	Indian Condiments	202	Indian Condiments	Package ...	0 4 0	0 4 0
204	Instruments, Drawing, Mathematical, Musical, &c., not enumerated.	204	Instruments, Drawing, Mathematical, Musical, &c., not enumerated.	*Ad valorem*	½ per cent. ...	.....
				Package ...	.....	0 8 0
209	Ironmongery, when no weight is given.	209	Ironmongery, when no weight is given —*see* Hardware, when no weight is given.			

PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.				
No. of Item.	Description of Goods chargeable by Measurement.	No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports Wharfage.	Exports Wharfage.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
227	Lace and Thread, &c., mock ...	227	Lace and Thread, &c., mock—*see* Apparel.			
231	Leather, foreign	231	Leather, foreign	Package ...	0 7 0	0 5 0
246	Matches	246	Matches	Package ...	0 9 0	0 9 0
248A	Mats, Zanzibar	248A	Cancelled.			
255	Military Stores, when no weight is given.	255	Military Stores, when no weight is given.	Package ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
256	Millinery	256	Millinery—*see* Apparel.			
259B	Motor Bicycles or Tricyles (packed).	259B	Motor Bicycles or Tricycles (packed)...	Each ...	8 0 0	8 0 0
		259C	Motor Cycles not (packed)	„ ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
		259D	Motor Cycle accompanying passenger	„ ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
271-3	Oilman's Stores	271-3	Oilman's Stores—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
283A	Peas, blue, from Europe... ...	283A	Peas, blue, from Europe—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
...	Perambulators	...	Perambulators—*see* Bicycles, &c.			
285	Perfumery, Hair Oil, Pomades, &c.	285	Perfumery, Hair Oil, Pomades, &c.—*see* Drugs, &c.			
292	Porcelain	292	Porcelain—*see* Glassware and Earthenware.			

PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.				
No. of Item.	Description of Goods chargeable by Measurement.	No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports Wharfage.	Exports Wharfage.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
297A	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	297A	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	*Ad valorem* Package ...	¾ per cent.	..... 0 3 0
309	Saddlery	309	Cancelled.			
313	Sago...	313	Do.			
316	Salt, refined	316	Salt, refined—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
320	Samples, in cases	320	Samples, in cases—*see* Apparel.			
329	Shawls, European...	329	Shawls, European—*see* Apparel.			
338	Soap, perfumed, foreign... ...	338	Soap, perfumed, foreign... ...	*Ad valorem* Package ...	¾ per cent.	..... 0 2 0
339	Soap, bar, foreign	339	Soap, bar, foreign...	Package ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
340	Soap, in small boxes	340	Cancelled.			
347	Stationery, unenumerated ...	347	Stationery, unenumerated ...	*Ad valorem* Package ...	¼ per cent.	..... 0 3 0
351	Sugar, loaf or chopped in case of under 1 cwt.	351	Sugar, loaf or chopped in case of under 1 cwt.—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
368	Tobacco, country	368	Tobacco, country	Cwt. ..	0 3 0	0 3 0
370	Toys	370	Toys...	*Ad valorem* Package ...	½ per cent.	..... 0 6 0
371	Trunks and boxes...	371	Trunks and Boxes...	Package ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
376	Umbrellas	376	Umbrellas	Package ...	0 7 0	0 7 0
396/406	On all goods not enumerated, if in cases, bales, crates or casks.	396/406	On all goods not enumerated, if in cases, bales, crates or casks.	*Ad valorem* Package ...	½ per cent.	..... 0 6 0

No. 1612 of 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 5th December 1914.

The CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY PORT TRUST,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6129, dated 25th ultimo, and its enclosures, regarding certain proposed changes in the method of assessing Port Trust charges, and to inform you in reply that my Committee approve the proposed amended procedure and consider it both economical and equitable.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX T.

COTTON CROP FORECASTS.

D. O. No. 731.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA, 10th August 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—When I was in Bombay in April the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid drew attention to the fact that improvements could be effected in the cotton forecasts by inserting in them a statement showing in detail the outturn of the several varieties of cotton grown. He also suggested some other improvements such as the comparison of this year's figures with last year's final figures, and mentioned incidentally some points that he had mentioned to the late Director General of Commercial Intelligence. Some of the suggested improvements have been included, as a model, in a copy

of the Final General Memorandum on the cotton crop of 1913-14, which is enclosed. Perhaps a chart showing estimated area and outturn as against previous years outturns might also be inserted. Copies of Canadian and International Agricultural Institute publications dealing with these points are enclosed for perusal and return when done with. I shall be obliged if your Committee would criticise these, and let the Department of Statistics have additional suggestions regarding the cotton forecasts generally as these criticisms will be invaluable to us.—Yours sincerely,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS.

No. 1670 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 15th December 1914.

The DIRECTORS,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to send you the accompanying papers received from the Director of Statistics, Calcutta, in connection with cotton forecast and to request that you will kindly favour this Chamber with your views on the proposals contained therein.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, 29th December 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1670 of the 15th instant and its accompaniments, and in reply to state that in the opinion of my Directors the suggestions put forward by the Chairman of the Chamber will greatly improve the cotton forecasts. My Directors also favour the inclusion of a chart showing the estimated area and outturn against the previous year's

actual outturn. I am to add that if the exports of raw cotton are to be given in the Final Memorandum they should be shown for the cotton year, *viz.*, 1st September to 31st August and not as now from April to December only.

I am further to state that my Directors would prefer the estimates to be shown in bales of 400 lbs. as hitherto. They also consider it would be interesting if details could be published with each forecast in the same way as the classified details are now shown at the end of each year.

The papers submitted with your letter under reply are returned herewith.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. 71 of 1915.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY, 7th January 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS, ESQ.,

DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS,

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,

Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your D/O No. 731, dated the 10th August 1914, on the subject of cotton forecasts, I am directed to inform you that my Committee have carefully considered the improvements suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid and are of opinion that the proposals, if adopted, will greatly improve the forecasts in question.

My Committee also favour the inclusion of a chart showing the estimated area and outturn against the previous year's actual outturn, and would suggest that if the exports of raw cotton are to be given in the Final Memorandum, they should be shown for the cotton year, *viz.*, 1st September to 31st August and not as now from April to December only.

I am to add that my Committee would prefer the estimates to be shown in bales of 400 lbs. as hitherto. They also consider it would be interesting if details could be published with each forecast in the same way as the classified details are now shown at the end of each year.

In conclusion, I am to express on behalf of my Committee regret for the delay which has occurred in dealing with this question and to explain that the papers were received, and laid aside for future consideration, at a time when my Committee were engrossed in the manifold uestions rising out of the war.

The documents submitted with your letter under reply are returned herewith.—I am, etc.,

NOËL WILKINSON,
Asst. Secretary.

APPENDIX U.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST FINANCES.

No. 495 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 16th April 1914.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to this Chamber's letter No. 1059, dated 4th December 1912, regarding the revenues of the Bombay Improvement Trust, also to the proceedings in Council in connection with Bill No. VI of 1913, I have the honour to request that my Committee may be furnished with a copy of the representation which it is understood the Municipal Corporation of Bombay submitted to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council in this connection in March last.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 3462.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 2nd May 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 495, dated the 16th April 1914, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Municipal Corporation's letter No. 8522, dated the 9th March 1914, containing their representation in connection with the proposed amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act with a view to supplementing the revenues of the Improvement Trust by levying a surcharge of 2 per cent. on transfers of land and house property in the Town and Island of Bombay.—I have, etc.,

PALANJI N. DAVER,
for Secretary to Government.

No. 8522.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 9th March 1914.

From—A. M. TOD, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT,
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,
Bombay.

To—THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 6853, dated the 5th February 1914, I have the honour, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to submit for the sympathetic consideration of Government this representation concerning the draft Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act so as to legalize the levy of a surtax on transfers of land and house property in the Town and Island of Bombay with a view to strengthening the financial position of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

2. I am, in the first place, to observe that the Bill has come upon the Corporation as a surprise and has caused no little perturbation

in the City. Ignoring altogether the original understanding as to the extent of the City's obligations for financing the Trust and the basis of the recent revision of the financial provisions of the Trust Act, and the specific understanding as to the source from which additional revenue for placing the Trust on a sound footing should be derived, it embodies a proposal to saddle the City with an additional liability which the Corporation beg most respectfully to repudiate. To indicate how completely the Bill has lost sight of the fundamental basis of adjustment of the liabilities of the general and the local tax-payer in respect of the regeneration of the City it seems necessary once again to go briefly into the history of the scheme for financing the Trust. The first communication which the Corporation received concerning the intention of Government to bring the Improvement Trust into existence was Government letter in the General Department, No. 5242, dated the 29th September 1897, in which the main features of the scheme for the creation and constitution of the Trust were outlined. In that letter, after indicating that it was proposed to make valuable concessions regarding vacant crown lands and reclamations, Government observed as follows :—

> "The Governor in Council is advised that the entire cost of a scheme such as is herein outlined will not be less than Rs. 5 crores, but that, managed and financed by a Board of Trustees constituted and endowed as proposed, *it will involve an addition to the Municipal rates of not more than 2 per cent. on the assessable value of the properties within Municipal limits*, after taking into account, on the one hand, the receipts from rents of vacant Government and Municipal lands and of reclaimed areas and the enhanced receipts which will accrue from Municipal assessments on the new properties, and, on the other, the interest and sinking fund charges on loans, &c., the cost of administration and collection, and the maintenance and lighting of the extensive lengths of new streets."

3. It will be seen that from the very inception of the Scheme the City's liability was proposed to be limited to 2 per cent. on the assessable value of properties. It was however felt by the Corporation that Section 63 of the City of Bombay Improvement Bill of 1898, which dealt with the contribution to the Trust

from the Municipal fund, was not so worded as to make the point quite clear. They, therefore, submitted in their representation to Government No. 11921, dated the 8th March 1898, that "Section 63 (1) should be so modified *as to define explicitly that the annual contribution from the Municipal Fund shall be limited to 2 per cent. only on the total rateable value of buildings and lands in the City.*" Before this representation was submitted to Government, the Bill had been introduced in the Legislative Council on the 14th February 1898, but it will be seen from the following remarks then made by His Excellency the President in moving the first reading of the Bill that so far as the maximum liability of the City was concerned a complete and clear understanding had been arrived at between Government and the Corporation :—

> "Next, as regards the assistance which the Board is to receive in the shape of a contribution from Municipal Funds. Here my cordial acknowledgments are due to the Municipal Corporation for their ready acceptance of the scheme as placed before them in September last. I find in that acceptance an acknowledgment of the urgency of the need and an enlightened recognition of the necessity for exceptional treatment of this great problem, which had from the first impressed me most strongly. It is further a great satisfaction to me that the proposals as a whole, including those for increased taxation, met with the cordial approval of the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust. The Municipal contribution is to comprise the enhanced receipts which will accrue from Municipal assessments on the new properties, less the cost of collection, maintenance and lighting of new streets and certain other charges, together with a lump sum annual contribution. Under new properties are included the properties vested in the Board, or which they may acquire, and the properties situated within a distance of 80 feet from either side of the line of any new street formed by the Board. The theory of this arrangement is that the Board are in any area to this extent entitled to any enhanced receipts due to their operations within such area. This will afford them means to similarly deal with other areas. *The annual lump sum contribution has been fixed with the concurrence of the Corporation at*

2 per cent. on the total rateable value of lands and buildings in the City. These are the proposals placed before the Corporation in the autumn and accepted by them in the President's letter of 29th November."

This refers, along with the lump sum payment, to an additional contribution originally proposed to be levied from the Corporation in consideration of enhancements of assessment due to the operations of the Trust. It is therefore necessary to state that Section 73 of the Trust Act of 1898, which embodied the proposal, went far beyond the original intention of Government, and was strongly objected to by the Corporation. That section, as it was worded, gave to the Trust not merely the increase in the General Tax due to Trust operations, but also the increase due to new buildings, to natural development, to accretion of population or even to independent efforts of the Municipality, while on the other hand it allowed no compensation to the Municipality for any decrease consequent on migration of population to areas opened by the Trust. It was pointed out to Government, in the Corporation's representation No. 7117, dated the 16th February 1911, that there was no justification for the retention of the section and its deletion was one of the conditions underlying the recent readjustment of the provisions affecting the resources of the Trust.

4. In the speech delivered by His Excellency the President on the same occasion it was also recognised that the interests which were deeply concerned in the welfare of the City were widespread, "embracing not only the whole Presidency, but other parts of India of which it is the trading centre" and it was stated that in recognition of this fact Government had undertaken to hand over to the Trust on very favourable terms Government land "valued at nearly 57 lakhs and reclamation rights valued at Rs. 29 lakhs the usufruct of which represent the contribution made by the general tax-payer to the cost of this great enterprise." It was made out that in this way Government became the largest contributor to the capital of the Trust and it was stated that "feeling the greatest sympathy for the citizens in the difficult task before them" it had been the "earnest desire" of the Government of Bombay as well as the Government of India and the Secretary

of State "to afford them the largest possible measure of assistance" and that the spirit in which the project had been conceived was one of "extreme liberality."

5. The Section of the Trust Act dealing with the Corporation's contribution to the Trust, as finally passed, stood as follows :—

> "72. The Commissioner shall pay from the Municipal Fund to the Board on the 1st day of April 1900 and every succeeding 1st day of April a lump sum not exceeding 2 per centum on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City exclusive of buildings referred to in Section 143 (1) (*a*) of the Municipal Act."

As this Section merely fixed a maximum beyond which the resources of the City should not be taxed for the operations of the Trust and did not render it obligatory on the Corporation to provide the full 2 per cent. on the rateable value of properties, it was, with the consent of the Corporation, subsequently amended as follows by Act I of 1913, so as to definitely fix the contribution to the Trust from the Municipal Fund at a certain proportion :—

> "72. The Commissioner shall pay from the Municipal Fund to the Board on the 1st day of May 1913 and every succeeding first day of May a lump sum equal to double the amount of the actual net realisations of the Corporation in the preceding financial year under the head of General Tax or payments made in lieu of General Tax (including arrears and payments in advance), divided by the rate fixed for the General Tax for the said financial year, provided that no part of any arrears of General Tax for 1911-12 and previous years shall be taken into account in determining the amount of contribution payable by the Commissioner to the Board."

Section 73 of the Act imposing on the Corporation the indefinite and unjustifiable liability referred to in paragraph 4 was at the same time deleted.

6. It will thus be seen that at the different stages of legislation it was distinctly understood that the limit of 2 per cent. would in no case be exceeded and that the latest enactment on the subject has confirmed the understanding, whereas the Bill under

reference altogether ignores the previous definite understandings and arrangements and seeks to enhance the City's liability by proposing to legalise the levy of a surtax on transfer of property. It may perhaps be argued that the Bill does not in any way touch the 2 per cent. limit and that it does not aim at drawing anything more from the Municipal coffers than is warranted by the Trust Act as recently amended. The fallacy underlying this argument is too apparent to need any examination as it will at once be recognised that the purse of the Corporation is the purse of the City and that any measure which imposes any additional burden on the citizens whether directly or through the Corporation contravenes the previous arrangement as to the maximum liability of the City in respect of the operations of the Trust.

7. Not only does the Bill ignore the fundamental understanding as to the extent of the City's obligations for financing the Trust, but also the conditions and considerations underlying the recent amendments of the financial provisions of the Trust Act. It is therefore also necessary briefly to recapitulate the circumstances under which those amendments were proposed and carried out. A reference is requested to the communications noted in the margin from which it will be seen that the Corporation repeatedly approached Government and pointed out how inadequate the financial assistance rendered by Government towards the improvement of the City had been and how severely and, in the opinion of the Corporation, unfairly, the provisions of the Trust Act pressed on the rate-payers. When the Act was under revision, the Corporation submitted a representation in which they pointed out that whereas in Bombay at least 90 per cent. of the liability in respect of the Trust then fell on the local rate-payer as against a maximum of 10 per cent. which could be said to be met by the General tax-payer, the total liability of the rate-payer in Calcutta amounted to only 34½ per cent. against 65½ per cent. borne jointly by the trade, the province and the Imperial Government. With reference to the financial note then prepared by the Chairman of the Trust indicating that without

President's letter No. 11921, dated the 8th March 1898.
President's letter No. 719, dated the 21st May 1903.
President's letter No. 2048, dated the 18th July 1906.
President's letter No. 7117, dated the 16th February 1911.
President's letter No. 6059, dated the 29th January 1912.

some assistance the work of the Trust would be not merely crippled but brought practically to a stand-still, they observed that they were not unwilling to meet all that could fairly be required of them but submitted that unless financial assistance was also extended to the Trust by Government, the development and improvement of the City and the Island must be irreparably hampered and that on the understanding that such help would be forthcoming and further that the provisions of Section 73 would be repealed so as to do away with the uncertain liability attached to the Corporation under the Act, they were prepared to assent to the full provision of 2 per cent. on the rateable value being rendered obligatory under Section 72 instead of being as it was under the Act as it then stood merely contingent upon the actual annual requirements of the Trust. Subject to certain reservations the Corporation also expressed their willingness to agree to Section 79 (3) of the Trust Act, which allowed the distribution of annual profits of the Trust between Government and the Municipality, being amended so as to allow of such profits being utilised by the Trust for financing their schemes and to forego the interest payable to them under Section 68 of the Act on lands included in Schedule D. In return they asked that the assistance asked for from Government should be extented by (1) a subvention to the Trust of 50 lakhs from Imperial Funds and an annual contribution either direct in the shape of a subvention, or indirect in the shape of the foregoing of interest, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; and (2) by an annual subsidy for the Trust by a duty of 4 annas per bale of cotton exported from Bombay on the understanding that should the proceeds of this duty fall short of the amount of Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs required by the Trust as an annual subsidy, the balance should be made good by appropriation from the cotton excise duty so long as that duty remained in force.

8. The Government of Bombay were thereupon pleased to represent promptly and effectually to the Government of India the claims of the Trust for financial assistance and His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to place at the disposal of the Government of Bombay a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs for payment to the Board. The Corporation are very grateful to Government for that grant although it was wholly hypothecated

for a particular street scheme in spite of the representations of the rate-payers and the Corporation that the amount could be more profitably spent on improvement schemes calling for urgent attention. Government were also pleased to accept the other arrangements proposed by the Trust and the Municipality, with the exception of the proposal for the imposition of an export duty on cotton, in regard to which no definite orders were passed. The following is an extract from Government Resolution, in the General Department, No. 2051, dated the 4th April 1911, dealing with that proposal:—

> "It remains to consider the additional annual subsidy that the Trust should receive and the manner in which it should be provided. This question will now engage the earnest attention of Government. Its solution will require the approval both of the Government of India and His Majesty's Secretary of State, and some time must elapse before Government are in a position to make a final pronouncement upon it."

9. Two points were however clearly established, *viz.*, (1) that the original understanding as to the maximum beyond which the City's resources ought not to be taxed should be adhered to and (2) that the Trust should receive further financial assistance in the shape of an annual subsidy. The entire arrangement was, moreover, arrived at on the understanding that assistance would be forthcoming from general funds and trade as in the case of Calcutta, though not to the same liberal extent. It was urged both by the Corporation and the Trust that no provision had been made for any contribution from trade towards the improvement of this principal port of the Presidency. It was pointed out that in the case of Calcutta that obligation had been fully recognised by providing contributions from the jute trade and it was submitted that in pursuance of the same policy the Trust's resources should be supplemented by the receipts from the proposed transit duty on cotton.

10. The Corporation are surprised to find that despite all these considerations and arrrangements, it is proposed to impose a further burden on the City. They regret that without previous reference to them a Bill ignoring altogether the fundamental

basis of the recent re-adjustment of the provisions affecting the Trust's resources should have been formulated and introduced in the Legislative Council and they consider it necessary to enter their respectful protest against such a procedure.

11. In your letter No. 7954, dated the 6th November 1913, you state that Government have considered the proposal for a transit duty on cotton in conjunction with an alternative proposal to levy a surtax of two per cent. on all transfers of land and house property in Bombay City. I am desired to submit that no such alternative was ever suggested either by the Trust or by the Corporation when the question of strengthening the financial position of the Trust was under consideration. Indeed, having regard to the fact that both these bodies then complained of the enormous burden on the City and prayed for relief from general revenues, no alternative could have been more repugnant or unfair than this. Enough has already been stated to show that the local rate-payer has hitherto almost exclusively borne the burden of the Trust in addition to the rapidly increasing burden devolving upon him of the Municipal government of the City. How heavy this burden is will be realized from the fact that the incidence of taxation per head of population in Bombay has, in spite of a substantial increase in population, grown, within the last fifteen years from Rs. 7-1-8 to Rs. 11-8-5 as compared with Rs. 8-13-7 in Calcutta. Any measure imposing fresh liabilities on the shoulders of the rate-payer would, apart from the question of equity, gall the back that has to bear an exceptionally heavy and increasing burden of taxation for the local needs of this growing City.

12. I am further desired to submit respectfully that the reasons advanced by Government for preferring this alternative are most inconclusive. It is stated that the cotton exports are liable to considerable fluctuations from year to year, whereas the proposed surtax on transfers of property will ensure stability of receipts and that this latter impost is the more equitable and more generally appropriate form of taxation inasmuch as it would fall for the most part on the class of tax-payers who have benefitted or who stand to benefit by the operations of the Trust. I may point

out that the question of fluctuations in the receipts from this duty was not overlooked by the Trust and the Corporation when they advocated its imposition and that therefore they had both asked that should there in any year be any shortage below the sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs, it might be made good by reappropriation from the proceeds of the cotton excise duty. As regards the equity and appropriateness of the surtax on transfers of property, from what has already been said, it will be seen that in its incidence this additional impost would, in view of the acknowledged liabilities of the general tax-payer as compared with those of the local rate-payer, be the most iniquitous and therefore most inappropriate. It would, no doubt, have been recognised as an equitable and suitable tax were not the City already paying the utmost that could be demanded of it towards the expenses of the Improvement Trust or were the general tax-payer already contributing anything out of proportion to the benefits derived from the operations of the Trust. But as Government are fully aware, out of the total amount of the Trust's income whilst only Rs. 2½ lakhs are contributed from the general funds Rs. 10 lakhs are paid by the City. I would moreover call attention to the fact that in view of these heavy contributions the original Trust Act provided that should the accounts of the Trust reveal a credit balance not exceeding the aggregate amount paid by the Municipality to the Board such balance should be paid to the Corporation. The revised estimates of the Trust for the current year reveal a surplus of 7 lakhs and the estimates for the next year also show a surplus of about 7 lakhs. Had not the Act been recently amended, with the concurrence of the Corporation, so as to enable the Trust to utilize the surplus, these amounts would have been refunded to the Corporation, so that as the first result of the recent amendments of the Trust Act a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs which would have had to be refunded to the Corporation has been retained by the Trust and the actual liability of the Corporation which would have been only Rs. 6 lakhs in respect of the two years has been, in consequence of the amendments, 20 lakhs.

13. The Corporation do not propose to enter into any invidious comparison with Calcutta, but as the policy of Government in regard to the projects for financing schemes for the improvements

of large cities finds its embodiment in the recent enactment concerning the improvement of that City, they feel obliged to point out how very disproportionately the burden of improvements presses on the two cities. In the case of Calcutta, in accordance with the latest piece of legislation on the question of city improvements, the city pays only Rs. 10 lakhs out of Rs. 21 lakhs, the remainder of the income being drawn from the duty on jute to the extent of Rs. 8,31,000, from half the amount of the terminal tax to the extent of Rs. 92,000, and a permanent yearly contribution of Rs. 1,50,000 from Government. Thus whilst Bombay's annual toll is 77 per cent. of the total contributions towards the resources of the Trust, Calcutta's share amounts to only 48 per cent. as will be seen from the following table of the figures for the year 1912-13:—

Sources of Income.	Bombay.		Calcutta.	
	Amount.	Precentage of total Liability.	Amount.	Precentage of total Liability.
Urban.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
Municipal contribution	9,25,000	76¾	7,36,963	35½
Duty on transfer of property.. ..	....	....	1,69,147	8½
Rents and other proceeds from Municipal land vested in the Trust	3,878	¼	....	....
Half the receipts from the Terminal Tax	....	....	92,179	4¾
	9,28,878	77	9,98,289	48¾
Government.				
Government contribution	.....	....	1,50,000	7¼
Rents and other proceeds from Government land vested in the Trust	2,76,458	23	....	....
	2,76,458	23	1,50,000	7¼
Trades, etc.				
Half the receipts from the Terminal Tax	....	....	92,179	4¾
Duty on Jute	....	....	8,31,412	40
	....	....	9,23,591	44¾

14. There is one other point to which the Corporation desire to invite the particular attention of Government. In the case of both Calcutta and Bombay the amount contributed by the Municipality towards the resources of the Improvement Trust is not the sole criterion of the burden devolving on the rate-payers of effecting improvements in the City. The Municipal Corporation of each City

have to provide funds, in addition to the contributions to the Trust, for improvements in other directions. One of the functions of the Municipality, though quite secondary in importance, is to widen existing streets, to make new streets and to improve means of communication. It is therefore relevant to compare the expenditure incurred by each City under the heads (1) contribution to the Trust and (2) expenditure incurred by the Municipality itself on cognate works of improvement. The Corporation find that in addition to Rs. 7,25,000 which the Calcutta Corporation pay to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, they spend about 2 lakhs more on street improvements, giving a total of Rs. 9,25,000, whereas, it will be seen from the subjoined statement that the Bombay Corporation besides paying the annual contribution to the Trust have spent on an average during the past 5 years Rs. 5,00,000 annually for this purpose, and have further committed themselves to a liability on this account of Rs. 16,44,120, which will be discharged during the next three years at the latest, thus fully maintaining the average yearly rate of expenditure of about Rs. 5,00,000. In addition, the Corporation have authorized the raising of loans aggregating Rs. 65 lakhs for street improvement and the construction of over-bridges and have further authorized the construction of new roads costing over Rs. 9,00,000 in addition to giving over land already in their possession for the construction of such roads. The additional liability thus entailed on the City in the shape of interest and sinking fund charges aggregates Rs. 3,93,000 per annum.

Amount paid on street improvements from 1908-09 *to* 1912-13.

Year.	Amounts paid for set backs and road widening.	Amounts paid for making new roads.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	4,55,037	37,807	4,92,844
1909-10	7,55,065	11,347	7,66,412
1910-11	4,31,396	16,982	4,48,378
1911-12	3,53,941	4,031	3,57,972
1912-13	3,14,409	77,020	3,91,429
Total ..	23,09,848	1,47,187	24,57,035

Outstanding liability at the close of 1912-13.

Outstanding amount for set-backs and road widening.	Outstanding amount for making new roads.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,44,120	9,18,805	25,62,925

The Corporation's share of the cost of constructing railway over-bridges in the City.

Total amount of the Corporation's share.	Amount paid upto the end of 1912-13.
Rs.	Rs.
34,00,000	18,70,772

It will be seen that including the Corporation's contribution to the Trust which is not likely to average under 10 lakhs in future, the yearly expenditure on street improvements thus amounts to 19 lakhs, about 15½ per cent. of the total revenue of the Municipality. Apart, therefore, from the point that the claims of Bombay on imperial and provincial assistance are even greater than those of Calcutta, these figures completely demonstrate the great injustice of throwing any additional burden on the City whether through the Corporation or directly by means of the proposed surtax on transfer of properties.

15. It is not clear from your letter how far, if at all, Government have been influenced in their decision against the proposal for a cotton export duty by the objections raised by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the proposal. The Corporation have had

the advantage of perusing the representation made by that body in the matter and they cannot help thinking that it is based on a complete misapprehension of the object of providing a special subsidy for the Trust. This is apparent from the Chamber's contention that it would be an incorrect course of procedure to tax only exports and to leave the local consumption alone "when the object in view is the provision of funds for local improvements." It will be seen that the Chamber has completely failed to realize that the object was to make the general tax-payer contribute in howsoever small a measure towards the expenses of improvements, the benefits of which are not confined to the City alone and towards the cost of which the local rate-payer contributes a good deal more than what he could be reasonably called upon to provide. The Chamber observes that cotton is not a Bombay monopoly in the same way as jute is in Calcutta. It cannot, however, be disputed that Bombay is the largest port for the export of cotton. It is practically the only market for cotton in India so that although cotton is grown in different parts of the country, a very large quantity must be brought to Bombay with a view to securing the advantages of a central market where besides the demand for export there is a constant enquiry from the cotton manufacturing industry established in the City. It is due to this large local demand that almost all the cotton is brought to Bombay and the percentage of exports is so high that the shipments from this port amount to 70 per cent. of the total exports from the country as against 30 per cent. from all other ports. It is further stated by the Chamber that in the interests of the ryot who grows the cotton, charges on shipping should not be increased. I may observe that the duty of 1/64th of an anna per lb. would cause no hardship whatever and that the burden of it, inappreciable as it is, would, the Corporation think, be borne by the foreign consumer as, in view of the competition of the mills, the market rates locally cannot be affected by charges leviable in respect of shipments afterwards. Assuming however, for the sake of argument, that the cost would be shared with the consumers on the other side by the ryots, the burden would be quite negligible and as regards the class of foreign consumers likely to be affected by the proposed duty, I may call attention to the fact that the largest number of shipments from this

port go to China and Japan as will be seen from the subjoined statement:—.

Total exports of Cotton from Bombay during the seasons ending 31st August 1910, 1911, 1912 *and* 1913.

	Europe Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	China and Japan Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Coast Ports Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Total Bales of 3½ cwts. each.
1st September 1909 to 31st August 1910.	1,094,125	947,190	39,506	2,080,821
1st September 1910 to 31st August 1911.	975,816	614,507	33,554	1,623,877
1st September 1911 to 31st August 1912.	494,237	891,394	25,810	1,321,441
1st September 1912 to 31st August 1913.	533,466	1,022,882	30,554	1,586,902

16. The Chamber also apprehends that the imposition of the proposed duty would tend to divert the export trade to other ports. This apprehension, the Corporation submit, is wholly unfounded. The Chamber need not be reminded that owing to the recent heavy fire losses at Colaba, the insurance rates on cotton stored there have been enhanced during the last year by 4 annas per cent. to 16 annas per cent. and yet not a word has ever been heard of trade having been deflected in consequence. Moreover, owing to the extremely heavy Marine losses in the Far East business last year, the rates of Marine Insurance to Japan and China have been raised by practically 2 annas per cent. or 1½ annas per bale without the trade being affected in any way. The Corporation feel very strongly that if the question of deflection of business is gone into carefully, it will be realized that an infinitesimal charge of 4 annas per bale can never deflect a well established business from a port where it has been handled for years. It also seems likely that when the storage of cotton at the New Reclamation commences in two or three years, the saving in cost of handling will be considerable and the chances of deflection of business will be still more remote than at present.

17. In these circumstances, the Corporation trust that Government will be pleased to reconsider the matter and accept the proposal made by the Corporation and the Trust as to the source from which the additional revenue required by the Trust should be

derived. If, however, Government are not satisfied that the proposed export duty on cotton is a suitable means of realizing the increased income, the Corporation would not object to any modified proposal provided the principle that trade must contribute to the resources of the Trust is not overlooked and the additional contribution is levied from trade in any manner Government may consider suitable and equitable. Whatever may be the ultimate decision of Government in the matter, the Corporation earnestly trust that in common equity the burden of providing the proposed subsidy for the Trust will not be placed on the shoulder of the local rate-payer.—I have, etc.,

ALEX M. TOD,
President.

No. 660 OF 1914.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 28th May 1914.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to address you with reference to Bill No. VI of 1913 which deals with the finances of the Bombay Improvement Trust and to refer you to this Chamber's letter No. 1059, dated 4th December 1912.

2. My Committee have learned that the Bill in question was introduced in the Council in March last; but consideration of it was postponed at the request of the representatives of the Bombay Municipality, and my Committee have had an opportunity of perusing the representation of that body—No. 8522 of the 9th March 1914.

3. In their letter of 4th December 1912 my Committee gave their reasons for protesting against the levy of a "transit duty on the export of cotton" and they have observed with satisfaction that Government have been pleased to accept their views and that Act VI of 1913 makes the desired financial provision from other sources; but in view of the representation of the Municipality I

am directed to again lay before Government some of the chief grounds on which the Chamber bases its protest against a "Cotton Transit Duty."

4. My Committee invite attention to para. 8 of their letter of 4th December 1912 and in the light of the facts there stated they maintain that a transit duty such as was contemplated is inconsistent with the policy repeatedly laid down by the Government of India and the principle involved is not affected by the fact that the suggested tax on cotton is a small one which might not in itself affect the trade to any material extent.

5. The Municipality in para. 16 of their letter provide the Chamber with a powerful argument against even a small additional charge on cotton by demonstrating how this particular trade has of late years suffered from increased Fire and Marine Insurance charges, and this argument is further strengthened by the additional Insurance charges which have been imposed on the cotton trade since the representation of the Municipality was submitted in consequence of the recent fires at Colaba.

6. In paragraph 4 of their previous letter the Committee explained how increased local charges would handicap Bombay Cotton Merchants in their operations in competitive districts. The marked increase in the exports of cotton from Calcutta during the present season in consequence of a reduction in the rates of steamer freights from that Port to Japan proves conclusively how little it takes to divert trade from one Port to another, and Bombay will meet with increased competition in another direction when the improved communications between Karachi and the Punjab, &c., which are contemplated, are carried into effect.

7. In conclusion I am directed to call the attention of Government to the enormous expenditure which has been and continues to be incurred in improving the Port of Bombay and which involves largely increased interest and other recurring charges. These charges have to be met by the Export and Import Trades and should the volume of merchandise passing through the Docks fall short of what is required to meet this additional expenditure, it is obvious that cotton will be called upon to contribute its share to

make up the deficiency. My Committee submit with confidence that it is the Port and not the City of Bombay which is entitled to look to merchandise in transit to supplement its revenues when they prove inadequate.—I have, etc.,

MARSHALL F. REID,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX V.

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S VISIT TO THE CHAMBER.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Government of India, met the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, 2nd April 1914, for an informal discussion on financial matters.

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., Chairman of the Chamber, in opening the proceedings, said:—When our Committee last had the pleasure of meeting you, Sir, our discussions centred chiefly round the question of Government's cash balances. We wish again to acknowledge the valuable assistance Government thereafter gave to the money market, not only in placing increased balances with the Presidency Banks but also in making the announcement that up to 3 millions sterling would be made available on not unreasonable terms if required. Government were not called upon to give assistance in this form, but the concession must not for this reason be regarded as any the less valuable, because the very knowledge that these funds were available did much to diminish the necessity for having recourse to them.

We should like to congratulate you, sir, as so many others have already done, on the very able and lucid manner in which you introduced your first Budget to the Imperial Council, and to express our appreciation of the full and frank manner in which you took the public into your confidence.

We were of course specially interested in your pronouncements regarding Railway construction and Finance. We do not on this occasion wish to complain because Government could not see their way to pledge themselves in these matters for the more distant future; but we prefer rather to emphasise our approval of their action with regard to the present and the near future, which demonstrates in no uncertain manner the direction in which Government are guiding their policy.

We trust that circumstances will permit of a continuance of this policy of development, and that India may contribute in an increasing degree to the financing of it and we hope that it may be possible to enlarge the variety of securities to ensure this.

We have noticed with much interest the decision to revise the Savings Banks Rules, and welcome the measure as likely to assist in diverting the hoards of the people into productive channels, and to give security and a fair return to the small investor. The provision whereby "nett" instead of "gross" figures are recognised in fixing the amount of annual deposits seems to enlarge the scope of these institutions in an undesirable direction; but we presume that care will be taken to confine the operations of the Savings Banks strictly to the purposes for which they exist.

The report of the Currency Commission has not been long enough in our hands to enable us to judge what the opinion of our Chamber as a body is likely to be on the many important conclusions arrived at. For the present I can safely say that most of the recommendations with regard to the Gold Standard Reserve are likely to meet with our warm support, and we recognised with satisfaction that steps have already been taken to place this reserve on to something more like what we have always held to be its proper footing.

Should Government decide to carry out the Commission's recommendation regarding an enquiry in this country on the question of a State or Central Bank scheme, we would suggest that ample time should be allowed for discussion and consideration to those bodies to whom reference is made

SIR W. MEYER'S REPLY.

In reply Sir William Meyer said:—

Mr. Marshall Reid and gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for the very kind and cordial terms in which you have welcomed me here this afternoon, and I am very appreciative of the approval which the recent financial measures of the Government of India have evoked from the very important and progressive interests that you so worthily represent.

It seems but a short time since I met you in August, and yet many things have happened since then. In the first place, we have lost our distinguished friend, Sir Charles Armstrong, who was your President on that occasion. Speaking to you, his long time friends and associates, I need not dwell on the great services he rendered to Bombay, but I may fittingly say that they were not confined to Bombay alone, and that the Government of India greatly missed his presence and advice in the Legislative Council during the last session. I should like to congratulate you on having selected such a worthy successor as yourself to represent you at our future Legislative meetings. Then, to use a nautical metaphor, the good ship 'Bombay Finance and Commerce' has been through a very bad hurricane in the shape of the unfortunate bank failures which marked the latter part of 1913. But with your usual vigour and enterprise you guided the ship through the storm and into harbour, and as you have lately learned from the lips of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Government of India fully recognise the admirable way in which all sound interests rallied round your great Presidency Bank and mastered what was at one time a very threatening situation. I am very glad in this connection to have your appreciation of the action which the Government was able to take. Although there was no occasion for the special loans we were ready to make, the very fact of such readiness did, as you say, assist in restoring public confidence.

Lastly, there has been the very important report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. It is, however, of such recent date that you are quite naturally unable at present, as a corporate body, to give your well-considered conclusions on the

many important matters with which the report deals, and as His Excellency the Viceroy told you the other day, the Government of India are at present in the same position. I am sure, however, that we shall all agree that the report is a most weighty and useful document, and I need hardly say that the Government of India will welcome a full expression of your opinions on all important matters involved whenever you are in a position to give them. For the present I take note of what you have said on the subject of the Gold Standard Reserve.

I fully agree with you that, in the event of the Government of India and the Secretary of State following out the suggestion of the Commission that the question of a State or Central Bank should be investigated by a special Committee, such investigation should not be undertaken hurriedly, and that ample time should be allowed for discussion and consideration of all the important interests involved.

I thank you specially for your remarks on the subject of my recent budget and am very glad to have your concurrence in the policy I indicated as regards Capital expenditure, specially with reference to Railways. I am also glad to observe that you appreciate our modification of the Saving Banks rules as likely, in your own words, 'to assist in diverting the hoards of the people into productive channels and to give security and a fair return to the small investor'; and I can assure you with reference to the misgiving you suggest in regard to the substitution of nett for gross figures as the limit of annual deposits that full care will be taken to confine the operations of the Government Savings Banks to their legitimate purposes. The reason why we have substituted nett for gross figures in this connection is that the small investor puts his money into the Savings Bank largely to meet subsequent demands on his purse, which may be distant or may be quite close, and the latter event may come upon him even sooner than he expected. In that event it is obviously desirable that, after having withdrawn money to meet this liability, he should not be precluded from further deposits by the fact of such withdrawal and the previous deposits leading up to it. In other words, having drawn out the money he wants for the purpose he requires it, he should

be able, within the modest limits we have indicated, to start saving and depositing again for the future.

As you know, I fully share your view of the desirability of getting larger contributions from India towards our loan programme, and I have given evidence of the faith that is in me by the five crore loan announced for this year. If it should prove possible, as you suggest, to vary the terms of our securities without damage to those which now exist, and to the borrowing interests of the great bodies connected with us, the Municipalities, Port Trust and Improvement Trusts, we shall be most happy to consider any suggestions to this end; as also towards making our existing Government securities more popular. In this connection, I may inform you that we have under consideration a proposal to issue Bearer Bonds hereafter not as a substitute for the present Government Promissory notes, but as an optional from which those who prefer the more speedy negotiability which this kind of security allows to the increased element of risk may take advantage of to the extent they may desire.

In conclusion, let me introduce to you my friend, Mr. Howard, the lately appointed Controller of Currency. He will be intimately concerned with matters relating to Government loans and Government notes, and it will be an essential part of his duty to be in constant contact with commercial opinion in the Presidency towns. I am sure that your relations with him will grow more and more cordial as time goes on.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer terminated the meeting.

APPENDIX W.

VISIT OF THE HON'BLE MR. GILLAN TO THE CHAMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan, Member for Commerce and Industry, met the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, 8th July 1914, the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., presided.

In opening the meeting the Chairman said:—

Before coming to business I should like to express our pleasure at having you among us for a few days. We have great faith in personal acquaintance with the members of Government with whom we have to deal and we have still greater faith in the advantage of personal discussions with them. When you paid us a visit 2 years ago you represented the Finance Department but we have now to welcome you as a member of our own particular Department. We feel confident that the inclusion of such an able Financial Officer in the Railway Board will prove to be a very wise step, and I am sure the Railway experts do not fail to realise the advantage of having on their side some one who knows the ways and means of the Finance Department.

A reference to the records of the Chamber for many years past reveals an unbroken series of demands for a progressive and continuous policy of railway construction, more particularly in bringing open lines up-to-date. We recognise that conditions have improved in this respect in recent years and that larger grants have been made available; but the increase in the grants keeps dragging along in the wake of the increase in traffic, and I don't suppose the position is in reality any better than it was a few year ago. In 1907 when Exports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 173 crores and Imports at Rs. 108 crores, or say Rs. 281 crores in all, the Mackay Commission considered that an annual expenditure of £12½ million sterling was necessary to keep the railways properly equipped. It is only quite recently that the railway allotment has amounted to this figure, but in the meantime Exports have increased to Rs. 244 crores and Imports to Rs. 183 crores or say Rs. 427 crores in all, which is an increase of 50 per cent. in value. These figures are much more eloquent than any words of mine can be.

My special reason for referring to Railway Finance to-day is that a serious position has arisen in connection with the railways in which we are especially interested. Every advantage has been taken of the grants of the last two years to push ahead with the very necessary construction works which had been sanctioned; but the provision which Government has been able to make has fallen

so short of the demands of the railways that all-important schemes which were in progress have had to be stopped. The misfortunes attending this necessity are manifold—the works must be abandoned for a year in spite of the fact that already large sums of as yet unproductive capital are sunk in them—the organisation which has been got together to carry out these parts of the sanctioned programme must be disbanded—and the railway facilities which the trade and the port so badly need must be set back for a year at a time when our new and costly docks have come into use, and are being equipped for the handling of the steady increase of trade which a normal monsoon will undoubtedly bring.

It will be a thousand pities if this accumulation of misfortunes must be suffered for want of a few lakhs of rupees to be expended on works which in themselves create such an excellent security; and I hope Government may yet be able to adjust their Railway Finance for the current year to permit of the existing programme of sanctioned works being carried through.

I think, Sir, the time is an opportune one to press for assistance from the Finance Department as the success of the Rs. 5 crore loan floated last week must have put the Finance Minister into a thoroughly good humour.

As I wish to concentrate our urgent demands on this one question, I will not do more than say that the Muttra-Aligarh Link is still in the forefront of our programme, and the necessity of steadily increasing provision for Railway development was never more urgent. There is ample evidence that the country has plenty of money to invest in good securities, and there can be few better securities than the railways.

What is known as the "Punjab Cement Concession" has aroused a great deal of interest in Bombay, but I shall leave it to other members who are present to put their views on this matter before you.

I wish to refer to the Presidency Banks Act and to the Government of India Notification No. 4734 A of 29th July, 1907, prescribing certain shares upon the security of which Presidency Banks are

authorised to advance and lend money and Open Cash Credits under, and ask under what procedure Government make these notifications, whether you can say if further notifications have been made, and if it be possible for Government to notify any additions to the parties concerned.

I ask the latter question as I have discovered that the resolution referred to above was apparently not known to all bankers in this city.

I further suggest that all ordinary shares of railway companies issued in India under branch line terms with rebate either from the Government of India or the parent line be automatically prescribed as shares, upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance money, etc.

We have now to ask your attention to a few Sections of the Companies Act.

Section 75 stipulates that if a statement of "authorised" capital is published, the publication must be accompanied by an equally prominent statement of "subscribed" and "paid up" capital.

The Section does not seem to apply to a statement of "capital" or "subscribed capital," and it appears as if companies who advertised "capital Rs. 1 crore," or "subscribed capital Rs. 50 lakhs," without any qualification or explanation would not be contravening the Act, even though the "paid up" capital were only Rs. 1 lakh.

Section 91 A, 91 B and 91 C.—These Sections were obviously intended to apply to public companies only, but private companies are not exempted. The provisions of 91 B in particular cannot be complied with by private companies in many cases and the 3 Sections should be amended accordingly.

Section 144 refers to Auditors and this Chamber has given its cordial support to the determination to secure a high standard of auditing. But it should be recognised that the process of elevation must be gradual, and local Governments might with advantage be given sufficient discretion to enable them to avoid inflicting unnecessary hardship in individual cases. After all the fact that auditors can only practice under licenses controlled by Government provides a guarantee of considerable value.

But while we suggest that Government might hold their hand to some extent in respect of auditors now practising, we would urge them to provide with as little delay as possible, a scheme whereby those who wish to qualify themselves as Public Accountants and Auditors should be put in a position to do so. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of young men have made a special study of Accounts and Company Law and have worked for and passed examinations in this connection: we think it of great importance that Government should lose no time in declaring the qualifications which they will require in the auditors of the future, so that those concerned may be able to direct their studies and apprenticeship in the proper lines. Conditions no doubt vary in the different Provinces, but it should not be difficult to decide on the broad principles which should be recognised throughout India.

Section 155.—It has been represented to the Committee that it will be very difficult for the majority of the public and for up-country pleaders, etc., to know which Sections apply to the various forms of "Winding up" and it is suggested that the Section should be amended so as to make this clear.

Section 277 refers to companies established outside British India. In the representation which this Chamber made to Government in September, 1912, they particularly asked that the expression "Establishes a place of business" should be defined, and they regret to find that the omission of any such definition has already caused a great deal of trouble and difficulty.

We have been informed of the case of a Company operating in two of the large cities under precisely similar conditions: in one city their solicitors advised them that they had established a place of business within the meaning of the Act, and in the other they were advised that this Section of the Act did not apply to them. As applications to Government for an expression of opinion result in most instances in a reference of the parties concerned to their solicitors, it is obvious that an early amendment of the Section is very necessary: such amendment should be made with the view of stating plainly when a Company is deemed, or not deemed, to have established "a place of business," and more particularly when it is represented by agents.

Section 277 (1) (*c*).—The Chamber in their report on the Bill suggested that in lieu of a list of the Directors it would be more useful to have the address of the registered or principal office of a foreign Company; when the Act was passed, however, the Chamber regretted to see that the provision requiring a list of Directors (to which "Managers" had been added) was retained, although their suggestion as to the office of the Company was accepted. The Chamber have since learned that the provisions of this clause are regarded by foreign Companies as being unreasonable and somewhat oppressive and expensive, as such Companies being domiciled in nearly every instance some thousands of miles from British India, the names of their Directors and Managers convey little or nothing to the public in British India. The Chamber would accordingly again urge that Clause (*c*) should be repealed.

Section 277 (3).—The Chamber understands that Government have intimated that "Private Companies" are exempt from the operation of this Section in respect of the filing of balance sheets and which they are not required to file under the English Act. From para. 64 of the Report of the Select Committee it is clear that the power to issue a notification, exempting any company or class of companies from the requirements of this Sub-Section, was introduced primarily for the purpose of meeting the case of "Private Companies." No such notification has yet been issued; as such exemption, and its attendant non-liability to penalties under Sub-section (5), can legally only be secured by means of a notification, the Chamber trust that the necessary notification will be issued at the earliest opportunity.

MR. GILLAN'S REPLY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan in reply said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I am gratified that you should remember our last meeting here. To you it must have been an incident of small importance. To me it was a great occasion since I came among you with the great though temporary dignity of a Member of Council. And the fates—or to be more precise their Vicegerent in India—have been kind in allowing me to address you a second time in the same exalted capacity though with a different portfolio. I need hardly say that no one would welcome more warmly than myself any

opportunities in the future of our meeting under similar conditions, but since it is too much to hope that I should pursue further a round of the seats in Council, I may say that I look forward to renewing my acquaintance with you in the humbler, but still extremely important and I hope useful capacity of a member of the Railway Board, and I am sure that then as now you will give me a considerate reception. I do not propose to deal at present with the proposals which you have put forward for the amendment of the Companies Act. They are technical and all I need say is that they will receive the consideration which coming from a body of your commercial experience and knowledge they deserve. I may, however, mention the subject of auditors to tell you that the attention of the Government of India had already been directed to the working of the new rules and that we have asked for the opinion of Local Governments on the matter. Our policy, I am glad to say, is exactly what you favour, namely that we should press steadily towards a reform of audit but that the pace should not be so rapid as to embarrass business or result in hardship or injustice.

On the subject of railways I am afraid you may think when I have finished that I had decided to keep on the safe ground of generalities, but I hope what I have to say will not for that reason be altogether uninteresting. We know that the claims of railways to have money spent on them are not by any means universally admitted. On the contrary these claims are not merely opposed: they seem to rouse in some quarters a sense of antagonism and animosity. On this point there are two things I should like to say. The first is that we who are on the railway side do not impute unworthy motives to the protagonists of other interests which we recognise as important factors in the well-being of the country and we are entitled to the same treatment from those who do not see eye to eye with us in the matter. We are all in the fighting line engaged in a struggle which has for its object the increase of India's prosperity, and it is absurd to quarrel with one another because we cannot in that line all occupy the same position. The second point is that objections to railway expenditure in general are seldom pressed in my experience to apply to the lines that most nearly come home to us. Calcutta I mean would remain

calm if Mr. Rumboll or Mr. Woollcombe did not get all the money they wanted. Madras may turn a deaf ear to the lamentations of the North-Western and even you, gentlemen, might accept with resignation a decision not to push on with the Delhi-Karachi extension. But I cannot well imagine any responsible men in Bombay viewing with indifference the restriction of expenditure on the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. below the legitimate requirements of those lines. It is of course a commonplace now to say that nearly the whole of the capital programme has to be devoted to open line works, but what does that mean? It means that all our money goes to keeping our lines up to the minimum requirements of traffic, and I have no hesitation in saying that if our railway system were to become choked—inadequate for the traffic offering—the result would be, not as sometimes represented, detrimental merely to this or that section of the community, but a calamity for the whole country.

I may go on perhaps to a further point. Mr. Whitty was speaking to me yesterday about Sir Walter Hughes, who, I believe, originated many of your big Bombay projects which have since so ably been carried out by Sir Frederick Sprott. I understood from what Mr. Whitty told me that in the early days those projects were frequently condemned as premature and extravagant. Where are the critics now? What would they say to the extraordinary expansion of trade on which your President has remarked, to the solid line of docks which has come into being, the railways which are growing behind them, to quadruple tracks and the possibility of electrification. The fact is that for progress there is essential not only foresight but faith—faith in the great possibilities of this country—and enthusiasm. But naturally enthusiasm in itself is not a thing to conjure with in the Finance Department. The Finance Minister very properly demands facts and what we have to do is to build up the statement of our requirements on a basis of facts hard, solid and uncontrovertible, I am not talking now, you will understand, of your President's speech, which could not go into details any more than I can, but of the working up and presentation of the case by railway companies and by the Railway Board. The impression is gaining ground, I am sorry to say, as indeed Mr. Marshall Reid indicated, that we are not keeping pace with requirements. If so, what we have to do, is to prove it in the most

concrete and definite way possible. If we cannot I for one will admit that no blame rests with the Finance Department. In any case we may be certain of a fair hearing from Sir William Meyer, who has already shown his willingness in a year by no means unduly favourable to finance a full programme, and who is, if I may say so, heartily to be congratulated on the entire success of the courageous policy which he must have adopted with that end in view of raising the Indian loan to five crores.

Gentlemen, as I said I have dealt with generalities, but what I felt was that it might really be more useful to you if I tried to define my general attitude to the questions in which we are interested than promised merely that the particular points mentioned by Mr. Marshall Reid should be looked into as I assure you they will be. I would only like to add that what I have said about the substantiation of the railway case for funds has not been evolved merely as a convenient answer to your remarks. The examination of requirements, with reference for instance to the programme of renewals which are of the highest importance from this point of view has already been put in hand by the Railway Board, and the result, we hope, will be both, to enable us to deal more confidently with the claims brought before us, and to bring them in a more convincing form to the attention of the Finance Department.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan terminated the meeting.

APPENDIX X.

THE HON'BLE MR. CLARK'S VISIT TO THE CHAMBER.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for the Department of Commerce and Industry and Railway Department, met the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, 6th January 1915, when various matters affecting mercantile interests were discussed.

The Chairman of the Chamber, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., in opening the proceedings, said :—At our previous meetings with you Sir, our discussions have chiefly centred on railway development, and on such commercial and banking legislation as happened to be under consideration : on the present occasion the questions of most immediate interests are those arising out of the war, and we value the opportunity of being able to discuss such matters personally with you.

We recognise that this is not the time to press for an extended railway programme, and we wish to make only two suggestions in this connection—one is that special efforts should be made to bring to a productive stage works in which large sums of capital have been sunk but which are as yet largely unproductive—the other suggestion is that Government should aim at enabling railways to maintain their organisations in connection with workshops, etc., such organisations have taken years to bring up to their present state of efficiency, and to partially disband them because of temporary stringency would be an unfortunate retrograde step, and would also involve unemployment and its consequences.

I do not propose to go into the details of the numerous interesting and important questions which have come up for consideration and decision during the last five months but shall content myself with referring to a few of those which we should like to discuss with you to-day.

The Committee have already informed Government that they welcome the proposal to register forward sale contracts for commodities of which the export is or may be restricted. By the manner in which they have accepted the various ordinances restricting the import and export trades, the people and merchants of India have shown that they are ready to bear their share of the burden which the war has laid upon so many interests and industries; but it is our business to keep the internal and external trade going as freely as possible, and we are very desirous of co-operating with Government in their endeavour to make these restrictive ordinances operate with as little friction and hardship as possible.

We should be glad of some pronouncement from Government with regard to their probable policy in connection with new crop wheat export, and in connection with the export of cotton and other commodities to neutral countries; and we are naturally awaiting with considerable interest the result of Government's deliberations on the cotton question generally.

We have gratefully accepted the concessions Government have been able to obtain for us in connection with code telegrams. We recognise that concessions must, in the public interest, be somewhat limited for the present, but Government no doubt realise that the present restrictions are a serious tax and hindrance to the overseas trade, in which the whole Empire is so deeply interested; and we hope that when the way is clearer, no time will be lost in granting larger and more useful facilities.

We have not been able to appreciate the necessity for depriving trade of the concession of what I may call the "10 letter word" for telegrams between India and the world generally, merely because certain codes were permitted between India and the United Kingdom, and I hope Government may be able to secure the restoration of this system at an early date.

There has been a good deal of complaint about the delay in delivering code telegrams, which deprives the concession of much of its value. The fact that a certain proportion of these telegrams are delivered in good time leads us to think that a little improvement in organisation is all that is required to remedy matters.

We recently directed the attention of Government to several sections of the Companies Act, which in our opinion require amendment, and we have to thank Government for promising to bear our suggestions in mind when the Act comes up for amendment. I wish to-day to call attention to Section 277 (1) (*c*). We protested against the inclusion of this clause when the Act was originally under consideration; we now wish to repeat that protest and to further protest, not only against the obligation to be continually filing what appears to be valueless information with the Registrar, but against being mulcted in a fee of Rs. 5 and probably solicitors'

costs for every such registration. Even though consideration of the amendment of the sub-section must be delayed we would ask Government to prescribe a nominal fee of one or two annas for such registration, and this I think they can do at once under Section 277 (7).

When the Act was originally under consideration this Chamber pointed out that difficulties would most probably arise if some definition were not given which would show when a Company had established "a place of business" within the meaning of Section 277 (1); the Chamber have recently learned that with regard to railway companies which come within the purview of this section the Railway Board have ruled that such companies are deemed to have established "the place of business" in every "province" in which such companies have "district offices and stations;" the effect of this ruling is that railway companies incorporated in England will have to register their Special Acts or Memoranda and Articles of Association in several provinces whereas railway companies registered in India only register such documents in the province in which they are incorporated, a position which the Chamber venture to suggest is a very anomalous one and one which can hardly have been intended by the Legislature.

I do not think there is any material difference of opinion between Government and ourselves as to the restrictions which should be placed upon enemy trading. We have heard and seen a good deal of criticism of what was being done or not done, and no doubt some of this criticism has been justifiable: but I think it has been chiefly due to misconception in the minds of the public as to what was going on. To the suggestion that the Chamber of Commerce should have moved more energetically in the matter, it is perhaps sufficient to say that we made our recommendations as long ago as 10th September and have had a special committee in charge of the question, who have been actively co-operating with Government. There did not appear to be any point in advertising what steps were being taken, as such advertisements could only tend to create ill-feeling and perhaps to render ineffective the policy we recommended, but which obviously could not immediately be put into operation.

We have last week addressed the Government of India with the suggestion that they might publish a pamphlet or manual of emergency legislation, containing all the proclamations, acts, ordinances, notifications and orders and rules which have been issued since the outbreak of war.

It has been represented to us that the numerous proclamations and notifications, etc., which in some cases modify, amend, or cancel each other have proved very confusing, and as a manual of this description has been published in England, we hope that Government will be able to see their way to adopt our suggestion. It should be clearly stated which proclamations and notifications, etc., are in force and which have been wholly or partially superseded, and when further proclamations or notifications, etc., are issued they should be accompanied by a short explanation of their relation to others already in existence and should state their objects and effects.

The only other matter I wish to refer to is the Arbitration Board which the Karachi Chamber proposed should be established to fulfil the same functions as the Home Arbitration Board, *viz.*, to deal with all matters arising out of the chartering or requisition of steamers by Government. Such matters concern not only Government and shipowners, but also merchants who have had consignments on board such steamers. Seeing that the Board at Home is probably better equipped for the purpose than any Board or Boards which could be established in this country, I think it might be more satisfactory if a small committee could be formed in this country to sift the cases submitted, and after being satisfied as to what were the facts, to transmit the cases to London for adjudication. I need hardly say that the sooner some tribunal is established, the better pleased shall we be.

MR. CLARK'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Clark replied as follows :—As your chairman has said, the subjects which we have to discuss to-day are naturally coloured by the great war into which the Empire has been plunged and it is not surprising that many questions of moment in ordinary

times, have now become of secondary importance. He has touched on one, however, which is still even in times of war of great interest to commerce, namely, the question of the railway programme. I appreciate the attitude of the Chamber in not wishing to press for an extended programme this year when, as you have recognised, the financial position would not justify large expenditure even on reproductive works. Government are in full agreement with the two propositions which you have put forward in this connection, namely, that so far as possible every effort should be made to push on works nearing completion, so that they may emerge from the unproductive into the productive stage; and that we should endeavour to enable railways to maintain their organizations in connection with workshops, labour and so on. I cannot, of course, anticipate the announcement which the finance member will have to make in his Budget as to the provision for railways for the coming year, but I can assure you that these points have been borne in mind in the allotment of the available funds, and as regards the second, I think I can safely say that there is no great risk of such disorganization, as you fear, being allowed to occur. While we must reduce expenditure, both on capital and revenue account for the time being, we thoroughly appreciate the importance of railways being able to maintain their staff and organization ready for further advance as soon as the war is over.

I turn now to the matters specially connected with the war to which your chairman has referred. The first of these is the proposal to register forward sale contracts in respect of commodities of which the export is or may be restricted. I should like to say in this connection that throughout the war Government have fully realised the great sacrifices which the commercial community have been called upon to make owing to the various restrictions which from time to time it has been necessary to impose upon the export trade. Some of these, such as the recent prohibition on the export of wool and the restriction on the export of wheat, have been rendered necessary in order to conserve our own resources in India for military purposes or for the consumption of the people. Others have been aimed at the prevention of supplies reaching the enemy. Both classes, I need hardly say, are of vital importance to the

successful prosecution of the war. The latter from the very beginning of hostilities has been an essential part of the policy of His Majesty's Government and we must all recognise that it is likely to have an important influence on the eventual termination of hostilities. At the same time it has been a heavy burden on those parts of the Empire which produce food-stuffs and raw materials, and which have been asked to sacrifice neutral markets in order to guard against supplies reaching the enemy. India has had to bear her full share of this burden, and I have good reason to know that her share has been borne readily and without complaint. It has been Government's aim to minimise, so far as is consistent with the object in view, the unavoidable disturbance to trade which this policy has brought about. Hence, among others, the proposal to which your chairman has referred, to register forward sale contracts of commodities affected or likely to be affected by the notifications. I am glad to find that it meets with your approval. We have had to circulate the proposal to Local Governments in order to obtain the views of the various commercial communities in India upon it, and I hope we shall very shortly receive their replies.

In this connection your chairman also refers to the probable policy of the Government in relation to wheat exports after the new crop has come in and in relation to the export of cotton and other commodities to neutral countries. As regards wheat, the Committee will of course have seen from the forecast issued a few days ago that there is a very large increase in the area under wheat this year as compared with last. If there are good winter rains in the Punjab and United Provinces, and if the crop fulfils its promise there is good reason to hope that we may by the end of the cold weather see a fall of prices in India. Our action in restricting exports from the balance of the old crop up to the end of the cold weather has been dictated solely by the serious situation which was arising from the large increase in prices in the Punjab and in Northern India generally, and our policy in regard to the future crop, so far as it is possible to prophesy in these difficult times, will be dictated by similar considerations. I need hardly say that Government has no desire to restrict trade or to impair our exchange by interfering with exports, unless the necessity is a very real one,

and it would seem likely that if the present prospects are fulfilled, the pressure on the consuming classes in Northern India will be relieved when the new crop comes in.

As regards the exports of cotton and other commodities to neutral countries, our policy is naturally governed to a large extent by the advices we receive from the Government at Home. There is a Committee of His Majesty's Government dealing with the question of supplies reaching the enemy which has the question under constant examination. Naturally the situation is apt to change with somewhat embarrassing rapidity as the enemy attempts channel after channel for securing those supplies which are so essential to him. I think, however, that there is reason to hope that it may not be necessary to interfere with shipments of cotton to neutral countries so long as those shipments are kept within reasonably normal limits. The Committee have doubtless observed that the Home Government no longer treat cotton as contraband of war, which would appear to indicate a less stringent attitude towards it than towards some other commodities. As you will have seen, the Government of India have just issued a statement of what they propose to do for the support of trade and incidentally in relief of the cotton situation. I hope these proposals will commend themselves to the business community.

As regards code telegrams and the concession of the "ten letter word" we have represented your views which were warmly advocated to us by the Bombay Government to the authorities at home and in respect of the latter point especially, I may say, I think, without indiscretion, that we have strongly supported them.

As to the delay in the delivery of code telegrams perhaps in the discussion which will follow these remarks the Committee will give me further information as to what they believe to be the sources of delay. If particulars could be given of a few cases of delay, it will be easy to enquire into the matter, and I shall be very glad to see that enquiry is made.

Your chairman has also referred to the much discussed question of enemy trading in India. I can certainly clear your Committee

of the imputation that you have not been active and even urgent in this matter. I had only landed a few hours in Bombay before I was being pressed to help in the task of eliminating as rapidly as was humanly possible the hostile element from your community. Nor do I think that Government has been backward or dilatory. Like many other subjects which have had to be handled since the outbreak of the war, there were no precedents to go upon, and in this case not even the example of what was being done in England as we have here gone much further than His Majesty's Government at home. Consequently, a considerable amount of consultation was necessary and care in drafting the ordinance if unnecessary hardship was not to be inflicted and possibly injury caused to other interests. So far as Bombay is concerned, I have had the opportunity of discussing the working of the ordinance with the Officers of the Bombay Government who are concerned. They have consulted us at every step in regard to the various firms affected, and I gather that matters are proceeding smoothly and with despatch. I understand too that the commercial community have afforded them most useful assistance. I shall hope to hear presently from you, gentlemen, whether there are any special points in connection with the working of the ordinance which you would like to bring to my notice.

It is always pleasant, if somewhat rare, to find that Government has in any matter anticipated the wishes of the commercial community. I am in this proud position in relation to the next point mentioned by your chairman, namely, that Government might publish a manual of the various ordinances, proclamations and so on, which have been issued during the war. The Legislative Department have recently issued a volume containing the recent ordinances and proclamations issued by the Governor General those of the Royal Proclamations and orders of His Majesty in Council which are of importance in India, various notifications issued under acts or recent ordinances in relation to the present emergency, and certain miscellaneous administrative notification on the same subject. All this can be obtained for the modest sum of four annas. I will bear in mind the suggestion that further proclamations or notifications should be accompanied by a short

explanation of their relation to others already in existence and so on. It is our general practice, in my department at any rate to issue an explanatory memorandum to the press when such notifications are published, and we generally also send explanatory letters when necessary to Chambers of Commerce.

The last matter mentioned by your Chairman in connection with the war is the question of claims arising out of the chartering or requisitioning of steamers by Government for transport and military purposes. These fall into the two main heads of claims by shipowners whose vessels have been taken up and claims by third parties who have been affected by the vessels having been taken up. I naturally appreciate the desire of shipowners and merchants to get such questions settled as quickly as possible or at any rate to have a tribunal set up which can deal with them. We have been in constant communication with the Government at home about the question. We have asked whether it would be preferred that claims by shipowners should go before the tribunal set up by the Admiralty at home, or whether we should set up a tribunal here. As nearly all the shipping lines affected have their headquarters at home and as it is easier to create a generally representative tribunal there than in India, there would appear to be a good deal to be said for the former course. The Secretary of State is consulting shipping firms and the Admiralty on the subject and I hope we may shortly hear from him. As regards the third party claims we have also asked for information as to what is being done at Home, but we have not yet received particulars. A Committee dealing with the whole subject of claims arising out of Government's requirements has been sitting at Home and has recently reported to the Admiralty, and we shall probably receive full particulars when the Admiralty have had time to form their views on this report. I regret the delay, but the Committee will appreciate that we cannot move till we learn what is being done in England. In the meantime I think there is a good deal to be said for your Chairman's suggestion that a small Committee might be formed in this country to sift the cases which have arisen here. I have had the same possibility in my mind and it was one of the points on which I especially hoped to get opinions during my visit

to Bombay. I am very glad therefore to have your views upon it, though I cannot give you a definite answer pending the completion of the inquiries which I am making here.

Outside of the war, the only matter besides Railways to which your Chairman has referred, is my old friend, the Companies Act It is gratifying to find that the criticisms which he has brought forward are not, if I may say so, of a very serious order. Your first point relates to the requirement that Companies established outside British India should have to register a list of their directors and managers. I gather you do not object to the other requirements of the section such as the registration of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles, etc., and I take it therefore that your objection rests mainly on the fact that the list of directors, etc., may have to be modified fairly frequently, each modification involving the payment of a fee. If this is so, I will look into the question of the amount of the fee, which I gather is the main grievance. I think the Committee must admit that in view of our recent concern with hostile companies, it has not been altogether without utility that companies incorporated outside British India should have had to register lists of their directors and managers.

Your second point is that under a ruling of the Railway Board Railway Companies which come within the purview of this section have to register their special Acts and other documents in every Province where they have district offices or even Railway Stations. I have not seen the papers on this question, and do not know whether the Railway Board took legal advice: but on the face of it I should have thought it would have been sufficient for the companies concerned to file these documents with the Registrar of the Province in which their headquarters are situated. In any case it does not seem a serious enough grievance to justify amendment of the Act. As a general proposition perhaps I may remark that no Act of the Legislature dealing with so complex a subject as Company Law can cover every possible case which may arise, while on the other hand it is undesirable to tinker at the law merely to meet comparatively small inconveniences.

A general discussion then followed and a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Clark terminated the proceedings.

APPENDIX Y.

OPENING OF SEVEN CHINESE PORTS TO FOREIGN TRADE.

No. 6088 of 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st July 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for the information of the Chamber, a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 3426-3430-39, dated 5th May 1914, and its accompaniment, on the subject of the opening of seven Chinese ports to foreign trade.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,

Under Secretary to Government.

No. 3426-3430-39.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(Commerce and Trade.)

SIMLA, the 5th May 1914.

The CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council and for general publication a communique regarding the opening of seven Chinese ports to foreign trade.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 10 (3632).

PEKING, 12th January 1914.

By virtue of a Presidential Order, dated the 9th instant, the Chinese Government have spontaneously opened to foreign trade seven towns in North China. These new "Ports" are Kuejhuach-eng, Kalgan, Dolonor, Chihfeng, Taonanfu, Hulutao and Lungkow, and the main result of their "opening" will be to develop international trade and interests in Inner Mongolia.

2. Kueihuach'eng is in the extreme north of Shansi: it is a town of approximately 200,000 inhabitants and is an important market for skins, camel hair, ropes and cereals. Kalgan, in the north of Chihli, has a normal population of 430,000 and is the principal outlet from Inner Mongolia. Both places are connected by rail with Peking. Dolonor, east of Kalgan, contains a mixed population of about 15,000 but it is more in the nature of a military encampment than a commercial city. Chihfeng is about 100 miles east of Dolonor. Both the latter towns lie outside the Great Wall. Taonanfu is an important point on the Mongolian frontier of Fengtien, and will shortly be connected by rail with the South Manchurian Railway.

3. Hulutao was artificially created, under a British Engineer, during the latter years of the Manchi rule, with the object of forming an ice-free port on the Gulf of Liaotung under purely Chinese control. It is already connected with the Peking Mukden Railway by a branch line from Lienshan. The question of improving the water approaches to Newchwang by the conservancy of the Liao River is at present under consideration, and if, as it is to be hoped, the scheme materializes, there may be a better prospect of retaining for Newchwang and Hulutao the trade which is now to some extent being diverted to Dairen.

4. Lungkow, in Shantung, is situated about 100 miles, west of Chefoo, and is already one of the principal centres of the junk-borne coolie traffic into Manchuria. Some of this traffic might possibly now find its way to Hulutao.

5. Of the above seven towns, three only are likely to have much interest for British commerce, namely, Kueihuach'eng,

Kalgan, and possibly Hulutao. Taonanfu might also become a distributing centre for trade with the eastern section of Inner Mongolia. The advantages of Kueihuach'eng and Kalgan are that British goods will, as is the case with the inland open marts of Manchuria, now reach those places on payment of a single import duty of 5 per cent. Instead of the additional 2½ per cent. levied on transit trade. * * *

* * *

The opening of both these places will enable foreigners to watch at close quarters the working of the transit pass trade, and will facilitate the immense export business of Tientsin as well as develop foreign commercial intercourse with both Inner and Outer Mongolia.

(Sd.) J. N. JORDAN,
His Majesty's Minister at Peking.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.

APPENDIX Z.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

No. 9843 OF 1914.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th October 1914.

The SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for the information of the Chamber a copy of the Circular No. 679, dated 14th July 1914, from the Executive Office of the Panama Canal and to request that its contents may be communicated to the mercantile community.—I have, etc.,

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

Circular No. 679, dated 14th July 1914, from the Executive Office of the Panama Canal:—

Customs Regulations.

"1. *Article 1.*—There is hereby established a Bureau of Customs for the Panama Canal which shall be charged with the following duties:

"2. The entry and clearance of vessels at the ports of the Canal Zone and in transit through the Panama Canal.

"3. The custody of goods, wares and merchandise introduced into the Canal Zone, pending the release thereof on presentation of evidence in due form that said goods, wares and merchandise are entitled to free entry, or that the import duties due to the Republic of Panama have been paid, or that payment has been waived.

"4. The enforcement of the immigration laws and regulations of the Canal Zone, except as this duty is assigned by law or Executive Order to the Chief Quarantine Officer.

"5. The certification of invoices covering shipments from the Canal Zone to the United States.

"6. Such services to seamen as are commonly rendered by shipping commissioners in American ports, or by American consuls in foreign ports.

"7. *Article 2.*—The Executive Secretary of the Panama Canal shall be charged with the supervision of the Customs Service. The captains of the ports of the Canal Zone shall be, *ex officio*, officers of the Customs Service for the purpose of entering and clearing vessels. There shall be employed such inspectors and other subordinate officers as may be necessary to carry on the work of the bureau as determined by competent authority. Employees of the Panama Canal, or of the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus, whose duties relate to vessels using the Panama Canal and its terminal ports, or to cargo discharged in the Canal Zone, may be appointed customs officers for special and defined purposes, and they shall discharge their duties as such without additional compensation.

"8. *Article 3.*—Subject to the direction of the Executive Secretary, and except as otherwise provided for in these regulations, inspectors of customs shall perform the duties heretofore performed by Deputy Collectors of Customs in the Canal Zone.

"9. *Article 4.*—Vessels may enter and clear at either the port of Balboa or the port of Cristobal. If they desire to pass through the Canal without stopping at the opposite terminal port, they may clear from the port of entry; but should they stop at the opposite port for the purpose of taking on or discharging freight or passengers, or taking stores, provisions, supplies, coal, fuel, or water, they may be compelled to enter and clear from both ports.

"10. *Article 5.*—When a vessel arrives at the port of Balboa, or the port of Cristobal, or at the Panama Canal in transit, the master thereof, shall furnish to the Boarding Officer representing the Bureau of Customs, or if no Customs Officer shall come aboard to the Captain of the Port, on a blank form which will be furnished him for that purpose, a report of arrival, which shall include such statistical data relating to the vessel, its cargo and passengers, as may be required by the various departments of the Panama Canal.

"11. *Article 6.*—There shall also be furnished to the Boarding Officer a full manifest of the cargo, in writing, signed by the master and specifying the marks, kinds, and quantities thereof, the port or ports where the cargo was shipped, the different ports to which it is consigned or intended to be entered and the names of the consignees. Any form of manifest in substantial compliance with these requirements will be accepted, and it may be in English or in the language of the nation to which the vessel belongs. If in a foreign language, the master or agent of the vessel must furnish a translation. If the regular manifest does not substantially comply with the requirements, then a statement shall be furnished for statistical purposes containing the information specified.

"12. *Article 7.*—An additional copy of the manifest must be furnished by the master or agent of the vessel for each port in the Canal Zone at which cargo is discharged: provided, that in lieu of

a copy of the complete manifest there may be furnished at the option of the master or agent a copy of only such portions of the manifest as relate to the cargo to be so discharged.

"13. *Article 8.*—There shall also be furnished to the Boarding Officers the clearance issued to the vessel at the last port of call, a copy of the passenger list, which shall distinguish between passengers in transit and passengers to be landed in the Canal Zone, a copy of the crew list, list of sea stores, purser's statement, certificate of discharge from quarantine, and, in case of vessels of the United States, the register and articles.

"14. *Article 9.*—The master shall certify under oath that the manifest, passenger list, and other documents delivered by him to the Boarding Officer are complete and true.

"15. *Article 10.*—No vessel shall be permitted to enter until the master or agent shall produce a certificate of discharge from quarantine.

"16. *Article 11.*—Before an entry is made of a vessel of the United States, the register and articles must be produced to the Customs Officers, and these papers are to be retained until a clearance is granted.

"17. *Article 12.*—It is not necessary for the captain or master of any vessel of war or public vessel owned or chartered by a foreign Government to report and enter on arrival at the Panama Canal, at either of the terminal ports, unless engaged in the transportation of merchandise in the way of trade, but such vessel shall be subject to the Quarantine Regulations and to the regulations relative to the payment of tolls and of bills for material, supplies, repairs, harbour pilotage, towage, wharfage, and other services furnished to vessels by the Panama Canal; and such public or chartered vessels, other than men-of-war, may be required to certify as to the number of passengers or troops on board, and the character and kind of cargo, when requested by the Canal authorities to do so.

"18. *Article 13.*—The Bureau of Customs shall have exclusive control over all goods, wares and merchandise, including passengers' baggage and packages of every kind and nature introduced

into the Canal Zone, pending the release thereof on presentation of evidence in due form that such goods, wares and merchandise are entitled to free entry, or that the import duties due to the Republic of Panama have been paid, or that payment has been waived. No such goods, wares or merchandise shall be released for delivery to consignees or for re-export, except upon the order of a Customs Officer.

"19. *Article 14.*—A copy of the manifest of cargo landed at any point in the Canal Zone shall be delivered by the Bureau of Customs to the Customs authorities of the Republic of Panama.

"20. *Article 15.*—The master of a vessel clearing from the Panama Canal or any port of the Canal Zone shall be required to furnish to the Bureau of Customs a manifest of all goods, wares and merchandise, including packages of every kind and description, accepted for shipment from the Canal in said vessel, showing the kinds, quantities, value and destination thereof, and also a list of all passengers embarked in the Canal Zone; or if no cargo has been accepted for shipment and no passengers have embarked, a statement to that effect. But with the consent of the Bureau of Customs, previously obtained, these documents may be furnished through an agency on the Isthmus within forty-eight hours after the clearance of the vessel. The manifests, passenger lists and statements submitted in compliance with this article shall be subscribed and sworn to by the master or agent of the vessel.

"21. *Article 16.*—Vessels leaving the Panama Canal, the port of Balboa, or the port of Cristobal, shall be cleared by the port captain at the port of departure.

"22. *Article 17.*—The Captain of the Port will not issue a clearance until he has ascertained:—

(*a*) That the documents and statistical data in regard to cargo and passengers, as required by these and other regulations governing the use of the Panama Canal, have been furnished by the master of the vessel, or that satisfactory arrangements have been made to furnish same through an agency on the Isthmus.

(*b*) That all tolls, and bills for materials, supplies, repairs, harbour pilotage, towage, or wharfage, furnished to vessels by the Panama Canal or by the Panama Railroad Company, have been paid, or that their payment has been secured.

(*c*) That the vessel has complied with the quarantine and immigration laws and regulations of the Canal Zone.

(*d*) That the laws and regulations governing the shipment and discharge of seamen, and for the protection of seamen, have been complied with.

"23. *Article 18.*—The Executive Secretary charged with the supervision of the Customs Service of the Canal Zone shall, in person, or through such assistants as he may designate, perform the duties of a Shipping Commissioner, and he shall render such services to American seamen as are commonly rendered by Shipping Commissioners in the United States, and by American Consuls abroad. In the performance of these duties he shall be governed by the Navigation Laws of the United States and by the United States Consular Regulations, in so far as they are applicable.

"24. *Article 19.*—Questions which may arise in the administration of the Customs Service of the Canal Zone, which are not specifically provided for in these regulations, shall be decided in accordance with the Customs Regulations of the United States in so far as the latter regulations are not locally inapplicable."

THE BUDGET.

(Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, held on Monday, 2nd March 1914.)

SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE FINANCE MEMBER INTRODUCING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1914-15.

Introductory.

I rise to present to the Council the Financial Statement for 1914-15. Our procedure will be the same as on previous occasions, that is, there will be no debate to-day, but from the 7th March onwards time will be allotted for the examination and discussion of the budget proposals. The figures in the Financial Statement will then undergo such amendments as may be required by our later information or suggested by the discussions in Council. The Budget in its final form will be presented on the 21st March, the usual closing debate taking place on the 24th.

2. In presenting my first Budget to the Imperial Legislative Council, I cannot but feel the need for indulgence and consideration. In the most favourable circumstances it would have been no easy task to take over the reins of financial administration from such a competent and popular predecessor as the Right Honourable Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson whose recent elevation to His Majesty's Privy Council was received with such general satisfaction. His intimate knowledge of English and Indian finance was reinforced by a practical sagacity and a genuine love of India and her peoples which won confidence and esteem in this Council and in the country generally. It is my most earnest wish to maintain the good relations between the Finance Department and the Legislative Council which my predecessor bequeathed to me.

3. I hope that in judging my administration it will not be reckoned to my personal demerits, or put down to sins committed in a previous existence, that I have failed to maintain the persistent grasp of good fortune which marked most of Sir Guy's

career in India. His last complete year of office closed with an aggregate Imperial and Provincial surplus of over £7½ million; and acting on the principle, to quote his own words which I myself fully accept, that "the only reasonable rule of conduct is to assume that a period of prosperity, once it is established, will continue until we have some clear warning of impending change," he was able, after making very generous contributions towards local administration and social advance, to budget in the current year for an Imperial surplus of about £1⅓ million. Since then, however, conditions and prospects have materially altered through the failure of the rains in September, and the disturbance of commercial conditions owing to the banking crisis which began last autumn. I shall have to deal with these events in some detail presently, and will only say in these preliminary remarks that they are inevitably reflected in the results of the present year and in our estimates for the next. There is no reason for taking a gloomy view, but we have necessarily had to estimate, in these changed conditions, on more cautious lines; and in my present budget dispositions, the Council will, I fear, miss some of those attractive features which have grown customary in recent years.

4. Our financial position rests ultimately on agricultural and trade conditions and I will briefly survey the history of the expiring year from these two standpoints. The winter rainfall of 1913 was somewhat defective, but otherwise the agricultural year opened promisingly enough. Unusual rainfall, however, occurred during the hot weather period, and the prediction of our meteorological advisers that the wet May did not presage an unfavourable monsoon was unfortunately not wholly fulfilled. The monsoon started early and propitiously, but after the middle of July the distribution was irregular, and at the beginning of September the current weakened materially, and ceased to give any rain of importance in the United Provinces, and North-West and Central India. Meanwhile, excessive rain, resulting in serious floods, occurred in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and later in Madras. Winter conditions set in earlier than usual in Northern India, but again failed to give the rainfall which was so urgently needed in the United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, and famine conditions have thus been established in parts of the localities just

mentioned. I shall give fuller particulars on this matter later. These abnormal conditions have of course been reflected in the harvests. The outturn of wheat and of spring oil-seeds was somewhat in defect, and the Northern India rice crops also suffered, either from drought or from floods. More than half the area under sugarcane in India is in the United Provinces, and the conditions there have seriously affected the outturn. The heavy rain of July and August also resulted in a large decrease in the jute outturn in Bengal. For cotton, on the whole, the season has been more favourable. As regards the crops at present on the ground, the sowing season for wheat was unsatisfactory in the United Provinces and the Eastern Punjab, and the unirrigated crop in these tracts has suffered considerably. The oil-seed crop is also considerably below normal in the same areas. Some showers of rain in February improved prospects in the greater part of the Punjab, but have had little effect on the tracts where distress is most acute.

5. I turn now to our trade figures. In the first nine months of the year there has been an increase of over Rs. 9 crores in the exports of raw cotton, and of Rs. 8 crores in the value of jute exports, raw and manufactured. The improvement here, however, was mainly one of price; and in the case of raw jute there was an actual decline in quantity. Shipments of tea also show a satisfactory increase of nearly Rs. 1½ crores. On the other hand, there was a falling off under rice, wheat and barley, amounting altogether to some Rs. 10½ crores; and if allowance be also made for the loss of Rs. 7 crores of opium exports arising from the discontinuance of the trade with China, the total result—a gross export valued at Rs. 1,78 crores—is practically identical with the corresponding figure for 1912-13. On the import side, the progress experienced in the previous year has continued, and there has been a further advance of over Rs. 19 crores in the nine months' term. The increase is distributed over a large number of items, the most important being cotton piece-goods (Rs. 5 crores), railway plant and rolling stock (Rs. 2·6 crores), machinery (Rs. 2 crores) and metals, especially copper. In the case of piece-goods the imports have outrun all immediate requirements, and the markets on both sides of India are suffering from a congestion of stocks. But a study

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of the growth of imports under other heads of varying importance and of the most miscellaneous description implies an undeniable growth or purchasing power and an improving standard of comfort.

If account be also taken of treasure, the net exports show a decline of Rs. 9 crores. We need not, I think, anticipate that this temporary deterioration will prove to be of more than passing significance. The loss of the opium trade, it is true, has permanently removed a large item from the credit side of India's international account, but we may look to this being made good by expansion in other directions. The slight present check in the expansion of other exports is, moreover, a not surprising sequel to the extraordinarily rapid advance made in the two preceding years. There is a close parallelism in this respect between the course of the seaborne trade and the returns of railway revenue where, after remarkable progress in the recent past, the upward movement of receipts has for the moment been temporarily retarded. Finally, though there has undoubtedly been grave disturbance and loss from the banking crisis, it can hardly be said to have produced a substantial effect on the broader currents of trade; and on the whole the year must be regarded as one of fairly prosperous trade conditions.

Revised Estimate for 1913-14.

6. These, then, were the main factors determining the estimates which I am about to present; that is to say, our Revised estimate of revenue and expenditure in the current year and our Budget estimate for the financial year 1914-15. But before proceeding to the actual figures, I should like to interpolate a few words of explanation. I wish to emphasise that in these annual Financial Statements we are really bringing before the Council two sets of estimates which, from some points of view, may be regarded as distinct. Honourable Members are all familiar with the material difference between the special activities of the Government of India and those of the Local Governments. The Central Government is exclusively responsible for services such as defence, the working of our railways, the administration of posts and telegraphs, and certain minor departments. It also bears the entire burden of the charges which are finally accounted for in England.

The Local Governments, on the other hand, administer and maintain the various branches of ordinary civil administration throughout the country. The above is, of course, a very general statement of the case, and must be qualified, for instance, by the fact that since the circumstances of the minor Administrations, such as Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, do not permit of financial arrangements in respect of them such as have been effected by the present Provincial settlements in the major provinces, their total receipts and expenditure (the latter considerably exceeding the former) are classed as Imperial.

It would make for perspicuity of finance if conditions admitted of a complete parallelism in the allocation of revenue, but this as Honourable Members are aware, is not the case. We have our own wholly Imperial heads such as opium, salt and customs, while the Local Governments have as wholly Provincial heads the revenues from forests and registration, and in some provinces excise; but the receipts under the remaining important heads of revenue are divided in certain proportions, fixed by the terms of the Provincial settlements, between those Governments and the Government of India.

From some points of view this distinction between Provincial and Imperial finance is artificial and must not be unduly pressed. It is obviously desirable, for instance, to review the growth of the main heads of taxation and other revenue, and of large heads of expenditure, as a whole. To consider first the Imperial and then the Provincial share would obscure any adequate picture of Indian finance. For certain purposes, however, the distinction is very significant. An Imperial deficit, for example, may render it necessary to increase taxation. But in present circumstances, a Provincial deficit merely implies that the Local Governments are drawing upon balances, which have been abnormally swollen by special grants made by the Government of India for expenditure, as circumstances render it expedient, on special objects, such as education and sanitation. I am anxious to give Honourable Members the clearest presentment of what is actually happening in such matters, and I propose therefore, besides making such explanations as are called for under specific heads of revenue and

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expenditure, to elucidate the general financial position arrived at under the Imperial and Provincial sections of the Revised estimate and the Budget.

7. The broad results which emerge from a comparison between the Revised estimate and the current year's Budget are brought out in the following table:—

[In millions of £]

	Budget, 1913-14.			Revised, 1913-14.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	53·044	29·280	82·324	53·619	30·643	84·262
Expenditure	51·718	32·193	83·911	52·291	31·384	83·675
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—).. ..	+1·326	—2·913	—1·587	+1.328	—·741	+·58

It will be observed that, comparing the total Budget figures of current revenue and expenditure, the latter exceeded the former by nearly £1,600,000. But there was a surplus of £1,326,000 under Imperial, while the deficit of £2,913,000 under Provincial was to be drawn from the large balances at the disposal of the Local Governments. The actual aggregate revenue, however, is now expected to exceed the aggregate expenditure by £587,000, the Imperial surplus (£1,328,000) being almost identical with the budget expectation, while the provincial deficit has been greatly reduced, partly by an improvement in provincial revenues and partly by underspending.

Revenue.

8. The aggregate revenue of the year—Imperial and Provincial—was estimated in the budget at £82¾ million: we now expect to obtain a little over £84¼ million. In analysing this result I shall ignore the minor increments of normal growth, full information being available in the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, and deal only with the heads which show material variation. In the statement which follows I have placed these in a different order from that which our accounts usually exhibit, so as to bring

together (*a*) heads which are entirely or mainly Imperial, (*b*) those which are divided, and (*c*) those which are almost entirely Provincial.

[In millions of £]

	Budget, 1913-14.			Revised, 1913-14.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue.						
1. Opium	1·445	....	1·445	1·606	....	1·606
2. Customs	6·863	....	6·863	7·355	....	7·355
3. Mint..	·241	....	·241	·405	....	·405
4. Railways—Gross receipts less working expenses and other items	17·622	·001	17·623	17·518	·001	17·519
5. Land Revenue	8·360	13·013	21·373	7·704	13·393	21·097
6. Irrigation	2·035	2·369	4·404	2·087	2·466	4·553
7. Assessed Taxes	·971	·787	1·758	1·050	·864	1·914
8. Heads classed as Miscellaneous.	·335	·254	·589	·430	·286	·716
9. Excise	2·407	6·046	8·453	2·515	6·392	8·907
10. Forest	·068	1·962	2·030	·076	2·131	2·207
11. Provincial Rates	·001	·028	·029	....	·179	·179

9. *Imperial Heads.*—I propose to deal with opium in a separate section and need not, therefore, at this stage, do more than mention the improvement of £161,000 under this head.

The large improvement of £492,000 under Customs reflects the prosperous conditions which have prevailed over the greater part of the country. Owing to the banking and commercial crisis, there was a temporary check in silver imports, but stocks were low and have had to be replenished. It is now expected therefore that the cautious figure taken in the budget under this sub-head will be more than realized. Sooner or later, a falling off must be expected under piece-goods, but the set-back continues to be deferred, and meanwhile a large improvement on the budget figure has been secured. Under other tariff heads generally there has been a satisfactory development, the chief contributors being metals other than gold and silver, manufactured articles and sugar.

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The same conditions of busy trade also led to a considerable fresh coinage of rupees, resulting in a credit of £136,000 in respect of mint seigniorage. Our budgets make no provision for this item of receipt, partly because it cannot be adequately forecasted, and also because it would evidently be inexpedient to disclose our anticipations in regard to possible purchases of silver during a coming year. The impending famine relief operations, again, foreshadow an increased demand for small coin, and the total improvement under "Mint" is thus raised to £164,000.

10. Now that the uncertainties of the opium revenue have been reduced in scale by the extinction of the China trade, the prospects of the railway revenue tend to become the dominating feature of our budgets. In the present year, if conditions had remained completely prosperous, we might well have expected a material increase in the gross railway receipts for which the budget took credit. There has, however, been a not unnatural check in the development of this revenue, following upon the very large increments attained in the two preceding years and the setback in economic prosperity during the closing months of 1913; and such improvement on our original expectations as has occurred towards the end of the year has been more than absorbed by the necessity for giving additional grants for working expenses. The provision for special renewals was somewhat restricted in the budget, and the railways have since had to cope with further special repair demands owing to damage from floods in parts of the country The net receipts are thus expected to be £104,000 less than the credit taken in the budget.

11. *Divided Heads.*—The Land Revenue Collections show a fall of £276,000, the failure fully to realise budget expectations under this head being due to suspensions in the United Provinces, necessitated by the partial failure of the *kharif* crop. If, however, we look at the Imperial share alone, there is a falling off of £656,000 To the extent of £337,000 this is due to the fact that we not only have to bear our normal share of the falling off of receipts in the United Provinces, but have guaranteed the Local Government a minimum income under the Land Revenue head, and this guarantee has come into practical operation in the current year. The loss here would

have been greater had it not been to some extent counterbalanced by improved receipts in other provinces.

The remaining decrease under Imperial (£319,000) is due to certain additional assignments to Provincial Governments, which we are now making by adjustment under this head of revenue. In the first place, we had previously undertaken to defray the initial cost of a central European lunatic asylum which is about to be constructed at Ranchi, and matters have now reached a stage at which we can set aside £67,000 towards this object. Secondly, we propose to make a further grant of £44,000 to the Madras Government in aid of the buildings expenditure under a scheme for the re-distribution of districts and sub-divisions which is generally known by my name, as it was based on proposals I submitted to the Madras Government some years ago. The Government of India have financed the recurring expenditure due to that scheme through the Provincial settlement, and have already contributed £123,000 towards the initial outlay on buildings which is now estimated at about £280,000. We have now, on the representation of the Madras Government, granted the further sum abovementioned which brings our total contribution for the building item to £167,000 (Rs. 25 lakhs) in all. Finally, we have had to meet certain unexpected charges, the most important of which are additional grants to Assam and Burma in connection with road-making and other operations on the North-East Frontier.

The aggregate provincial share of the land revenue is £380,000 in excess of the budget. This is due to some increase in revenue in the provinces which have enjoyed favourable seasonal conditions as well as to the assignments already mentioned.

12. There is a betterment of £149,000 under Irrigation, of which £52,000 goes to Imperial. This is due to an enhanced demand for canal water in the United Provinces consequent on the defective rainfall, and to the revision of rates in certain parts of the Punjab. Under Assessed Taxes (Income-tax) there is also an improvement of £156,000, chiefly due to the large profits realised by banks and industrial concerns in Calcutta and Bombay in the preceding year, and of this Imperial gets half. We have also obtained a substantial increase (£127,000) from Miscellaneous receipts of which Imperial secures £95,000.

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The total improvement under Excise Revenue is £454,000, and is due to growth of revenue owing to prosperous conditions in most tracts, and specially in Madras and Bengal. Excise, though still a divided head in most provinces, has been wholly provincialised in Assam, Bengal and Bombay, and the result is that of the total improvement above-mentioned the Imperial share is only £108,000.

13. *Provincial Heads.*—The Local Governments obtain almost the whole benefit of the improvement under Forest (£177,000) resulting from high prices in the timber market, as well as a nominal credit of £150,000 under Provincial Rates. This latter item appertains to the United Provinces, where it was found impracticable to carry through in time the legislation required to give effect to the discontinuance of appropriations from the cesses on land for which the current year's budget provided. For the present year, therefore, these appropriations have been continued, the money so taken from the district boards being returned to them in the form of corresponding contributions which figure on the expenditure side. The intentions of the Government in this matter have thus been given effect to though as yet by a slightly varied procedure.

14. *General.*—Taking our revenues as a whole, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. The abnormal receipts obtained in the last few years from the sale of opium to China have now, of course, disappeared. Excluding opium altogether, the aggregate revenues of India in 1912-13 amounted to £81,738,000. Our revenues in the current year, again excluding opium, have yielded a substantially larger amount (£82,656,000) in spite of the loss of £374,000 by the surrender to district boards of the public works cess in Bengal and in Behar and Orissa, and of a deficient rainfall and a commercial crisis, which have brought about a diminution of land revenue payments and must in some degree, if only for a time, retard the growth of some of our other leading heads of revenue. The fact that, in spite of these drawbacks, the Imperial surplus anticipated in the budget has nevertheless been obtained furnishes material evidence of the inherent soundness of our present financial position.

Expenditure.

15. The total expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, provided for in the Budget was £83,911,000. In the Revised estimate it is reduced to £83,675,000. This result has been obtained by an increase of £573,000 under Imperial charges, accompanied by a decrease of £809,000 under Provincial. I again append a statement of the heads which account for the chief variations:—

[**In millions of £**]

	Budget, 1913-14.			Revised, 1913-14.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Expenditure.						
1. Military Service	21·008	..	21·008	21·399	..	21·399
2. Miscellaneous	·191	·254	·445	·346	·263	·609
3. Education	·144	3·934	4·078	·119	3·123	3·242
4. Medical	·163	1·858	2·021	·142	1·236	1·378
5. Civil Works	1·076	5·506	6·582	1·092	5·954	7·046

16. The enhancement under Imperial is due almost entirely to the increase of £391,000 under Military Services, and of £155,000 in the Imperial share of the miscellaneous charges. I shall deal fully with the Military outlay in a separate section of the statement. The higher miscellaneous expenditure arises from a payment which we find ourselves under an obligation to make in respect of the surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract, that is, the Civil and Military Station there. This is an area within the Mysore State in which jurisdiction has been ceded to the Indian Government; the latter collect the revenues of the tract, and debit it with all charges of administration, any surplus revenue being ultimately repaid to the Mysore Durbar. It has been a question for some time past whether the indirect charges debited to this special account at one time or another were not unduly high, and the Government of India accordingly undertook a complete overhauling of the account from 1881 onwards with a view to setting this question at rest. The careful examination which has been made satisfies them that the true

surplus to which Mysore has a legitimate claim has been underestimated in past years, and they have decided to pay the Durbar forthwith a sum of £200,000. The question of the balance which will remain to be paid before these arrears can be regarded as fully discharged is still under consideration. In any case, however, the amount will be small in comparison with the present payment. Apart from these two principal changes and a few ordinary fluctuations, there is nothing of importance to note in connection with Imperial expenditure, beyond the diversion to famine relief of practically the entire grant which in an ordinary year would have been charged off against Imperial as allotted to the reduction or avoidance of debt. This will be noticed again in another section, in which I shall explain the leading facts regarding our anticipated famine relief expenditure.

17. The underspending of the Provincial Governments falls mainly under Education and Medical, which also together with the closely connected head of Public Works, may conveniently be reserved for separate consideration. There was likewise a considerable saving under Police, owing to the lapse of the provision for the provincialization of village police in Oudh. On the other hand, as a partial, though very incomplete, set-off to this general short expenditure, there was a rise in jail charges, distributed over all provinces; a noticeable increase under pensions, advantage being very freely taken of the new rules regarding commutation; and some additional expenditure under Political from the Imperial assignments which, as already mentioned, were given during the course of the year to meet unforeseen requirements on the North-East Frontier.

As above mentioned, provision has been made for the payment of contributions to District Boards in the United Provinces to compensate them for the loss of the share of the land cess which was appropriated for provincial purposes during the year.

General results, Imperial and Provincial.

18. The Imperial revenue which was put down at £53,044,000 in the Budget is now estimated at £53,619,000, a total increase of £575,000, but against this the expenditure has risen, as explained

above, from £51,718,000 to £52,291,000. The Imperial surplus which was estimated in the Budget at £1,326,000 thus becomes £1,328,000, that is, it remains practically unchanged. The Council will realize from these figures that it would have been impossible on this occasion to grant any of the large and unexpected bounties to Provincial Governments which my predecessor was able to bestow out of his abundance, though we are glad to have been able, without unduly drawing upon our surplus, to make the non-recurring grants which I have already mentioned in dealing with the Land Revenue head, and to arrange for the immediate discharge of the arrears already mentioned as due to Mysore on account of the Bangalore Assigned Tract.

19. The Provincial Governments in the aggregate are now expected to obtain a revenue of £30,643,000 against £29,280,000 taken in the Budget, while their expenditure is reduced from £32,193,000 to £31,384,000. The result is that the net Provincial deficit, met by drawings from balances, which was estimated at £2,913,000 in the Budget, has now fallen to £741,000, with the consequence that the Provincial balances, which were £10,557,000 at the beginning of the year, are expected to stand at £9,816,000 at its close. Of this large closing balance, £4·3 million roughly represents special grants given by the Government of India for expenditure on education and sanitation and other beneficent local purposes, which are still awaiting specific application.

Budget Estimate for 1914-15.

20. I now turn to the estimates for the coming year. The leading data are summarized in the subjoined table:—

[In millions of £]

	Revised, 1913-14.			Budget, 1914-15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	53·619	30·643	84·262	54·261	30·772	85·033
Expenditure	52·291	31·384	83·675	52·981	33·981	86·962
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) ..	+ 1·328	− ·741	+ ·587	+ 1·280	− 3·209	−1·929

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The Imperial surplus which we hope to obtain in 1914-15, is £1,280,000, and in present circumstances it is desirable to have an unallotted balance of about this amount to assist us in our heavy capital commitments. Such a surplus also serves the purpose of a reserve against unforeseen contingencies, seasonal or otherwise, the occurrence of which might otherwise embarrass us. On the other hand, owing to renewed provision for heavy expenditure by Local Governments from their special grants, we anticipate a provincial deficit of £3,209,000; that is, the provincial balances will be drawn upon to this extent. The combined effect of the Imperial surplus and the provincial overdrafts is, on the whole account, a net excess of expenditure over current revenue by close on £2 million.

Revenue.

21. We place the aggregate revenue of the coming year at £85,033,000 or about £¾ million more than the revenue as deduced in the revised estimate. To indicate the main causes leading to this result, I append a statement showing the principal variations in the yield of our more important sources of revenue, arranging them as before with special reference to the authority, Imperial or Provincial, to which they are credited.

[In millions of £]

	Revised, 1913-14.			Budget, 1914-15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue.						
1. Opium	1·606	....	1·606	1·751	....	1·751
2. Customs	7.355	..	7·355	7·237	....	7·237
3. Mint	·405	....	·405	·250	....	·250
4. Post office	2·401	....	2·401	2·552	.. .	2·552
5. Railways—Gross receipts less working expenses; and other items	17·518	·001	17·519	17·328	·001	17·329
6. Land Revenue	7·704	13·393	21·097	8·327	13·382	21·709
7. Stamps	2·669	2·568	5·237	2·737	2·634	5·371
8. Excise	2·515	6·392	8 907	2·604	6·545	9·149
9. Provincial Rates	....	·179	·179	....	·030	·030

22. *Imperial Heads.*—Under Opium, we have taken credit for an improvement of £145,000 to which I shall allude in the separate section on this subject.

Under Customs, we anticipate a decline of £118,000. In the case of cotton manufactures, a falling off in imports is very generally anticipated, and we have allowed for this by assuming a reduction in the high duty figure obtained in the current year. Under certain other sub-heads also, under which an abnormal increase has occurred this year, we have been obliged to estimate somewhat cautiously.

The decrease of £155,000, under Mint is, in the main, the result of the practice, which I have already explained, of refraining from taking credit in our budget for any possible coinage of rupees. Under Post Office we expect an improvement of £151,000 from normal growth.

The net receipts from Railways are put at £190,000 below the figure of the current year. As I have already explained, the estimating under this head is a matter of some anxiety, especially at a time like the present when unfavourable conditions are known to be present, though their effect upon our revenue is hardly, as yet, distinctly traceable. It is not impossible, I hope, that another term of rapid expansion awaits us in the near future; but in present circumstances it would not be sound estimating to rely on this contingency. On the other hand we are entitled to count upon some steady advance, especially in passenger traffic. On the whole, we consider it safe to assume a further growth of £570,000 above the receipts of the current year. The whole of this however, and something over, is absorbed by additional provision (£550,000) for working expenses and an increase (£210,000) in the surplus profits due to companies working State lines. As regards working expenses, the grant for 1913-14, as I have already stated, was somewhat restricted, and though this has been partly made good by additional grants in the current year, it is considered that a larger provision for betterment is required if the railway lines are to be continuously maintained in a state of efficiency. We have also of course to provide for the carriage of the larger volume of traffic which our increased estimate of receipts implies. In the case of

surplus profits, the increase is due partly to normal expansion, but mainly to the fact that this year's figure does not really represent a full year's payments owing to a change in the statistical basis of railway transactions from the calendar to the financial year.

23. *Divided Heads.*—Coming now to the divided heads, I will deal first with the improvement which we expect under Land Revenue. The explanations which I have given in connection with the Revised estimate will have reminded Honourable Members that in dealing with this head we have to distinguish between two factors, namely, first, the real improvement which emerges when the aggregate receipts are considered, and secondly, the complicated adjustments which modify the normal distribution of the aggregate receipts between Imperial and Provincial but do not affect the total. Again, this practice of passing on any Imperial subventions to Local Governments by giving them more than their normal share of the land revenue receipts entails the further consequence that any special proposals in connection with a new budget must, if they involve assistance to Local Governments, be presented as transactions under this head. I will try to bring out the main facts clearly.

In the first place, the real improvement, *i.e.*, the improvement in aggregate receipts, amounts, on the assumption that the coming monsoons will be normal, to £612,000, the bulk of it accruing in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Madras and the Central Provinces. The normal distribution of the total improvement between Imperial and Provincial would be £347,000 to the former and £265,000 to the latter.

As regards the second consideration, however, the conditions which I describe in connection with the Revised estimate are now in the main reversed. The Land Revenue receipts in the United Provinces are expected to approximate very colsely to the guaranteed minimum, so that the further burden on Imperial on this account will be negligible. Then again, we are of course relieved this year from the non-recurring assignments given to the Local Governments in the Revised, and the new assignments —the most important of which I shall refer to shortly in connection with our budget proposals—are on a smaller scale. The

result is that, owing to these differences in adjustments, the actual Imperial share of the aggregate improvement in Land Revenue will be £623,000, while there will be a decrease of £11,000 in the Provincial share.

24. I will now state the special measures to which we propose to give effect in connection with our budget for 1914-15. After setting aside the funds required for the adequate maintenance of the various administrative services and the railways, and reserving the revenue surplus of £1,280,000 already referred to, we find ourselves in a position to dispose of some £240,000 not thus allotted. This may seem but a meagre sum after the good fortune of the last few years, but, in the circumstances which now confront us, we ought rather to congratulate ourselves on being able to anticipate a margin of available revenue at all. It is sufficient at any rate to serve certain very useful, if relatively modest, purposes. In the first place, we have had before us a request from the Burma Government to be placed in possession of larger resources for the prosecution of a comprehensive scheme for developing communications in that Province. We have given this request our careful consideration, with reference both to the importance of the object which the Local Government has in view, and to the bearing of the proposal on the permanent provincial settlement which was introduced in 1911-12. A final decision has not yet been reached on the question of permanent augmentation of provincial resources, but in the meantime we have decided to give the Local Government assistance in 1914-15 by means of a non-recurring grant of £100,000. I may add, however, that in any event there will be no departure from the general principles on which our permanent settlements are based.

Secondly, we propose to provide £40,000 (recurring) for the remission of a number of miscellaneous contributions which local authorities at present pay to Local Governments as a return for services rendered by the regular provincial establishments, but in regard to which it is held that no recovery need hereafter be made. This is a step which follows a recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission, and I may be allowed to express my personal satisfaction at being able, in another capacity, to

take a share in making the Commission's recommendation effective and in doing away with a number of troublesome, and in some cases questionable, recoveries which affect a large number of local bodies.

Thirdly, we propose to make recurring grants of £60,000 for Education, and £40,000 for Sanitation. I need not say that it would have been a great satisfaction to the Government of India if financial conditions had permitted of a larger grant in aid of these primary objects of our policy. We fully recognize the necessity of adequate provision for the increase in expenditure which the great advance now being made in Education and Sanitation must inevitably entail. But Honourable Members will recognize, I think, that in a year like the present it is not practicable to go further than is now proposed as regards Imperial allotments.

The great bulk of these grants which aggregate £240,000 will be adjusted through the Land Revenue head and I have therefore thought it convenient to deal with them here. But a portion namely, the Sanitation grant of £40,000 and £7,000 out of the Education grant will be held in reserve for the present, and must therefore on technical grounds be treated as an addition to Imperial expenditure.

25. I return, after this digression, to my task of explaining the principal improvements of revenue. The next head requiring mention is Stamps, under which an advance of £134,000 is expected, representing normal growth. Bengal and Madras are the chief contributors to this improvement, of which £68,000 falls to Imperial.

The Excise revenue of the current year shows the large advances of £629,000 upon that of 1912-13. This is a head which is especially liable to be affected by adverse agricultural conditions, and in the circumstances of the coming year we have taken credit for a more moderate rate of increase, the improvement anticipated being £242,000, of which the Imperial share is £89,000. The bulk of the increase will be obtained in Madras.

26. *Provincial Heads.*—I need only mention here that under provincial rates, there is a nominal falling off of £149,000 which represents the disappearance of the credit in the United Provinces to which I referred in dealing with the revised estimate. Instead of levying contributions from local boards and then repaying them by additional grants as in 1913-14, the Local Government will in future neither make the recoveries nor have to refund them.

27. *General.*—Taking our revenues as a whole, we are budgeting for an aggregate increase of £771,000, of which the Government of India obtain £642,000 and the Provincial Governments £129,000. It is difficult to summarise without repetition the complicated facts which lie behind this bare general result, but there are one or two circumstances to which I should like to give some prominence. In the first place, it is satisfactory to note that almost every one of the larger heads contributes materially to the net advance. Secondly, the circumstances of the coming year to some extent obscure the real value of our State railways as a revenue producing asset. We have to budget with special caution as regards receipts, and to allow on the present occasion for a material addition to working expenses. Thirdly, much of the large increase under land revenue is indicative merely of recovery from the depression of the current year and does not represent a further advance. But reading the figures as a whole in the light of the facts which they represent, I think it is manifest, as I said in dealing with the Revised estimate, that they point to sound and stable fiscal conditions.

EXPENDITURE.

28. The aggregate Imperial and Provincial expenditure for which we propose to provide in 1914-15 is £86,962,000, or an increase of £3,287,000 above the expenditure of the current year. The increase under imperial heads amounts, however, to £690,000 only, the remainder occurring under provincial, and being due in the main to drawings on the abnormally large balances at present in the possession of Local Governments. I append a comparative statement, as before. I may add that, with the experience of the current year in view, I am personally a little sceptical as to the provinces being able to spend as much as they anticipate, and

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notably under Education and Medical. They are however sanguine on this point, and as the matter does not affect the Imperial surplus or diminish our balances unduly, we have accepted the estimates as they now stand.

[In millions of £]

	Revised, 1913-14.			Budget, 1914-15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Expenditure.						
1. Opium	1·070	....	1·070	·658	....	2·658
2. Military Services..	21·399	....	21·399	21·886	....	21·886
3. Interest on Public Debt. ..	8·437	·876	9·313	8·669	·906	9·575
4. Interest on Capital of Companies.	1·973	....	1·973	2·187	....	2·187
5. Subsidized Companies payments for land.	·080	·002	·082	·193	·001	·194
6. Miscellaneous	·346	·263	·609	·178	·395	·573
7. Land Revenue	·318	3·666	3·984	·342	3·841	4·183
8. Forest	·081	1·095	1·176	·087	1·261	1·348
9. Police	·243	4·623	4·866	·267	4·936	5·203
10. Education	·119	3·123	3·242	·164	3·836	4·000
11. Medical	·142	1·236	1·378	·184	1·701	1·885
12. Civil Works	1·092	5·954	7·046	1·198	6·347	7·455

29. *Heads mainly Imperial.*—The decline of £412,000 under Opium expenditure is dealt with in the separate section on that subject; as also the increase of £487,000 under Military Services.

The interest on our Public Debt increases every year as new loans are raised, and with the heavy borrowings which we contemplate in 1914-15 we have to provide for an addition of £262,000 for interest on the Public Debt proper, the bulk of which falls on Imperial, as well as for £214,000 more (entirely Imperial) in connection with that portion of the Secretary of State's borrowing transactions which he effects through the agency of companies working State lines. The railway estimates also include an additional provision of £112,000 for the purchase of land for Branch line Companies.

30. *Divided Heads.*—Under miscellaneous there is a decrease of £168,000 under Imperial, mainly accounted for by the non-recurrence of the exceptional payment of £200,000 which we have had to make in the current year in connection with the Bangalore surplus. The increase of the provincial expenditure under this head includes some allowance for the remission of *takavi* loans and other indirect famine expenditure; and also provision in respect of the remission of miscellaneous contributions from local bodies to which I have already referred in reciting our new budget proposals, and which, as there stated, is made up for by an Imperial contribution under the Land Revenue head.

31. *Heads mainly Provincial.*—Under 3.—Land Revenue, there is an increase of £199,000, of which £175,000 is Provincial. This latter increase is distributed among the provinces generally, the principal single item being a lump grant of £42,000 in the United Provinces for the revision of ministerial establishments.

The forest expenditure shows an increase of £172,000, of which a large part is due to a special scheme for the supply of railway sleepers in the United Provinces and is represented by counter-balancing receipts.

Under Police, there is also a large increase, £337,000. This again is spread over every province, but a large part is due to provision for a number of reforms in Bengal, and for the provincialization of village police in Oudh, which had to be deferred in the current year.

The increases, aggregating £1,674,000, under Education Medical and Civil Works will be considered in the special section devoted to these heads.

The Budget also includes substantial provision for famine relief expenditure, the funds, for the Imperial share of this outlay being found, as in the current year, by diverting the normal provision for reduction or avoidance of debt. The figures will be given in the separate section on this subject.

32. I now turn to certain heads which require special comment.

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A.—Military Services.

33. To commence with I present the usual statement showing the gross and net expenditure on Military Services for the coming year and the four years preceding.

—	Gross.					Net. i.e., deducting receipts.
	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defences.	Total.	All Military heads.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1910-1911	19,151,780	445,867	900,457	7,987	20,486,071	19,265,042
1911-1912	19,536,546	450,728	909,657	4,706	20,901,637	19,558,580
1912-1913	19,576,526	479,928	887,379	9,267	20,953,100	19,565,466
1913-1914 (Budget) ..	19,655,900	478,300	949,100	24,500	21,007,800	19,646,800
1913-1914 (Revised) ..	19,920,300	498,700	955,900	24,300	21,399,200	20,019,400
1914-1915 (Budget) ..	20,269,100	521,900	1,062,100	33,000	21,886,100	20,500,000

34. There is thus a net increase of £373,000 in 1913-14 over budget anticipations, the result of a rise of £19,000 in receipts and of £392,000 in gross expenditure. The increased expenditure is mainly due to the fact that when fixing the budget estimate for military food and fodder charges my predecessor anticipated that, thanks to good seasons, prices would reach a lower level in the current year than had been attained in 1912-13. This anticipation has unfortunately not been fulfilled; and under this particular item we are £338,000 worse than the budget. There has also been an unforeseen additional expenditure of £43,000 in connection with special services. While the outlay on arms traffic operations has been somewhat smaller than was anticipated, this saving has not sufficed to counterbalance the extra charges involved in the early return of Indian cavalry from Persia, where their cost was partly met by His Majesty's Government, the despatch of reinforcing troops for Muskat, the prolonged employment of work parties on the North-East Frontier and the concentration of troops at Dacca.

35. The net military budget for the coming year has been fixed at £20½ million, a sum which represents an advance of £481,000 upon the net expenditure now anticipated in the current year and of £853,000 above the standard adopted in framing the budget last March. There are two main reasons for this excess above the budget total for 1913-14. In the first place, we are again faced with a high figure for the provisioning of the army, and have to provide an additional £362,000 on this account, as present conditions evidently point to an even higher scale of prices than those of the current year. Secondly, we have increased the grant for special military expenditure by £423,000, or by about £350,000, if we exclude certain special store liabilities carried forward from the current year, to meet which we have reduced our ordinary demand for 1914-15 by making advance purchases this year. The main factor in this large addition is the provision of £117,000 more for the purchase of new rifles, a measure of admitted urgency. We have also to provide £85,000 in all for additions to the pay of British Service officers which will have to follow the concessions recently made in this direction at home and which it is proposed to apply, as there, from the 1st January last. Among other large requirements I may mention the provision of a dredger and station ship for the Royal Indian Marine, towards which we have provided £60,000, and military aviation which obtains £23,000 more than in the current year. We also include under special military expenditure the cost of the new cantonment at Delhi. The greater part (£73,000) of the grant of £107,000 for this purpose in the current year has been spent on the acquisition of land: in 1914-15 more rapid progress in construction can be expected, and the total grant is being raised to £133,000.

The balance of the aggregate provision for special military expenditure will be mainly applied to the supply of army stores and equipment, and to the continuance of building works in progress, with special reference to the improvement of the accommodation of Indian troops and followers, a measure for which £87,000 is again being set aside as in previous years.

The reasons for proposing a higher standard of expenditure are thus of a readily definable nature, and to some extent, I hope, special and temporary. Our proposals at any rate imply no setting aside of the Army in India Committee's recommendations. We have not yet been in a position to deal with these fully. We shall have to consider them with great care and subject to the fundamental consideration that we cannot, for the sake of any immediate money gain, do anything which would weaken our military position. We have also to await the opinions of Sir Beauchamp Duff whom, I am sure, we shall all welcome very cordially on his approaching return to India to take up the high office of Commander-in-Chief and Army Member.

Time does not permit me to go into a detailed study of the past course of military expenditure, though the increased outlay which we are now proposing would have made me glad to do so, for, if we look back a few years, we find that it is not unprecedented: in 1904-05 the net expenditure amounted to an even higher figure (£20,696,000).

B.—Opium.

36. An important feature of the Financial Statements presented by my predecessor was an account of the position as regards opium. Last year, however, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson pronounced the funeral oration of the China trade. We have ceased, it is true, to sell opium for export to that country, but one of the many embarrassing problems raised by our long connection with China in this matter still remains for solution. I refer to the question of the disposal of the stocks of Indian opium which have accumulated in the China ports. These stocks, which amounted to over 26,000 chests at the beginning of 1913, have now been substantially reduced, but over 12,000 chests, representing a large amount of locked-up capital, still remain. This opium has been imported in pursuance of diplomatic engagements which have been faithfully observed on our side; indeed, as the Council is well aware, we have made concessions that went far beyond our original obligations. In China, on the other hand, cultivation still continues in several of the provinces, and vigorous as the attempts to carry out a prohibitionist policy have no doubt been, there is still a large local

demand for opium and a considerable amount of local production. The accumulations of Indian opium are due in fact not to any excess supply, but to impediments which have been placed in the way of their passage into consumption which is legitimate, and provided for by treaty, in areas in which Chinese production still continues.

37. There still of course remains the much less remunerative trade with other far eastern countries such as the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and the Dutch East Indies. Now that the China export trade has ceased, we can hope to put the balance of the export trade on a more settled footing. As explained by my predecessor, the amount of non-China exports fixed for 1913 was reduced from 13,200 chests—the number exported in 1912—to 9,000 chests only. This was done as a purely temporary measure, with special reference to the immediate situation in China—a situation which it does not seem to have affected in any real way. The non-China markets on the other hand have been much disturbed by the drastic curtailment of legitimate supplies, and we have had to turn our attention to that side of the case. In most of these other countries which take our opium the drug is a Government monopoly, its use and sale being governed by regulations and restrictions as in India. The sudden reduction in the supply of uncertified opium naturally put those countries to considerable inconvenience, for they found great difficulty in obtaining sufficient opium to work their monopolies, and were obliged in some cases to make up the deficiency by turning to Persian opium. In deference, therefore, to the strong representations of the Colonial Governments, and to prevent an increasing encroachment on our remaining markets, we decided to revert in 1914 to the number of chests (13,200) which were exported in 1912. This number, so far as our information goes—and the change was not made without careful consideration based on the most reliable figures available—is not in excess of the legitimate requirements of these countries, and it is indeed actually less than the amount which we were selling to them a few years back.

We estimated that the 9,000 chests to be sold during the current financial year would real e on an average Rs. 1,800 a chest. The

disturbance of trade expectations caused by the drastic reduction of the sales caused, however, a large though temporary inflation of prices, and at the sale held in April 1913, Rs. 3,011 per chest was realised. Thereafter the market remained unsettled, and prices, though still high, were extremely fluctuating, but with a general downward trend, until the announcement of our intention to revert to an export of 13,200 chests during 1914, when a heavy further fall occurred. On the whole we anticipate that an average price of Rs. 2,066 will be realised during the financial year, and the improvement of £161,000 in 1913-14 to which I have already referred is due to this cause.

As regards the coming year, prospects are still very uncertain, and in estimating for 1914-15 we have thought it best to follow closely the indications supplied by recent sales. We have therefore assumed that the 13,200 chests will be sold at an average of Rs. 1,600 per chest. This accounts for an improvement of £168,000 over the sale proceeds of 1913-14, which, as already mentioned, represent a much smaller number of chests. The actual increase (£145,000) under the head as a whole is, however, somewhat less, owing to this year's revenue having been enhanced by arrear collections.

38. My predecessor mentioned last year that it had been decided to compensate the Malwa States for the premature closing down of the China trade by purchasing from them the amount of opium by which their exports to China in 1913 might fall short of the number of chests which had been assigned to them in our programme for that year. We accordingly purchased some 12,000 chests at an average price of about Rs. 650 per chest. Malwa opium is by its constitution unsuited for consumption in the non-China markets, and we are, therefore, endeavouring to utilise the opium so purchased by blending it with the opium grown in the United Provinces, for issue as excise opium. The necessity for such a purchase does not arise in 1914-15 and our opium expenditure is thereby reduced to the extent of £518,000. On the other hand, the long continued rise in the value of agricultural produce generally has compelled us to enhance the price paid to cultivators in the United Provinces for raw opium juice from the rate of Rs. 6

a seer, which has been in force ever since 1894, to Rs. 7-8 a seer, and the additional expenditure involved by this higher rate, and also by the better yield which is now anticipated, to some extent counterbalances the saving already mentioned. The net result is therefore a decrease in expenditure of £412,000 as compared with the Revised.

C.—Famine Relief.

39. I have already explained how the faulty distribution and premature cessation of the monsoon have led to famine conditions n certain areas. Fortunately, the relatively limited area of drought, good crops in the previous year, and the increased staying power of the people have rendered the calamity much less serious than it would otherwise have been. In the United Provinces the worst tract comprises an area of 46,000 square miles and 19 million people, and may be taken to include the whole of the Agra, Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Divisions, and parts of the Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions. The failure of the monsoon in the parts most affected in this tract is worse than in the famine of 1907-08, but stocks are ample and the people are in a better condition to face misfortune, and actual famine conditions have hitherto been confined to the four districts of Jalam, Banda, Hamirpur and Etawah. Scarcity has been declared in seven other districts of the United Provinces, but test works have attracted fewer persons than was originally expected, and gratuitous relief in these districts is still on a comparatively small scale. The scarcity area also includes several districts of the Bombay Presidency, but distress is likely to be acute in the Sholapur district only. In the Central Provinces the situation was improved by an opportune fall of rain at the beginning of December, and it is not apprehended that direct relief will be necessary except on a small scale in the districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh. Test works have also been opened in the Merwara district in Ajmere, and though actual famine has not been declared in the Punjab, railway concessions for fodder have been granted in the eastern portion of that Province, as well as in other scarcity areas.

40. The occurrence of famine and widespread scarcity affects our finances in several ways directly, and in many indirectly. In the first place, it involves at once the distribution of agricultural

advances on a largely increased scale, and the direct outgoings on this account have already amounted to about Rs. 125 lakhs, of which the United Provinces have taken 115 and the Central Provinces 7. Secondly, it entails suspensions, and ultimately considerable remissions, of land revenue. In 1913-14 we are suspending altogether Rs. 85 lakhs, mainly on this account; in 1914-15 the budget provides for further suspensions of Rs. 33 lakhs but against this it is expected that, given a favourable monsoon, Rs. 51 lakhs of the previous suspensions will be recovered. The definite remissions provided for amount to Rs. 20 lakhs in 1913-14 and Rs. 54 lakhs in 1914-15. Thirdly, there is the actual expenditure on famine relief in which, as I may explain incidentally, we also include the cost to Government of the reduction of railway rates for the carriage of fodder, this being now an accepted method of dealing with the scarcity of fodder which accompanies famine conditions. Under the head "33—Famine Relief" an expenditure of Rs. 29 lakhs is anticipated in 1913-14 and Rs. 45 lakhs in 1914-15, or in all Rs. 74 lakhs, the greater part of this outlay—some Rs. 20 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 35 lakhs in 1914-15—being incurred in the United Provinces.

41. Then, again, on the occurrence of famine, we have to suspend a part of the full provision which we make in normal years for famine insurance. As Honourable Members are aware, out of the million pounds a year devoted to this purpose, half is spent on protective irrigation works and, where necessary, protective railways. This expenditure goes on unchecked during famine times. The remaining half is actually spent, in good years, wholly on productive capital undertakings, being treated in our accounts as utilised in the reduction or avoidance of debt. In a famine year, however, any Imperial expenditure on actual famine relief up to a maximum of about £¼ million (Rs. 37½ lakhs) is financed by curtailing the allotment for reduction or avoidance of debt, and only the balance of the half million remains available for productive capital works. It is expected that the Imperial share of famine relief expenditure will amount to some Rs. 28½ lakhs in the current year and Rs. 30 lakhs in 1914-15, a further balance of Rs. 15½ lakhs being Provincial. Thus, unless these anticipations are disappointed, the outlay on

direct famine relief will not, in itself, involve a deterioration in the Imperial revenue account, as the whole of the funds required will be found by diverting a portion of the normal provision for reduction or avoidance of debt. Some small expenditure (£47,000) on famine relief was in fact provided for, in this way, in the current year's Budget.

42. The figures also illustrate the working of the system of Provincial famine credits. It is too complicated a system for me to describe in detail here. But, as applied in actual practice at a time like the present, it produces this definite result that while the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces, all expect to have a certain amount of famine expenditure to meet in the current year and in 1914-15, the funds will be found in the last three cases entirely from Imperial resources. In the case of the United Provinces, the first Rs. 19 lakhs of famine relief expenditure in the current year will be an Imperial charge. This will exhaust the amount now at credit of the Local Government, and Provincial resources will have to find about Rs. ½ lakh in the current year and nearly half the entire expenditure anticipated in the province in 1914-15, *i.e.*, about 15 lakhs out of 35. The Local Governments, though not wholly exempted from responsibility in regard to famine relief expenditure when serious distress occurs, are at any rate relieved of a very large part of the burden which under previous arrangements they were expected to bear unaided.

D.—Expenditure from Special Grants (Education, Medical, etc.).

43. The heads of Education, Medical and Civil Works have been reserved for separate consideration for two reasons. In the first place, the bulk of the expenditure of the Local Governments from the special grants given by the Government of India falls under these heads. Secondly, to obtain the true outlay on education and sanitation, it is necessary to take account of the Civil Works expenditure also, as much of the provision made in successive budgets for the former purposes is eventually transferred, when the expenditure comes to be incurred, to the public works head, and allotted to the construction of schools and other works, or made over to local bodies by direct grants which it is the

practice to bring to account as Civil Works charges. The following table shows the expenditure under these heads from 1910-11 onwards. I have chosen this year as the starting point of the comparison, because it is the last year before these special grants began to be given by the Government of India on a large scale.

[In thousands of £]

	Education.			Medical.			Civil Works.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
1910-11	73	1,773	1,846	78	905	983	714	3,823	4,537
1911-12	58	1,963	2,021	67	1,088	1,155	834	4,619	5,453
1912-13	120	2490	2,610	185	1,142	1,327	1,124	4,936	6,060
1913-14 Budget	144	3,934	4,078	168	1,858	2,021	1,076	5,506	6,582
1913-14 Revised	119	3,123	3,242	142	1,236	1,378	1,092	5,954	7,046
1914-15 Budget	164	3,836	4,000	184	1,701	1,885	1,108	6,347	7,455

44. It will be seen that since 1910-11 the scale of the expenditure under Education and Medical has practically doubled; and that there has also been an increase of 64 per cent. under Civil Works. To illustrate the extent to which this additional expenditure is being financed by special grants, I append the further figures below. These apply to Provincial outlay only, as the increase on the Imperial side, which includes the provision for minor administrations, is, speaking generally, supplementary to the expenditure met from special grants, except that, as already explained, the Imperial figures for 1914-15 include such portions of the new grants as are still undistributed.

Expenditure from special Imperial grants included in Provincial expenditure.

[In thousands of £]

	Education.	Medical.	Civil Works.		
			Education.	Medical.	Other objects.
1911-12 ..	144	136	70	40	142
1912-13 ..	488	108	199	222	290
1913-14, Revised.	877	226	265	301	517
1914-15, Budget.	1,604	526	252	263	710

45. These figures have been specially compiled for the present purpose, and must not be regarded as claiming absolute accuracy. From this point of view, they are not altogether suitable for inclusion in a Financial Statement, which should ordinarily deal with strict accounts figures. But the matter is one of very great interest, and Honourable Members will, I think, feel with me that it is worth attempting to clear it up in some degree.

Taking the two tables together, and comparing 1914-15 with 1910-11, it will be seen that the direct expenditure on Education has increased by £2,154,000. Some further educational expenditure is also included, as already stated, under the Civil Works head, of which £252,000 can be distinguished as it has been incurred from the special grants. Thus, there is a known increase in all of about £2,406,000. Of this amount £2,315,000 is Provincial, and is being financed to the extent of £1,856,000 from special grants given by the Central Government.

Similarly, the Medical expenditure, which, of course, includes sanitation, has increased by £902,000 directly, or £1,165,000 including again the Civil Works portion of the special grants. Of this increase, £1,059,000 is Provincial, and is being financed to the extent of £789,000 from special grants.

The same data will serve to elucidate the figures under Civil Works. The total increase under this head since 1910-11 is shown to be £2,918,000, of which £2,524,000 is Provincial. Of the latter sum, about £515,000 is provided, as already stated, from the special grants given for Education and Sanitation and £710,000 from special grants for miscellaneous purposes. The remainder of the increase represents a general enhancement of the scale of administrative outlay rendered possible by the favourable settlements now in force.

46. In thus comparing the Budget provision for expenditure on Education and Sanitation which is found possible in 1914-15 with the standard previously existing, I must guard myself against seeming to regard the higher figures of the coming year as necessarily representing a permanently established standard. That of course is not the case, as the provision for 1914-15 is found to a considerable extent from non-recurring grants, which are likely to be rapidly exhausted if the Local Governments succeed in developing

their spending capacity to the extent which they anticipate. I should like to show the Council the actual position on this point. For this purpose I append a further set of figures showing the aggregate special grants made to the Provinces during the four years ending with 1914-15, and the margin which will still be left from these special resources at the end of that year. Two preliminary explanations, however, are required on minor points. First, those grants which were announced in March 1911 in connection with the Financial Statement of 1911-12, but technically given in the Revised estimate of 1910-11, are treated as belonging to the year 1911-12, *i. e.*, as coming within the period mentioned, any trifling expenditure from such grants at the close of 1910-11 being of course excluded. Secondly, as I have already explained, a portion of the recurring Education grant of 1914-15 and the whole of the recurring grant for Sanitation remain as yet unallotted, and have therefore to be treated for the present as Imperial. The figures for recurring expenditure given below will thus be somewhat enhanced when this distribution is made:—

[In thousands of £]

	Total Grants given (1911-12 to 1914-15).		Total Expenditure incurred* (1911-12 to 1914-15).	Balance expected to be available on 1st April 1915.
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1) Education	756	3,146	2,178	968
(2) Sanitation	245	1,687	1,244	443
(3) Medical Relief, etc.	..	58	58	....
(4) Agriculture, etc.	..	177	169	8
(5) Grants for other special purposes.	..	1,545	1,325	220
(6) Grants for general purposes ("Discretionary grants").	..	667	493	174
Total ..	1,001	7,280	5,467	1,813
Add—Savings on recurring grants during foregoing period (about)				108
Total amount expected to be available from special grants on the 1st April 1915				1,921

* Non-recurring figures only are given, as the recurring grants are understood to have now been fully worked up to, any savings obtained from those grants before the corresponding expenditure had been fully attained being added at the foot of the Statement.

47. The figures bring out clearly the fact that the Local Governments have already received very material assistance in regard to the recurring outlay which the progressive policy in Education and Sanitation must entail. For the future, they can rely, first, on the recurring grants already given; secondly, for a time, at any rate, on the large unspent balances which they have still in hand, and thirdly on the growth of their own revenues—a factor which must not be entirely neglected. I have already indicated that I hope that next year, if circumstances are propitious, I may be in a position to give stronger practical proof of the Government of India's continued sympathy in this matter. Meanwhile, the large donations already made have gone far beyond the immediate spending power of the Local Governments, and it cannot be said that further advance is being prejudiced for want of funds.

48. Incidentally, the foregoing paragraphs and the figures cited therein forcibly illustrate the position brought out in the opening part of my speech, *viz.*, that it is impossible in present circumstances to attempt to discriminate too definitely between Imperial and Provincial figures in the Budget synopsis. If we were to look at the first table in this section by itself, it would *prima facie* appear that there had been an enormous increase in Provincial expenditure under Education, Medical and Civil Works; and that the increase under Imperial, though proportionately much the same, had been in itself but small. The figures subsequently adduced show, however, that the greater part of the aggregate increase in Provincial expenditure has ultimately come out of grants made from the Imperial Exchequer.

E.—Financial position of the Provinces.

49. As stated in connection with the Revised estimate, the aggregate Provincial balances on the 1st April next will amount to £9·8 million, and as the budget provides for overdrawing to the extent of £3·2 million, the closing balance on the 31st March 1915 becomes £6·6 million. For details, I would refer to Statement D (Financial Statement). I also draw the attention of the Council to a statement at the end of the Financial Secretary's memorandum, which gives a bird's-eye view of the financial position of each

Province, exhibiting receipts and expenditure as well as balances. These statements afford further evidence of what I have more than once drawn attention to, the prosperous condition of the Provinces. The only further remark I have to make is that the Provinces constituted by the redistribution arrangements announced at the Delhi Durbar, *viz.*, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam are at present on temporary financial settlements. These are to be revised and put on a permanent basis from the 1st April 1915, when sufficient time will have passed since the constitution of the Provinces in question, to enable such a step to be safely undertaken. The necessary investigations will be made during the coming year.

Capital Expenditure—General Review.

50. I now turn to a different subject. I have dealt so far with the revenues of the current and the coming years and with the administrative expenditure charged against them. But, as Honourable Members are well aware, there is a large field of governmental activity outside the revenue account. Every year heavy capital expenditure is incurred on Railways and Irrigation works, to which the construction of new Delhi has now been added. There are also other non-revenue issues as, for instance, when we repay temporary debt, or grant loans to local bodies or agriculturists, or authorise the Local Governments to draw on the balances which they bank with us. All these undertakings and obligations have to be financed. The subject has sometimes perhaps been regarded as technical or of secondary importance. On this occasion, however, it presents the most critical problem which we have had to face in framing the financial arrangements of the year.

51. In our revenue budgets we can rely in ordinary years upon inherently progressive revenues from which to meet our ever-growing expenditure. In the case of the capital budget, if I may so call it, we have, again, to provide for expanding expenditure. There is a strong and natural demand for increased outlay on railways and irrigation works, and that demand has our fullest support. But it has to be clearly realized that the corresponding assets are not themselves automatically expending. To a large extent, indeed, they may almost be described as fortuitous, and it is a mistake to expect that our productive capital expenditure can go up by leaps and

bounds. We must be well content if we can make some advance from time to time, and meanwhile secure the ground which has been gained.

52. The circumstances of the coming year illustrate this in a striking way. My predecessor was able to provide in the present year for a railway programme of £12 million, and the announcement made sometime ago that this figure will be repeated in 1914-15 has perhaps been regarded as merely the natural and normal course for us to take. Conditions to-day, however, are totally different, and the question whether we could in fact finance such a programme has been a matter of no little anxiety to the Secretary of State and to ourselves. The change in the situation can be summed up in a sentence. On the 1st April 1913 my predecessor could count on £6½ million more in balances than we can look for on the 1st April next; on the other hand, the capital obligations, apart from railways, which he undertook in 1913-14, were about £1½ million more than those provided for by us in 1914-15. Thus we start at a net disadvantage of no less than £5 million: the actual difference would in fact have been £6½ million were it not that the Secretary of State has anticipated a portion of his borrowing programme for the coming year by floating a loan of £2 million through the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company in January, more than £1½ million of which will go to swell his closing balance for the current year. I shall explain the permanent significance of this deterioration of our ways and means position later, and will merely remark at this point that it is not primarily the outcome of an unfavourable monsoon; it was in fact part of the original budget arrangements to draw on accumulated balances to the extent of £11 million and so work down to a normal figure. Thus the problem which faced us was not an unexpected one. In the case of 1914-15 it meant this: how could we make good the defect of £6½ million to which I have just referred? More generally, and looking a little beyond the year which is just ahead of us, can we expect to finance a railway programme of £12 million at all except in years when we happen to receive abnormal assistance from balances, *i.e.*, from unexpectedly large surpluses, from heavy lapses, and so forth?

53. Our present decisions are three-fold. First, as I mentioned above, we have decided to maintain the £12 million railway

standard. Secondly, the Secretary of State has agreed to borrow, directly or through Railway Companies, about £8 million in England for the requirements of 1914-15—and, as just stated, has already raised a part of this sum—as against £3 million of sterling borrowing budgetted for in the current year: and we hope to borrow Rs. 5 crores in India as against Rs. 3 crores in 1913-14. Thirdly, we are taking steps to attract increased deposits through the Postal Savings Banks. I should like to say something on each of these points, which constitute the principal departures of policy announced in this Financial Statement.

54. First as regards the Railway programme. We are extremely reluctant to go back, even temporarily, on a standard once attained, notwithstanding that that standard was only reached this year, and under totally exceptional conditions. Whether it will be possible to maintain it in subsequent years I do not know and can in no sense guarantee. I can only assure the Council of my earnest wish to do so, if it should be practicable. I must also warn them however, of the difficulties implied. This figure involves a large advance on anything we have really been accustomed to in the past. From 1908-09 to 1912-13 inclusive, the average budget provision, for railway capital expenditure was something under £10 million, and there was no observable tendency in this period to any progressive increase. The actual expenditure—and this is an important point—was considerably less. It averaged only about £8¾ million, the lapses in one year going to swell the budget provision of the next. The Railway Board have lately given great attention to this question of avoiding lapses. They feel—and I agree with them absolutely—that it is far more important to spend the money they get in the year for which it is allotted than to count on getting some of it again a year later. As a result of this, there was fairly full expenditure in 1912-13, and in the current year we expect that the budget grant will be fully utilised, and indeed somewhat exceeded. Accordingly, when we now budget for a programme of £12 million, we anticipate that it will be spent; and the point which I put forward is that in arranging to finance so high a programme, under conditions which give us little abnormal and fortuitous help, we are really advancing the effective standard of railway capital expenditure in two ways. We are in the first place raising our

budget provision to a level attained for the first time this year, and secondly we have made arrangements which debar us from counting on any material lapse in that figure.

55. Next as regards our borrowing programme. The rupee loan of 5 crores which we propose to issue represents a record demand on the Indian loan market. The highest figure yet reached was 4½ crores in 1906-07, and after that there was a reaction which culminated in a loan of 1½ crores only in 1910-11. Since then there has been some advance, but it is only during the last two years that we have reached as much as 3 crores again. In some quarters it may be thought that existing conditions hardly warrant such a big step forward as that which we propose to take, but to this I would reply that the loss of confidence in banking deposits and investments at alluring rates of interest, which the present crisis has brought about, must tend to increase the demand for—to use a convenient term—gilt-edged securities. Now the only competitors we in India have in this field are the loans issued by the Presidency Municipal Corporations and Port and Improvement Trusts. In England, on the other hand, India sterling stock is subject to the competition of a great variety of issues of like character, and as evidence of the material difference which this circumstance has brought about, I may cite the fact that although the Secretary of State has abstained this year from any direct borrowing, the price of our sterling securities at Home has for some time stood materially below the quotations for our rupee paper, whereas formerly the relative position used to be the other way. An increase in rupee borrowing is therefore justified not merely by the general considerations which prompt every country to keep as much of its public debt as possible in the hands of its own people, but by the fact that of late it has been more economical to borrow in India than in London. I may point too to the fact that the marked success of our loan this last year showed that the Government would have been justified in applying to the Indian market for a larger sum. Having regard to these considerations, and after consulting those to whose advice we naturally look in these matters we have determined to make the important advance that I have indicated, believing that in present circumstances we ought to

obtain greater assistance from Indian capital towards our productive outlay even though we may have to pay somewhat more for it in the shape of the price of our loan.

56. As regards sterling borrowing, the position is, as I have said materially different at present, and the amount which can be expediently raised in London in any particular year must be left to the judgment of the Secretary of State and his expert advisers. I may say that he, like ourselves, is fully conscious of the desirability of obtaining as much money as possible for productive purposes in the shape of loans, and this is shown by the statement I have already made as regards next year's Home borrowings. I can give no assurance, however, that borrowing on the scale now proposed will be feasible in future years. That must depend on a variety of circumstances which cannot be prognosticated. One consideration of which the force will be generally recognised, is that the Secretary of State cannot in any one year undertake to issue loans on so large a scale as to create the risk of injuring the market for his loans in subsequent years. For the practical decisions required each year a great deal of skill, vigilance, and experience are necessary; and regard must be paid to the fact that market conditions change sometimes with dramatic suddenness, as was witnessed for instance, at the beginning of February, when there was a sudden boom in gilt-edged securities which sent our sterling paper up several points. But the general principle, recognised alike by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, is that our borrowing policy must be one of reasonable courage tempered by reasonable caution, and I lay equal stress on both these factors.

57. I am of course not unmindful of the fact that the Mackay India Office Committee of 1907-08 recommended that the programme of capital expenditure on railways should be fixed at £12½ million per annum, and that this decision was endorsed by the Government of India and accepted by the Secretary of State. I must point out, however, that in calculating the resources which would be required in order to finance a capital expenditure programme of this amount the Mackay Committee postulated that the Secretary of State would be able to raise sums averaging £9 million per annum in England either directly or through Railway Companies. But of

late years the circumstances of the market have been such that the Secretary of State has been quite unable to comply with this anticipation. Thus in 1910-11 his net borrowing, including Companies' transaction, amounted to £5 million only.* In 1911-12 the net borrowing was *nil*, while in 1912-13, as against £3½ million raised, £6,500,000 were paid off. Further, among the assets which the Mackay Committee took into account was £1 million per annum from net profit on coinage, to be diverted from the Gold Standard Reserve and devoted to capital outlay. It was subsequently decided however, for reasons which were fully explained in correspondence laid before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, that the use for this purpose of part of the profits of coinage should be postponed until the Gold Standard Reserve had risen beyond its present level; and we have thus lost another asset on which the £12½ million Railway programme was dependent.

58. Our third decision relates to the Postal Savings Banks. Until some three years ago, the highest sum which a depositor might place in the Savings Bank in a single year was Rs. 200. This was a gross amount, *i.e.*, quite independent of the sums withdrawn in the year. In January 1911 this limit was raised to Rs. 500, and the effect has been very striking. The annual deposits have greatly increased, and it is clear that the concession has added to the practical utility of the Savings Bank system. We propose now to go further in the same direction by raising the limit on annual deposits from Rs. 500 *gross* to Rs. 750 *net*, and also to raise the total amount a man may hold in ordinary deposit at the Post Office from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000, other consequential changes, which I need not detail, being also made. We are not relying upon immediate help in the current year from this measure in financing our capital undertakings, and we are not yet in a position to estimate the actual amount of additional deposits which it will bring in. I regard it however as a valuable, though subsidiary, means of fortifying our position in the future; and it is independently justified by the evidence we have that small

*I arrive at 'net borrowing' by deducting from the total sums raised in a year the amounts necessary for the repayment at maturity of India bills, India bonds, and debenture bonds originally issued by Guaranteed Railway Companies whose contracts with the State had been determined by purchase or otherwise.

depositors whose apprehensions have been roused by the recent banking crisis are already seeking the security which the Government Savings Bank system affords.

59. So much for the coming year. Honourable Members will ask and I have naturally asked myself—what we are to expect later on. Are the less favourable conditions of the moment likely to prove permanent? This is a question to which I think no categorical answer can be given. But the matter is certainly worth examination. In the first place, we have obtained in the last few years a series of unexpectedly large surpluses, largely from Opium windfalls. These windfalls have now ceased, and to that extent at any rate future prospects are less favourable. Then, again, the whole period of my predecessor's regime was, broadly speaking, one in which the Provincial Governments were building up ever-increasing balances, partly through the unexpectedly rapid growth of their own revenues and partly through Imperial subventions. On the 1st April 1909 these balances stood at £2¼ million; by the 1st April 1913 they had risen to £10½ million. These balances are now likely to be rapidly spent. The effect on our ways and means position is precisely parallel to what happens when a depositor in a bank gradually accumulates a large deposit and then begins to draw on it freely. The bank's own operations, if this were done on a sufficiently large scale, would largely expand during the period of accumulation, and would have to be correspondingly curtailed when the period of withdrawal began. This of course must be temporary phase, for no Local Government can persistently overspend. But the Provincial balances are still very high, and it may be two or three years before we get back to a normal state of things. Thirdly, as I have already explained, when we budget for a big Railway programme, we must now expect that the grant will be very fully spent. All these factors must tend to check the accumulation of balances and the expansion of our capital programmes in the near future.

60. On the other hand, we are now in a very favourable position as regards the discharge of debt. The payments on this account during the five years ending with the current year have averaged close on £3 million a year. In particular the Secretary of State, thanks to the possession for the time being of large balances, was

able between the years 1910-11 and 1912-13 to repay, to the extent of £6 million, India bills which had been issued in 1907-08 and 1908-1909 to cope with the special adverse conditions then existing in connection with a large deficit and the exchange crisis. He has also paid off a considerable amount of debentures on certain railway lines which had been purchased by Government. So far therefore we have our hands materially strengthened as regards the future. In the coming year we have to set aside only £694,000 for discharge of debt, and this amount is not likely to be appreciably increased thereafter. Another factor which has gone to swell the surpluses of the last two or three years has been the unexpectedly rapid growth of railway revenue; and as we have to estimate with reasonable caution under this difficult head, the same result may, let us hope, recur. Here, perhaps, we may let the question rest at present. With the prospect of several years of office before me, I do not want to go too far in the direction of prophecy. I think I have said enough to justify the importance which I attach to this portion of the Financial Statement, and the claims which it has upon the attention of the Council; and having thus dealt with the questions of policy involved, I will now pass on to the more ordinary aspects of the subject.

Rivised Estimate, 1913-14.

61. I compare below the budget programme of capital and other non-revenue issues in 1913-14 with our present estimate of the actual outlay :—

	Budget 1913-14. £	Revised 1913-14. £
Capital outlay on—		
(*a*) Railways	12,000,000	12,167,000
(*b*) Irrigation	1,467,000	1,330,000
(*c*) Delhi	1,333,000	505,000
Repayment of railway debentures, India Bonds, etc.	1,868,000	1,878,000
Outlay from Provincial balances ..	2,913,000	741,000
Local loans account, Imperial and Provincial.	106,000*	605,000*
TOTAL..	19,687,000	17,226,000

* The figures here represent net outgoings.

I have already touched on the most salient features of this comparison: that is, the full expenditure on railways, the heavy lapses in the provision for provincial drawings and the large payment in discharge of debt. The revised estimate under railways shows in deed a slight increase over the budget, due to a decision to regrant to a certain extent the lapses of the preceding year. A heavy lapse also occurred in the provision for new Delhi, the progress there being less rapid than my predecessor had anticipated. The last entry in the above table includes in the revised the larger net *takavi* advances for famine purposes: their full effect has been partly counterbalanced by smaller issues or larger recoveries in non-famine tracts.

62. I have also mentioned that this programme was to be financed to the extent of £11 million, from the surplus cash balances accumulated in previous years. Apart from this, my predecessor looked forward mainly to the provision (in round figures) of £1$\frac{1}{3}$ million from the Imperial surplus of the year; £2 million from the rupee loan, and £3 million from sterling borrowing by companies working State lines; £1$\frac{1}{2}$ million from unfunded debt transactions, these as already stated, being to a large extent receipts of the Post Office Savings Bank; and about £$\frac{1}{2}$ million from that portion of the famine insurance grant which can be set aside in prosperous years for the reduction or avoidance of debt. These anticipations have not been exactly fulfilled. Savings Bank deposits have improved by about £$\frac{3}{4}$ million more than was anticipated, owing largely to the stimulus given by the loss of confidence in other investments as the result of the banking crisis. The allotment for reduction of debt has been reduced by the necessity for diverting a portion of the funds to actual famine relief expenditure. Also, owing to the heavy lapses in expenditure and improvements in provincial revenue our aggregate cash balances were drawn upon to the extent of about £6·7 million only—a figure which would have been £8$\frac{1}{4}$ million but for the addition obtained from the recent issue of railway debentures. Thus we open the coming year with some surplus cash in hand.

Budget Estimate, 1914-15.

63. The following statement indicates our capital programme in the coming year and the funds on which we rely for financing it:—

Outlay.	£ : Million.	*Assets.*	£ : Million.
Capital outlay on (*a*) Railways ..	12·0	From balances†	4·6
(*b*) Irrigation ..	1·2	Imperial surplus of 1914-15 ..	1·3
(*c*) Delhi	·7	Rupee loan	3·3
Repayment of India Bonds, etc. ..	·7	Sterling borrowings	6·2
Outlay from provincial balances ..	3·2	Unfunded debt	1·8
Local Loans Accounts Imperial and Provincial	·1*	Famine insurance allotment (·2) and minor items	·7
TOTAL ..	17·9	TOTAL ..	17·9

Our aggregate capital commitments will thus amount to £17,939,000 or practically £18 million. It will be seen that while maintaining the railway programme at this year's figure, we make a reduced provision for productive Irrigation works (£1,200,000) and for the construction of the new capital at Delhi (£667,000). The allotments proposed are, however, in each case, as much as our technical advisers consider that they can spend. I have already referred to the large provision we have again to make for provincial drawings and to the satisfactory position in regard to the repayment of debt.

As regards the assets, the only further point which remains for me to notice is the reduced provision from the famine insurance grant, which is mainly due to the continued necessity for applying a portion of the usual allotment to the direct relief of famine.

I have also to add that the announcements made as to our intended borrowings at Home and in India are subject to the usual reservation that the amounts may be varied later on if circumstances render this advisable.

64. I now proceed to add some special remarks on the three main heads of capital expenditure.

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* This figure represents net outgoings.

† Including the £1½ million (about) obtained this year for next year's programme through the Bengal Nagpur ai y's debenture issue already referred to.

A.—Railways.

65. The following statement gives the figures of railway capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the railway programme for the coming year and the four years preceding :—

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14 (Revised).	1914-15 (Budget).
	£	£	£	£	£
Open Lines including rolling stock.	5,002,843	5,058,390	7,134,200	10,000,600	10,612,500
Lines under construction—					
(*a*) Started in previous years..	2,055,264	2,408,853	2,658,700	2,004,000	1,320,900
(*b*) Started in current year ..	387,821	452,150	103,200	162,100	66,600
	7,445,928	7,914,393	9,896,100	12,166,700	12,000,000

66. I have already dealt fully with the considerations which have governed the fixing of the next year's grant and the financing of it. The greater part of the money included within the railway programme is as usual devoted to the improvement of open lines and rolling stock.

The bulk of the amount set aside for the advance of lines already under construction is allotted to the Lower Ganges Bridge (Rs. 47 lakhs), the Burdwan-Howrah Railway (Rs. 39 lakhs), and the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway (Rs. 35 lakhs), while smaller amounts go to the Bhairab-Tangi Railway, the Southern Shan States Extension, and the Bombay Harbour Branch extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and other schemes. We estimate that, on this basis, we shall have in all 26,466 miles of railway in which the State is directly interested open on the 31st March 1915, against 26,172 miles at the end of the current year, and 24,873 miles 4 years ago. These figures may perhaps seem to indicate unduly slow progress in railway extension. It has to be remembered however, that the new construction here referred to is that of State-owned lines covered by our railway programme, and the figures take no account of the operations of private companies such as those created under the branch line terms which are now giving

such a welcome stimulus to private enterprise. During the current year, the new lines sanctioned under these terms and the new feeder lines financed by District Boards in Madras comprise seven different undertakings, with a total intended mileage of 292 ; and there is ample reason for anticipating a similar development in 1914-15. The total addition to the railway mileage of the country obtained during the last five years by utilising agencies whose operations are excluded from our railway programme has been 1,131 miles. Of this mileage about three-fourths has been constructed by companies floated on branch line terms, while the payments which the Government have had to make by way of rebate or in pursuance of a guarantee have been insignificant. An important condition of this method of extending the Indian Railway System is that the branch line companies must be floated in India on a rupee basis: their increasing popularity thus affords a valuable means of supplementing our State railway programme and of relieving our direct demands upon the London money market.

67. On the whole, I think, our critics have no reason to be impatient. A considerable advance is being made as regards direct programme outlay, while the operations under the revised branch line terms may be regarded as practically a new development and already a very promising one. The following figures show the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1910-11, and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges:—

[**In thousands of £**]

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Capital outlay to end of each year.	300,996	308,961	318,903	331,083	343,086
Net profit from railways during the year after meeting all charges including interest.	2,017	3,788	4,808	4,650	3,921
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay.	·67	1·23	1·51	1·49	1·14

The net profit has thus varied from about $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the years mentioned. In 1909-10 it amounted to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. only, and in 1908-09 it disappeared and was replaced by a deficit. My predecessor uttered a warning on this subject last

year, and I need not repeat what he then said. Briefly, although the net profits we have derived from railways in recent years are *per se* imposing, they represent but a small margin of profit on the total capital involved, and that margin may be materially affected by trade or climatic circumstances beyond our control. In fact, as I have already remarked, now that we are free from the vagaries of opium, the net railway receipts form the portion of our budget which it is most difficult to forecast with exactitude, or rely on with certainty. On the other hand, it is right to remember that the foregoing figures include some capital outlay on protective railways and also that the interest charges taken into account in this calculation include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which are really of a capital nature, amounting as they do to the discharge of debt. If calculated on a strictly commercial basis, the percentage of net profit would thus be somewhat higher than these figures indicate.

68. It is urged by some critics that the railway profits ought to be employed on improving and enlarging our railway estate. The answer is that this is, as a matter of fact, what we have done. If we take recent years, the total amount which we have devoted towards our capital programme from current revenues, and from balances which represent previous revenue surpluses, much exceeds the amount of profit which the railways have given us. On the other side, it may be urged that this policy is an undesirable one, and that in view of the productive character of railways and irrigation works we ought to find fresh capital outlay therefor exclusively, or at any rate more largely, by borrowing. That is a proposition for which theoretically there is much to be said; but as I have endeavoured to show previously, its application as a matter of practical policy in recent years would have very materially curtailed the development of railways which we regard as a primary necessity of the economic development of the country. Admitting too that revenue surpluses ought eventually to be applied to the benefit of the community, it does not follow that benefits of this character should be exclusively confined to reduction of taxation, or expenditure on such matters, important as they are, as education and sanitation. The community is equally benefited by an extension of railway facilities which expands trade, mitigates

the effects of famine and adds to the personal convenience of Indian travellers. It seems to me that in this matter we must avoid doctrinaire considerations on either side, and take the course which existing circumstances indicate as the most expedient.

B.—Irrigation.

69. The financial position of our great irrigation undertakings may be gathered from the following table, which brings up to date the information given in previous Financial Statements. The figures are in thousands of pounds:—

Particulars.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914. (Revised)	1914-1915. (Budget.)
Productive Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	30,356	31,929	33,347	34,693	35,907
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	3,407	3,662	4,065	4,184	4,182
Total expenses, including interest on debt	2,085	2,163	2,263	2,319	2,374
Net profit	1,322	1,499	1,802	1,865	1,808
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay	4·35	4·70	5·40	5·37	5·03
Protective Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	3,444	3,804	4,205	4,754	5,277
Total Receipts, including Land Revenue due to Irrigation	59	71	81	108	101
Total Expenses including interest on debt	140	165	188	214	240
Net loss	81	94	107	106	139
Percentage of net loss to capital outlay	2·35	2·48	2·55	2·23	2·63
Minor Works and Navigation.					
Direct Receipts	229	247	266	261	276
Expenditure	878	836	842	913	970
Net loss	649	589	576	652	694

70. Taking productive and protective works together, on the 31st March 1913, 60,488 miles of main and branch canals and

distributaries had been constructed, which will, it is expected, be increased to 61,582 miles by the end of the current year. They commanded an area of more than 50 million acres of culturable land, of which nearly 24 million acres were irrigated in 1912-13 and an almost equal amount during the present financial year. It will be observed that while the percentage of net profit on productive works continues large, it has somewhat diminished of late, owing to recent projects not having yet had time to afford their ultimately expected return and to relatively less remunerative schemes being now undertaken. A similar explanation applies to the increasing net loss under protective works.

71. In addition to the canals in operation, there are 43 projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction, or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. Of these 5 are minor works. The major works, of which 18 are productive and 20 protective, are designed to irrigate nearly 10 million acres at a total cost of nearly £38 million.

72. Although no important projects were sanctioned during the year, satisfactory progress continues to be made with the works under construction. Of the three branches of the Punjab triple canals project, the Lower Bari Doab canal was opened in April 1913. The Upper Jhelum canal is practically complete except for the head-regulator and rock-cutting at Mangla, and will, it is hoped, come into operation in the autumn of the present year. The third branch in the link, *viz.*, the Upper Chenab canal, was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1912.

The Upper Swat River canal in the North-West Frontier Province is nearing completion and will be opened in April next. The great tunnel which conveys the supplies of the main canal of this system through the Malakand hill was finally pierced last September. This tunnel is more than two miles long and has taken 4½ years in construction. Good progress has also been made with the various irrigation works which are being undertaken in other parts of India, the principal of which are the Tandula and Mahanadi canals in the Central Provinces, and the Godavari, Pravara and Nira Right Bank systems in the Bombay Deccan.

In the Punjab experiments are being made in order to demonstrate the practicability or otherwise of making canal channels waterproof by lining certain reaches where excessive leakage now occurs, and if they are successful, valuable water which is at present lost will be available for an extension of irrigation.

73. Of the works under consideration, it has been decided not to proceed with the Sukkur Barrage and the Rohri canal project as at present designed. The Cauvery Reservoir and the Sarda-Ganges-Jumna feeders projects, are still awaiting the settlement of various points in which the Native States are interested. The Kistna Reservoir project is undergoing further investigation. In the Punjab, surveys are now in active progress with a view to the preparation of a detailed project estimate for the great Sutlej valley scheme, a work which contemplates the utilisation of the waters of the Sutlej and Beas Rivers for the improvement of the supplies of the several inundation canals now depended on the former river, and for an extension of irrigation into the desert tracts lying to the south. Investigations are also being made into the possibility of constructing a large storage dam at Koch, in the Nahan State, to supplement the supplies of the Western Jumna Canal.

C.—Delhi Expenditure.

74. The expenditure chargeable to the capital head "51.—Initial Expenditure on the New Capital" during the current year will now, it is anticipated, amount to only Rs. 75¾ lakhs, as compared with a Budget provision of Rs. 2,00 lakhs. I may briefly indicate what this expenditure represents.

75. The Imperial Delhi Committee was constituted as the executive agency to carry out the work of constructing the new capital with effect from the 1st April 1913. Its first duty was to assemble and organize its own office, as well as a specially selected staff of engineers and subordinates, draughtsmen and clerks. The staff as it assembled was set to work on the extensive survey and levelling operations and other preliminaries essential to the preparation of the estimates for the new City. In May 1913 the Committee framed a preliminary forecast of their expenditure during the year, amounting to Rs. 89½ lakhs, and were authorised

to incur expenditure up to this amount. It was in fact recognized at a very early date that the full budget provision would not prove to be required. The actual expenditure includes some Rs. 43 lakhs for works and Rs. 22 lakhs for land acquisition, the remaining Rs. 10 lakhs representing establishment and miscellaneous charges. The work set in hand comprises the purchase of a considerable quantity of plant and machinery, including a light construction-railway, steam rollers, rock-drilling plant and the like; the laying out of construction roads; the filling of depressions; the preparation of the site of the central buildings; and the provision of a temporary supply of water and of electric power for machinery and lighting purposes. An arboricultural nursery has also been established to supply trees for the parks and avenues of the new capital. Considerable attention has been paid to the requirements of the large labour force which has been assembled and will continue to grow; and with a view to preventing any possible outbreak of epidemic disease, a special sanitary staff is employed under the direction of the Chief Engineer. In addition to the foregoing work, the Committee have framed and submitted a project estimate for the new city as a whole, and that estimate is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

76. The land acquisition operations were already on foot during 1912-13, and a sum of close on Rs. 14 lakhs was expended during that year. The further expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs expected during 1913-14 will nearly complete this branch of the work.

As already stated, an allotment of Re. 1 crore is to be made for the continuance of these operations in 1914-15. Apart from further purchases of tools and plant, the Committee hope to make substantial progress in the collection of material for, and in preliminary work on, road-lighting, water-supply, sewage and drainage and irrigation systems, and in the construction of new roads. A considerable sum will probably be expended upon the construction service roads, the preparation of the site and miscellaneous works. The exact degree of progress to be expected in work immediately connected with the intended buildings cannot of course be settled with any precision until the project estimate has been fully considered and eventually sanctioned.

77. In paragraph 15 of his last Financial Statement, my predecessor referred to the Government of India's undertaking to give a full account of the expenditure in connection with Delhi. This matter has been under careful examination since, and the exact form of the account is now under reference to the Secretary of State. In the meantime, the Financial Secretary's Memorandum embodies figures in much the same shape as those given last year.

Cash Balances and Secretary of State's Council Drawings.

78. I shall not dwell at any length on the question of Cash Balances and Council Bills in view of the full examination already made of the factors which go to make up our ways and means position. I must refer, however, to the steady reduction of our balances as a point of interest in itself in a view of the public attention which has been directed to this question. We started this year with a balance in India of £19,293,000. This is expected to fall by the 31st March to £14,991,000, and by the end of the coming year to £12,701,000. The minimum balance in India to which, in accordance with past practice, we regard it as expedient to work at the opening of a financial year is £12$\frac{1}{3}$ million, so that we shall have no large margin on hand unless the Local Governments are again, as in the present year, unable to use a large portion of the provision for expenditure from special grants. The same process has been taking place with the balance held by the Secretary of State. This amounted at the beginning of the current year to £8,784,000 and will be reduced at its close to £6,433,000. Apart therefore from the advance borrowing of about £1$\frac{1}{2}$ million already referred to, it is now approaching its working minimum which is usually taken at about £4,000,000, and the estimated balance on the 31st March 1915 (£4,090,000) is actually at that level. Thus in our aggregate balances, which stood at £28,077,000 on the 1st April last, we expect a reduction of over £6$\frac{1}{2}$ million in the current year and of £4$\frac{1}{3}$ million more in 1914-15.

These figures do not include sums held in the Home balance on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve. These amounted to about £1 million on the 1st April last, but will be reduced by investment to a negligible figure before the end of the year.

79. The Secretary of State's Council drawings were estimated in the budget at £21,650,000, this estimate covering only such drawings as were required for treasury purposes. He now expects to sell bills to the extent of £30,250,000 the bulk of the increase being due to additional requirements for the purchase of silver and to the remittance to England of the profit on the corresponding rupee coinage. His drawings during 1914-15, estimating again on the basis of treasury requirements, are put at £20,000,000, but in addition he will as usual sell additional bills on India, so far as our resources may permit, if there is sufficient demand for them. I may repeat that all these announcements about loans and drawings are subject to the usual reservations, full discretion being retained to vary the amounts in such manner as may be found advisable.

Exchange, Currency and Coinage.

80. On the subject of exchange I have little to say. The rupee fell slightly below its par value during June and July, but the abnormal jute prices created an exceptionally brisk demand for money from September onwards, and the average rate for the Secretary of State's drawings for the year as a whole is now expected to work out to 16·066*d.* the rupee.

81. The following statement shows the gross circulation of our currency notes for the last five years, and I also add 'net' figures which exclude the holdings of our reserve treasuries and of the Presidency Banks at their head offices and thus give a clearer indication of the extent to which currency notes are in active use:—

[In crores of rupees.]

	Gross Circulation.					Net Circulation.				
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14, Ten months.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14, Ten months.
Average ..	49·66	54·35	57·37	65·62	65·53	38·88	40·82	44·24	47·91	48·65
Maximum ..	54·41	59·16	61·36	68·98	69·90	42·66	43·37	47·54	52·19	52·72
Minimum ..	43·65	49·67	54·69	58·34	61·80	36·07	38·52	40·71	44·84	46·08

82. The rapid growth of the net circulation in the last few years affords a gratifying testimony to the success of the policy, initiated by Sir Edward Law and greatly developed by my predecessor, of giving a universal currency to the more popular denominations of notes, *viz.*, those from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100, though the effect could hardly have been so complete as now appears were it not for an independent and very welcome tendency in some parts of the country to use notes in preference to rupees. As regards gold, the following statement shows the net imports of gold coin during the last five years and the amounts held at the end of each year in our currency reserve :—

[**In thousands of £**]

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Net imports of sovereigns and half-sovereigns	9,213	8,162	13,228	15,286	4,838*
Amount of gold in Currency Reserve on 31st March. In India ..	6,202	6,186	15,554	19,583	15,066†
Amount of gold in Currency Reserve on 31st March. In England	2,500	5,045	5,700	6,100	6,100

83. There has been a very heavy fall in the net imports of gold coin as compared with the high figures to which the extraordinary trade activities of the two preceding years have accustomed us. In addition, the Secretary of State has intercepted some of the gold which would otherwise have reached India by selling bills against gold in transit. A certain amount was also exported during the slack season. The tendency has thus been, for the time being, for the steady issue of gold for circulation to go on unbalanced by fresh receipts, with the result that our holding of gold in India has to some extent fallen back from the high level of a year ago. It still amounts, however, to the large figure of £15 million; and this reduction is not therefore a matter of concern.

* Up to December 1913.

† On 15th February 1914.

There is considerable evidence of an increasing use of gold for currency purposes, especially in the Punjab and Western India, as to which I may refer Honourable Members to the interesting comments contained in the last report of the Comptroller General. I will not enter here into the vexed question whether gold or notes are the better substitute for rupee currency or whether there is not room for both. This and other matters, which may materially affect our future currency and financial transactions, will be considered in connection with the Report of the Royal Commission, in whose proceedings, as I should like to testify, India has been strongly and worthily represented, both as regards the actual personnel of the Commission and by the evidence given by numerous witnesses connected with this country, officials and non-officials, Europeans and Indians. I will merely say at present that anything which reduces the demand for actual rupees in financing our great crops, such as jute, rice and cotton, advantages us by diminishing the inconveniences attendant upon heavy coinage.

84. As Honourable Members are aware, the demand for rupees, which had for some time been in abeyance, revived during 1912-13 and no less than Rs. 15¾ crores of fresh coinage were added to the silver currency. The abnormal value of jute led to an unprecedented absorption in the autumn months of the current year, and further new coinage amounting to over Rs. 10 crores was undertaken. The coinage transactions of the two years have resulted in a profit of close on £5½ million, and have thus considerably strengthened our Gold Standard Reserve, as will be seen from the following figures showing the closing balance of the reserve at the end of each of the last five years :—

[**In thousands of £**]

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14 up to 31st January.
Closing Balances..	18,764	19,260	19,756	22,607*	25,075*

* From 1912-13 onward securities held in the Gold Standard Reserve have been valued at the current market price instead of at their purchase price

Taking the Paper Currency and the Gold Standard Reserves together, we at present have a total holding of £26 million in gold and £18½ million in sterling securities, and are thus in a strong position to deal with an exchange crisis, should such a crisis unhappily arise. Here, again, however, I touch upon questions—such as the form and magnitude of the gold reserve, the necessity for its silver branch, the question of an Indian Mint, and so forth—which await consideration in connection with the Report of the Royal Commission and cannot therefore be usefully discussed at present.

Banking.

85. I must now refer to certain aspects of the banking and commercial crisis in Northern and Western India. The main facts of this calamity are well known. The effect of the downfall, in September, of the People's Bank in the Punjab, with its seventy branches and its crore and a quarter of deposits, was far-reaching. The new tendency on the part of the Indian people to invest money instead of hoarding it received a rude shock, and wherever the operations of the People's Bank and of its allied institutions extended, there was a weakening, if not a collapse, of confidence in almost every institution bearing the name of bank. This damage to credit not only spread in some cases to depositors in banks which were conducted on honest and generally sound lines, but in some degree affected the ordinary operations of trade, and especially of the smaller traders who had chiefly benefited by the extension of credit facilities which attended the rapid development of banking institutions during the last decade.

It was not long before the crisis spread to Western India. The failure of the People's Bank had affected the Bombay Presidency through its branches in Sind, and in Bombay itself there were special conditions conducing to the occurrence of a monetary crisis. The first open sign of trouble there was the failure of the Credit Bank in the first week of October, subsequently followed by that of several other banks, one of which, the Indian Specie Bank, had acquired considerable prestige by the daring and apparently

successful operations of its Manager. These events were concomitant with the failure of a number of large traders and brokers, and with the complete dislocation of the share market and a general contraction of credit.

The underlying causes of the disasters are still in many instances the subject of judicial inquiry, and the future regulation of banking methods in India is also a separate question, which was already under the consideration of my Honourable Colleague, the Commerce Member, before these events occurred. I have refrained therefore from entering into such matters, and will only say that I trust that the misfortunes which have overtaken the country will bear salutary fruit hereafter in a sounder and more efficient system of local banking, and that, as was said by His Excellency the Viceroy at Madras last November, the failure of badly managed institutions will not lead investors to withdraw their confidence from those that are intrinsically sound.

I can, however, without objection refer more fully to the attitude of Government throughout this crisis, and to the handling of the situation by the Presidency Banks of Bengal and Bombay.

86. I may preface what I have to say by reminding the Council that the Presidency Banks stand in a special relation to the Government of India. They are the only banks in which the Government places portions of its balances, and the sums so lodged with them form an important element in their total deposits. Accordingly we have been in very close touch throughout with the Bengal and Bombay Presidency banks, and the fact that there has been no direct and open intervention by Government during the present crisis does not by any means imply that we have not carefully and anxiously watched the situation and done what we can to alleviate it. As soon as the crisis developed we made arrangements to increase considerably the ordinary interest-free balances which we keep with the Presidency Banks, so as to enable them to render such assistance as they might deem necessary to institutions which, though quite solvent if given sufficient breathing space, were in temporary difficulties owing to a panic among their depositors.

Before the crisis arose, moreover, we had applied to the Secretary of State for permission to make loans to the Presidency Banks up to three million pounds sterling from our balances during the busy trade season. We took that step without any reference to the particular events of this autumn, and because we desired to do all we could to relieve the money stringency which is always felt in India during the cold weather months of a prosperous year. But the fact that the Secretary of State had permitted us to lend these sums to the Presidency Banks at a rate of interest below the current bank rate, and that this further assistance was widely known to be in reserve and immediately available has, I am assured, materially strengthened their hands in dealing with the crisis. I claim therefore that, as a means of buttressing public confidence this loan-policy has been a success, even though the conditions of the market have been such as to render actual loans unnecessary.

87. Here perhaps I may emphasize the fact that, as things are at present, it is impossible for the Government to assist banking institutions otherwise than through the Presidency Banks. Government officers are not banking experts, nor have they the local knowledge which is necessary to enable them to judge whether or not a particular bank is being conducted on sound lines and is therefore a legitimate object of assistance. The Government's resources are, moreover, limited, and if we once began to deal direct with particular private banks, not only would it be impossible to draw a line between those institutions with which we can, and those with which we cannot, safely place our money, but the funds at our disposal would be rapidly dissipated. Our policy therefore has been that a banking institution which desires assistance must apply to the banker's bank, that is to say, to the Presidency Bank; while we, on the other hand, have done all we can to ensure that the latter shall be in a position to give the requisite assistance if it considers it necessary and reasonably safe. Our confidence in the Presidency Banks has not been misplaced, and I am only voicing general commercial opinion when I express our gratitude to the authorities of those banks for the calmness and public spirit with which they have met the situation.

88. In view of the recent revival of the old question of State Bank, it will not be without interest to consider how far the existence of such a bank might have affected the situation which I have just described. On the one side it may be argued that, by their present dissociation from any direct concern in or control of banking enterprises, the Government have been saved from some rather embarrassing demands. As I have said, by our present relation with the Presidency Banks, we have been enabled to ensure that assistance is given at the right time and in the right place, and that the resources available for giving that assistance are not dissipated in fruitless endeavours to bolster up unsound concerns; but with an institution known as a "State" Bank, the very name of which would popularly be held to connote State responsibility, it may be urged that Government would have been expected to intervene as *deus ex machina*, and that its assistance, when given, would almost of necessity have been far less discriminating. On the other hand, the advocates of a "State," or, as I should prefer to call it a "Central," Bank will no doubt find much in recent events to justify their views. *Primâ facie*, it may well be urged that, in such a crisis as that through which we have been passing, there ought to be a centralised and comprehensive handling of the whole situation, and a unification of resources with a view to their being applied wherever they are most needed at any moment as opposed to the existing system under which each Presidency Bank's sphere of operations is confined to the particular territory with which it deals, while its power of giving assistance is materialy circumscribed by the restrictions of the present law. The question of a Central Bank will have to be considered by the Government of India with reference to the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian finance, and for the present I am bound to keep an absolutely open mind thereon. The observations I have made above must not therefore be taken as implying any bias one way or the other, but merely as indicating that when the question comes up for settlement the bearing upon it of our recent experiences cannot be disregarded.

89. The progress of local co-operative credit associations affords a pleasing contrast to the set-back in banking development. The

number of co-operative societies during the last year for which statistics are available, has increased by 4,147, or over 50 per cent., and their aggregate capital by nearly two crores. Taking a retrospect of five years, we find that there were in 1908-09, 2,008 societies with a capital of 80 lakhs, as against 12,324 societies in 1912-13 with 534 lakhs. The progress in this respect has been most marked in the Punjab, but has also been very remarkable in other provinces. One great advantage of these societies is that in times of distress they provide a very useful assistance in the distribution of *takavi* loans, since these can be disbursed more freely and confidently when the persons taking the loans are the members of such an association. Another very welcome sign of progress is the fact that co-operation seems now on the point of extending beyond the mere facilitation of loans of needful capital to the individual agriculturist, and to be about to take a further advance in the direction of common action in regard to implements necessary for production, and eventually in the direction of concerted disposal of produce.

Changes in Financial organization.

90. Lastly, there are some interesting questions of financial organization which I should like briefly to notice. In the first place, we have already made an important change in the functions of our Comptroller and Auditor General, and certain further changes are impending. This officer has hitherto been not merely our chief officer of audit and account, but has had to deal with a number of questions of financial administration, as, for example, the requirements of coinage, the management of the paper currency system, the movement of funds from one place to another, and resource and ways and means operations generally. These multifarious duties had developed to a point when they could no longer be adequately performed by a single officer, while an arrangement which imposed executive duties of an entirely extraneous nature upon the principal officer of audit could not be regarded as thoroughly satisfactory from the audit point of view. On the other hand, from the point of view of finance, the Government of India felt it very desirable to have the assistance of an expert in currency and financial questions who would be in close touch

with the commercial community and trade movements and could devote his whole time to the study of such matters. It was decided therefore to allot the Comptroller General's miscellaneous duties to a whole-time officer designated Controller of Currency and this appointment was created on the 1st January last. The exact functions and position of the Auditor General remain to be finally settled, but it has already been decided that his status and pay will be materially raised, that he will be appointed by the Governor General subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, that he will not be removable whether by way of promotion or otherwise except with the Secretary of State's sanction and that his annual appropriation reports on the expenditure of India will in future be addressed directly to the Secretary of State and considered by him. These are very important changes and will, I trust, broaden as well as strengthen the conception of audit throughout the whole personnel of the Department.

91. A change was also made, on the 1st October last, in the organization of the branch of the Finance Department which deals with military finance, with a view to facilitating certain minor adjustments of procedure in army administration, the Joint Secretaryship for Military Finance being converted into a Financial Advisorship on the same status and pay, and corresponding changes being made in the designations of the junior appointments. The change did not materially affect the general arrangements for dealing with financial questions in which the Army is interested, and there has been no loosening of financial control.

Conclusion.

92. I should like finally to express to the Council my great obligation, both in regard to the preparation of this Budget and in my daily work since I assumed office, to my most zealous, loyal and able co-adjutor, the Honourable Mr. Brunyate. I am also greatly indebted to the officers of the Department as a whole for loyal and efficient co-operation. I wish to make especial men-

tion of two of these as they are about to leave their present posts. Mr. Ashmore, the Deputy Financial Adviser in the Military Finance Branch is going to take a long and well earned leave. His intimate knowledge of army matters, combined with great ability and ceaseless industry, has been of the utmost advantage to the Finance Department in dealing with questions connected with the army ; and I may say, too, that he has also been most helpful to the Army Department and the branches of Army Head-quarters. Within a few months, too, Colonel Marlow, the Military Accountant General, will be retiring from the service, after having held that post with the utmost credit for seven years, his useful work having lately been crowned by a scheme of re-organisation that will, we hope, materially reduce the expenditure on the Military Accounts establishments, while it will bring these into closer and more effective contact with the executive branches of the army. I am sure that the good wishes of the Council will accompany Colonel Marlow in the leisure he has so well deserved.

I should like to say also that the recent visit to this country of Mr. Lionel Abrahams, the Assistant Under Secretary of State for India, has been of the utmost assistance in clearing up a variety of railway questions having a financial aspect, and of strictly financial matters, in regard to which we might otherwise have had much correspondence with the India Office. As a member of the Government with whom Mr. Abrahams has necessarily come very much into contact, I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my sense of the great utility of his visit.

93. With these remarks I conclude. My statement has been somewhat longer than has been usual of late years. But the circumstances of this year are peculiar, and I felt it desirable, at the outset of my term of office, to take the Council into full confidence in regard to our capital expenditure and other matters of financial policy outside the Budget proper.

W. S. MEYER.

DELHI, March 2nd, 1914.

SPEECHES IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS, ETC.

Resolution *re* State Management of Railways.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, held at Delhi on Wednesday, the 24th March 1915.

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid:—"Sir, I have listened with the greatest interest to the very able speech of my hon'ble friend. I fancy his object has been mainly to provide us with an interesting academic discussion in what is necessarily a rather dull session; my reason for thinking so is that he has enunciated a principle directly contrary to that which he stated, and with which I agreed, on Monday. He then stated that it was not desirable that the Government of India should involve itself in the details of Commercial and other undertakings! He now proposes that the Government of India should involve itself in an enormous undertaking. I am glad to see my hon'ble friend Mr. Clark is looking a little happier than he might be under these conditions: from this I gather that it is not his intention to leave to his successors what would be a most terrible burden.

"Now, Sir, the resolution as worded presupposes that there is no Government control: I have been in this country some 27 years, and from railway men I have heard nothing but complaints of Government control and interference with private Companies. I know it is not nearly so bad as it was, but it still exists and we hear of it frequently in public speeches at Chambers of Commerce and other such places.

"My main objection to the principle here enunciated is that it reverses one very important principle, namely, decentralization. My hon'ble friend's proposal, instead of spreading out responsibility and general control, aims at bringing it all into one place, where Hon'ble Members and many of the public, apparently, will come in and take their part. My second objection is that it is adding a

great deal of responsibility to a Department which is already overburdened with work of a very varied nature. My third, and I think a very important objection, is that it aims at reducing the power and the initiative of the managers who are primarily responsible for controlling railways.

"Company management is not, of course, perfect, but I think, on the whole, it is possibly rather more so than State management, and I should like to see the object aimed at rather to improve the system of Company management than to introduce what I feel to be the disabilities of Government control. I presume it is not suggested that one individual could possibly personally control all the railways in India: the question therefore is how best to secure decentralization and efficiency. To get the best out of individuals and out of corporations it is desirable to create an *esprit de corps* and enthusiasm for the service to which they belong, and managers should have a free hand to enable them to produce and carry out original and good work and they should be sufficiently long and sufficiently permanently in their posts to enable them to complete important works which they have undertaken. These, I think, come much more through Company management than through Government control: they may to some extent be present under Government management, but it is undoubtedly the case that State railway managers are transferred from one place to another and they do not know when they are going to be so transferred; therefore, they have not the same inducement to build up and carry out important and original works as Company managers have. I have said that Company control is not perfect, but I think it is more calculated than State control to get the best out of things: Company management would be more effective if some of the restrictions which are now placed on it were removed and if managers were also more free from the control of their Boards at Home in matters of detail. Presumably a railway manager, like other managers, is appointed because he is at the top of his profession, and he is absolutely trusted. If that is so, surely a Board or a Government should place the utmost reliance in and give the utmost power to the man on the spot whom they have appointed because they think he is the best man. Home Boards are valuable because of the experience, among other things, of those who form these Boards: they naturally

should be consulted and should deal with all important matters of policy and other large questions; and no doubt they are exceedingly useful, in that they are in touch with the largest money market in the world, and they also are able to get into close touch with the Home Government: but I should be inclined to reverse the present position as between the railway managers and the Company Boards. Instead of limiting the control of railway managers, I should be inclined to limit and confine the control of the Home Boards to vital matters and to large questions; I should leave details and ordinary routine work to the general management of the man on the spot who has been appointed because he is supposed to be capable of carrying out his work: if he prove not to be capable of doing so, then the simple solution would be to remove him and to replace him by another.

"My hon'ble friend's proposal that railway companies should gradually be eliminated with a view to State control seems to me to remove a very important incentive to progress, namely, healthy competition between two separate entities. What he said with reference to the Muttra-Aligarh railway is, in my opinion, perfectly correct: we in Bombay, during my considerable experience, have several times had to press on Government the necessity of constructing and extending certain lines: we have had to wait very often a great number of years, but I do not remember any line which we have believed to be necessary that we have not in the end succeeded in getting. I feel perfectly confident that in good time—perhaps in a good long time—we shall, in the matter of the Muttra-Aligarh line, also achieve our object.

" With these remarks, I should like to say that I do not desire to support the resolution which is now before us.

The Budget, 1915-16.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, held at Delhi on Thursday, the 25th March 1915.

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid:—"My Lord, on a previous occasion I referred to this Budget as being essentially a business-

like one, and it certainly cannot be described in the language of high financial authorities as 'over-cautious.' It forms a pleasing contrast to a budget of not very many years ago when, to meet a not unusual temporary strain, taxation, some of it of a rather parochial and petty character, was resorted to: unfortunately this temporary taxation, like its great predecessor the income-tax, has still continued with us. To meet the unusual situation unusual borrowings have been necessary, and we have again in this connection to recognise the acumen of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister: low discount rates in London evidenced the large sums of money which were awaiting investment and the Government have very properly resorted to that market. Where can English money find more secure investment than in a prosperous and loyal India with enormous securities in its railways, and—in spite of what some of my colleagues have been saying—very profitable railways indeed? Railway construction, for which some of us have pressed, incidentally provides gilt-edged securities which on occasions like this stand us in very good stead. We have cheerfully accepted eight millions as our railway allotment for the coming year, but we hope that the deficit will in future be made up to us, and that a higher standard, something like 15 or 16 millions, will be adopted for the future.

"I desire to offer one little criticism on the budget: the possibility of a 4½ crore rupee loan has not been well received in the market, and a good market is of paramount importance to Government: I assume that the operation is not seriously contemplated, and no doubt the Finance Minister has other alternatives up his sleeve: I would suggest that he should put those other alternatives in the forefront and put the 4½ crore loan in the background.

"I regret, My Lord, it has been necessary to retard the progress of New Delhi. Some Hon'ble Members and their constituents may have reasonably considered that the scheme has its defects as

every scheme in this world has: but it is a settled fact, sealed by the command of the King-Emperor and supported by the very strong argument of decentralization. I hope that the Delhi to be—call it ceremonial or what you will—will not take long to quicken into a living city.

"The development of indigenous industries has taken a very prominent place in the budget debate. I regret that no practical conclusion has been arrived at, but it is no wonder, for it is indeed a very complex problem. Hon'ble Members have generally been agreed that the disease of backwardness exists, and they have almost all suggested the same remedy, Government financial aid, but I have not heard any serious attempt to diagnose the disease. My own personal experience in industrial matters is somewhat limited, but I would offer my suggestions for what they are worth: the first essential in industrial success is industry and energy: are the people of India industrious and enterprising in the Western sense of the word? I fear the answer must be, 'No'. I have not myself during my experience seen any great industrial enthusiasm: I know of classes of workers whose hours and whose days of work are regulated by the price of food-grains, and whose ambition is limited by the immediate needs of the mouths they have to feed. Then there is the rather better educated class whose western counterpart combines brains and hands in harmony to raise the standard of industrial development: that better educated class which we have in India and which we should expect to do this work, have not yet fully appreciated the dignity of manual labour: under such conditions progress and efficiency in industry must remain imperfect. There was a striking illustration at the outbreak of the war as to the extent to which Indian industry has progressed: merchants sought to replace German wares in the Far East and other markets by Indian manufactures. My own experience and that of many others was that we were met with the reply that Indian manufactures were unreliable, irregular and could not be

guaranteed. The remedy must be slow, and it is difficult to know where to begin; but much will be gained if the disease and the trouble can be truly diagnosed. The perspective of the question has been somewhat upset by the assumption that German industry and enterprise were to be destroyed, and were to be replaced by indigenous industries which would grow up in a night. But Hon'ble Members should be under no delusion in this matter. It has taken years of patient toil to develop the spirit of industrialism in Germany and it cannot be destroyed, for it is the very life-blood of the country.

"Those who know the facts will confirm what I have said and will not desire for the good of the world to see German industries and enterprise destroyed. India, in her own interests, certainly cannot wish to see German industries destroyed, for when the end of the war comes we shall look to regain one of the largest and most important markets for the produce of this country. 'The fate of the British dye scheme shows that England fully recognises the essential features in the position: the original scheme provided for £1½ millions of Government money and £3 millions were to be subscribed by those who were interested in the manufacture. A fortnight ago we learned by telegram that the scheme had been altered to £1½ millions Government money and £½ millions public money: we learned yesterday that the scheme had been dropped entirely because hard-headed Englishmen and hard-headed Scotchmen had made up their minds that to compete in the market against a foreign article for which they are not well placed is mere waste of money. Now, what can Government usefully do in the way of developing industries in India? Hitherto, from my own experience I can say that they have done much useful work in demonstration; the practice has been for Government, when they are satisfied that an industry is likely to succeed, to buy experimental machinery and lease it to those, whether Europeans or Indians, who are willing to take it up, work it, develop it and report to them the results.

Your Excellency, I regret to say that there is only one Presidency in India which is completely equipped in this respect. If I were to make a recommendation to Your Excellency's Government it would be to lay aside a considerable sum,—even take a little from our railway allotment of 15 millions—in order to equip and develop departments of industry in this country. I finish as I began by congratulating the Hon'ble Member on his most businesslike budget and trust that the courage which he has shown in framing it may be duly rewarded."

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

NOTE ISSUE.	Rs.	RESERVE.	Rs.
Total Amount of Notes in circulation on the 31st December 1914	60,83,27,990	Gold Coins and Bullion in India	9,31,02,248
		" " " " " England	7,65,00,000
		Silver Coins in India	29,88,15,796
		" Bullion under Coinage	.....
		" " in transit between India and England	.....
		Securities held in India	9,99,99,946
		" " " England	4,00,00,000
			60,84,17,990
		Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another	90,000
Total Rs ...	60,83,27,990	Total Rs. ...	60,83,27,990

BALANCE OF THE GOLD STANDARD RESERVE on the 31st December 1914 in India and in England amounted to	£ 25,856,517		£
		Gold in India	3,898,000
		Gold set aside in the Bank of England ...	1,250,000
		British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds (Market price on 31st March)	11,882,539
		British and Colonial Government Securities and Birmingham Corporation Bills since purchased (cost price)...	801,324
		Book Credit in Treasury Account—India ...	25,110
		Temporary loan to Treasury Balances—India.	8,000,000
			25,856,973
		Deduct—Book debit in Treasury Accounts England	456
Total £ ...	25,856,517	Total £ ...	25,856,517

COUNCIL BILLS.	£		£
Amount of Revised Estimate to be remitted to the Secretary of State during 1914-15.	7,500,000	Remitted from 1st April 1914 to 27th March 1915—By Council Bills	* 7,525,855
Add—Amount remitted in excess	25,855		
Total £ ...	7,525,855	Total £ ...	7,525,855

* Of this sum £600,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

BALANCE IN THE RESERVE TREASURIES of the Government on the 29th December 1914	Rs. 2,27,46,286

BALANCE HELD IN CASH IN THE CIVIL TREASURIES of the Government of India and at the credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the 31st December 1910 ...	Rs.	13,17,85,000
" " " " " " " 1911 ...	"	14,61,10,000
" " " " " " " 1912 ...	"	21,99,40,000
" " " " " " " 1913 ...	"	18,17,87,000
" " " " " " " 1914 ...	"	14,51,52,000

COINAGE OF SILVER IN INDIA—(Bombay and Calcutta Mints).	Official year, 1911-12.	Official year, 1912-13.	Official year, 1913-14.
Whole and Small Coins (including British Dollars) ...	Rs. 11,31,56,039	Rs. 20,82,74,274	Rs. 13,55,81,966

NET PROFIT OF COINAGE for the year ending 31st December 1914	Rs.	54,86,000

	Rs.
AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES standing on the London Registers at the end of March 1910...	15,21,19,983
" " " " " " " " " " 1911...	12,79,60,733
" " " " " " " " " " 1912...	11,74,06,033
" " " " " " " " " " 1913...	11,20,29,433
" " " " " " " " " " 1914...	10,06,88,933
" " " " " " " " " " 1915...	9,73,69,850

Total Imports of Treasure (Private) from Foreign Countries and Indian Ports into Bombay during the year 1914.

(*From 1st January to 31st December 1914.*)

FROM	GOLD.			SILVER.			
	Bullion.	Coin.		Bullion.	Coin.		
		Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns.	Other Coin.		Dollars.	Government of India Rupees.	Other Coin.
UNITED KINGDOM—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
London	8,93,46,163	1,47,78,540	30,000	7,13,81,570	.....	14,159	.....
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—							
Trieste, Marseilles, &c.	...	3,03,120	1,36,275	.....	3	474	.....
UNITED STATES—							
San Francisco and New York ...	.....	.....	.....	7,80,000	.....	.....	.....
AUSTRALIA—							
Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, &c.	10,75,200	15,15,000	.....	2,02,500	.....	.....	.....
JAPAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHINA—							
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	3,71,885	94,500	.....	50,63,506	.....	57,150	.....
EGYPT—							
Alexandria, Suez and Port Said..	12,354	3,14,05,713	38,894	3,000	.....	7,998	.....
STRAITS—							
Penang and Singapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	.....
OTHER FOREIGN PORTS	2,73,459	1,01,30,007	11,11,644	1,19,717	87,552	80,87,697	1,050
ALL INDIAN PORTS	.....	19,522	15,000	.....	.....	1,08,332	.....
Total Imports from 1st January to 31st December 1914	9,10,79,061	5,82,46,402	13,31,813	7,75,50,293	87,712	82,75,810	1,050
Imported same time last year ...	15,14,54,093	14,73,43,859	25,22,129	5,86,68,168	8,294	78,37,217	3,691

Total Exports of Treasure (Private) to Foreign Countries and Indian Ports from Bombay during the year 1914.

(From 1st January to 31st December 1914.)

TO	GOLD.			SILVER.			
		Coin.			Coin.		
	Bullion.	Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns.	Other Coin.	Bullion.	Dollars.	Government of India Rupees.	Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNITED KINGDOM—							
London	2,34,52,169	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,593
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—							
Trieste, Marseilles, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UNITED STATES—							
San Francisco and New York... ...	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AUSTRALIA—							
Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JAPAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHINA—							
Hongkong and Shanghai... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EGYPT—							
Alexandria, Suez & Port Said ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,950	.....
STRAITS—							
Penang and Singapore	.....	1,27,500	22,558	.....	921	3,00,000	.....
OTHER FOREIGN PORTS	... ...	9,02,250	2,79,400	.....	6,000	42,87,000	49,950
ALL INDIAN PORTS...	.....	.....	.....	26,214	.....	2,44,200	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1914... ...	2,34,52,169	10,29,750	3,01,958	26,214	6,921	47,34,150	51,543
Exported same time last year ...	3,41,34,237	41,24,035	4,78,852	1,38,880	31,85,913	93,82,712	...

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill Consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted). [*Years ending 30th June.*

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	EXPORTS TO			Mill Consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	EXPORTS TO			Mill Consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1864 ...	...	867	3	870	American & '64 Bombay cotton	War. In '63 & '64 Bombay imported cotton from China.	1888 ...	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1865 ...	...	1,065	1	1,066			1889 ...	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
							1890 ...	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1866 ...	...	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1891 ...	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1867 ...	...	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1892 ...	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1868 ...	...	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1893 ...	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1869 ...	...	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1894 ...	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1870 ...	...	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1895 ...	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1871 ...	...	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1896 ...	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1872 ...	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1897 ...	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1873 ...	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1898 ...	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1874 ...	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1899 ...	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1875 ...	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1900 ...	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1876 ...	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1901 ...	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1877 ...	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1902 ...	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1878 ...	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1903 ...	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1879 ...	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1904 ...	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1880 ...	832	652	64	716	181	897	1905 ...	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1881 ...	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1906 ...	2,668	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1882 ...	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1907 ...	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1883 ...	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743	1908 ...	2,123	731	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1884 ...	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1909 ...	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1885 ...	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253	1910 ...	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006
1886 ...	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461	1911 ...	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	953	2,635
1887 ...	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641	1912 ...	2,540	883	923	1,806	1,078	2,884

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill Consumption in the Island of Bombay.

In thousands of Bales (000's omitted). [*Year ending 31st August.*

Year ending 31st August.	Receipts.		Total Receipts.	Exports.			Total Exports.	Mill Consumption.	Total.
	India.	Foreign Countries.		Europe.	China and Japan.	Elsewhere.			
1913	* 2,733	46	2,779	534	1,023	30	1,587	1,047	2,634
1914	3,733	6	3,739	1,301	1,245	24	2,570	1,078	3,648

N.B.—As noted in the Chamber's Report for 1913, page 11, the figures shown above represent the volume of trade in cotton from 1st September to 31st August, instead of for the year ending 30th June as was previously the case. * Corrected.

STATEMENT showing the Annual Value of the Import Trade of India, and the Total Miles of Railway opened.

Calendar Year.	Total Miles of Railway opened.	Official Year.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise and Treasure
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866 ...	3563	1865-66 ...	29,59,92,280	26,55,73,010	56,15,65,290
1867 ...	3929	1866-67 ...	29,03,87,150	13,23,69,050	42,27,56,200
1868 ...	4008	1867-68 ...	35,70,57,830	11,77,53,740	47,48,11,570
1869 ...	4255	1868-69 ...	35,99,01,420	15,15,59,540	51,14,60,960
1870 ...	4771	1869-70 ...	32,92,75,200	13,95,48,072	46,88,23,972
1871 ...	5074	1870-71 ...	33,41,39,060	5,44,48,231	38,85,87,291
1872 ...	5369	1871-72 ...	31,08,37,470	11,57,38,129	42,65,75,592
1873 ...	5697	1872-73 ...	31,26,05,610	4,55,65,850	35,81,71,460
1874 ...	6226	1873-74 ...	32,59,58,730	5,79,25,336	38,38,84,066
1875 ...	6543	1874-75 ...	36,22,21,130	8,14,10,466	44,36,31,596
1876 ...	6862	1875-76 ...	38,88,73,403	5,30,07,224	44,18,80,627
1877 ...	7322	1876-77 ...	37,44,06,308	11,43,61,197	48,87,07,505
1878 ...	8223	1877-78 ...	41,46,41,851	17,35,54,596	58,81,96,447
1879 ...	8498	1878-79 ...	37,80,09,835	7,05,67,486	44,85,77,321
1880 ...	9166	1879-80 ...	41,17,25,671	11,65,48,948	52,82,74,619
1881 ...	9894	1880-81 ...	53,08,68,074	8,99,72,139	62,08,40,213
1882 ...	10153	1881-82 ...	49,11,38,724	11,32,27,804	60,43,56,528
1883 ...	10462	1882-83 ...	52,09,86,720	13,45,33,642	65,55,20,362
1884 ...	11635	1883-84 ...	55,29,89,907	12,87,79,633	68,17,69,540
1885 ...	12287	1884-85 ...	55,70,16,804	13,88,81,918	69,58,98,722
1886 ...	12896	1885-86 ...	55,65,19,552	15,46,70,808	71,11,90,300
1887 ...	14109	1886-87 ...	61,81,19,608	11,04,83,224	72,86,02,832
1888 ...	14582	1887-88 ...	65,00,45,881	13,81,25,456	78,81,71,337
1889 ...	15893	1888-89 ...	69,43,77,531	13,84,49,249	83,28,26,780
1890 ...	16407	1889-90 ...	69,19,93,762	17,45,45,037	86,65,38,799
1891 ...	17314	1890-91 ...	71,97,57,754	21,93,44,876	93,91,02,630
1892 ...	17894	1891-92 ...	69,42,75,659	14,72,26,621	84,15,02,680
1893 ...	18510	1892-93 ...	66,27,86,222	17,00,98,101	83,28,84,323
1894 ...	18906	1893-94 ...	77,02,60,944	18,46,12,564	95,48,73,508
1895 ...	19555	1894-95 ..	73,51,65,042	9,58,12,084	83,09,77,126
1896 ...	20262	1895-96 ...	72,93,61,344	13,36,79,854	86,30,41,198
1897 ...	21123	1896-97 ...	76,21,58,352	13,08,45,635	89,30,03,987
1898 ...	22048	1897-98 ...	73,63,43,159	20,53,06,170	94,16,49,329
1899 ...	23528	1898-99 ...	72,11,07,161	17,89,56,127	90,00,63,288
1900 ...	24760	1899-1900...	75,30,44,785	20,97,36,851	96,27,81,636
1901 ...	25373	1900-1901...	80,89,40,873	24,57,61,818	1,05,47,02,691
1902 ...	25931	1901-1902...	88,74,24,199	20,87,13,352	1,09,61,37,551
1903 ...	26956	1902-1903...	85,86,60,829	25,31,83,178	1,11,18,44,007
1904 ...	27565	1903-1904...	92,59,22,723	38,52,61,072	1,31,11,83,795
1905 ...	28295	1904-1905...	1,04,41,27,454	39,50,81,750	1,43,92,09,204
1906 ...	29097	1905-1906..	1,12,07,09,822	31,65,14,438	1,43,72,24,260
1907 ...	29957	1906-1907.	1,17,24,15,294	44,57,98,114	1,61,82,13,408
1908 ...	30576	1907-1908...	1,36,53,80,464	42,28,44,977	1,78,82,25,441
1909 ..	31490	1908-1909...	1,28,77,81,788	22,74,41,677	1,51,52 23,465
1910 ...	32099	1909-1910.	1,22,64,97,224	37,52,34,734	1,60,17,31,958
1911 ...	32839	1910-1911 .	1,33,70,57,458	39,77,35,730	1,73,47,93,188
1912 ...	33484	1911-1912..	1,44,05,54,383	53,47,08,480	1,97,52,62,863
1913 ...	34656	1912-1913..	1,66,62,96,807	61,83,17,536	2,28,46,14,343
*1913-14	34656	1913-1914 .	1,91,27,20,020	43,43,96,503	2,34,71,16,523

* Official year ending 31st March 1914.

STATEMENT showing the Annual Value of the Export Trade of India, and the Total Miles of Railway opened.

Calendar Year.	Total Miles of Railway opened.	Official Year.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise and Treasure.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866 ...	3563	1865-66 ...	65,49,11,230	2,16,41,520	67,65,52,750
1867 ...	3929	1866-67 ...	41,85,99,941	2,43,15,030	44,29,14,971
1868 ...	4098	1867-68 ...	50,87,40,563	1,57,19,460	52,44,60,023
1869 ...	4255	1868-69 ...	53,06,21,647	1,39,55,800	54,45,77,447
1870 ...	4771	1869-70 ...	52,47,13,756	1,04,23,528	53,51,37,284
1871 ...	5074	1870-71 ...	55,33,18,252	2,22,07,646	57,55,25,898
1872 ...	5369	1871-72 ...	63,18,58,474	1,47,60,935	64,66,19,409
1873 ...	5697	1872-73 ...	55,23,62,953	1,29,80,790	56,53,43,743
1874 ...	6226	1873-74 ...	54,96,07,865	1,81,40,711	56,87,48,576
1875 ...	6543	1874-75 ...	56,35,92,404	1,62,53,091	57,98,45,495
1876 ...	6862	1875-76 ...	58,09,14,946	2,20,02,363	60,29,17,309
1877 ...	7322	1876-77 ...	61,01,38,912	4,02,98,978	65,04,37,890
1878 ...	8223	1877-78 ...	65,22,23,282	2,21,09,956	67,43,33,238
1879 ...	8498	1878-79 ...	60,93,68,769	3,98,22,283	64,91,91,052
1880 ...	9166	1879-80 ...	67,21,07,406	2,03,51,479	69,24,58,885
1881 ...	9894	1880-81 ...	74,54,09,072	1,44,04,408	75,98,13,480
1882 ...	10153	1881-82 ...	81,96,64,102	1,09,97,468	83,06,61,570
1883 ...	10462	1882-83 ...	83,48,49,372	1,04,18,488	84,52,67,860
1884 ...	11635	1883-84 ...	88,07,64,315	1,00,84,937	89,08,49,252
1885 ...	12287	1884-85 ...	83,17,01,507	1,96,89,796	85,13,91,303
1886 ...	12896	1885-86 ...	83,86,11,693	1,10,82,310	84,96,94,003
1887 ...	14109	1886-87 ...	88,48,10,354	1,72,04,261	90,20,14,615
1888 ...	14582	1887-88 ...	90,54,36,458	1,60,46,242	92,14,82,700
1889 ...	15893	1888-89 ...	97,06,02,386	1,78,43,819	98,84,46,205
1890 ...	16407	1889-90 ...	1,03,44,87,052	1,90,63,218	1,05,35,50,270
1891 ...	17314	1890-91 ...	1,00,21,50,575	2,12,31,785	1,02,33,82,360
1892 ...	17894	1891-92 ...	1,08,17,79,873	3,28,66,858	1,11,46,46,731
1893 ...	18510	1892-93 ...	1,06,57,46,716	6,95,89,237	1,13,53,35,952
1894 ...	18906	1893-94 ...	1,06,51,48,540	4,10,01,921	1,10,61,50,461
1895 ...	19555	1894-95 ...	1,08,92,91,101	8,22,60,717	1,17,15,51,818
1896 ...	20262	1895-96 ...	1,14,34,59,341	4,25,98,105	1,18,60,57,446
1897 ...	21123	1896-97 ...	1,03,98,36,184	4,93,74,955	1,08,92,11,139
1898 ...	22048	1897-98 ...	97,63,51,802	7,14,86,470	1,04,78,38,272
1899 ...	23528	1898-99 ...	1,12,80,11,811	7,41,14,207	1,20,21,26,018
1900 ...	24760	1899-1900...	1,09,11,36,448	7,95,63,876	1,17,07,00,324
1901 ...	25373	1900-1901...	1,07,76,44,143	14,22,73,646	1,21,99,17,789
1902 ...	25931	1901-1902...	1,24,52,48,571	11,47,08,603	1,35,99,57,174
1903 ...	26956	1902-1903...	1,29,40,79,337	9,65,76,370	1,39,06,55,707
1904 ...	27565	1903-1904...	1,53,51,71,599	15,04,38,811	1,68,56,10,410
1905 ...	28295	1904-1905..	1,57,70,83,029	16,42,88,167	1,74,13,71,196
1906 ...	29097	1905-1906..	1,61,85,53,960	15,47,00,054	1,77,32,54,014
1907 ...	29957	1906-1907..	1,76,66,94,270	5,71,82,526	1,82,38,76,796
1908 ...	30576	1907-1908..	1,77,37,29,392	5,44,85,001	1,82,82,14,393
1909 ...	31490	1908-1909..	1,53,14,31,953	6,32,02,465	1,59,46,34,418
1910 ...	32099	1909-1910..	1,87,83,04,410	6,39,90,403	1,94,22,94,813
1911 ...	32839	1910-1911.	2,10,15,16,030	7,12,69,254	2,17,27,85,284
1912 ...	33484	1911-1912.	2,37,98,82,325	10,37,39,063	2,38,36,21,388
1913 ...	34656	1912-1913..	2,46,21,83,342	10,65,17,656	2,56,85,00,998
*1913-14.	34656	1913-1914..	2,49 19,66,103	7,08,28,850	2,56,27,94,953

* Official year ending 31st March 1914.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

Summary of Imports and Exports in the Official Years 1908-1909 *to* 1913-1914.

	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—						
Merchandise, Private.						
Bengal	44,84,03,383	47,20,02,182	49,08,65,877	52,62,33,705	62,19,65,181	72,08,36,326
Bombay	40,43,14,617	39,54,29,958	47,35,44,096	49,35,16,427	56,77,81,049	62,53,38,780
Sind	11,31,75,340	9,96,99,945	11,52,40,011	13,22,46,699	15,11,43,703	16,27,71,741
Madras	11,54,57,655	9,46,46,701	10,63,62,041	11,69,22,117	13,03,86,786	16,35,46,569
British Burmah	13,13,06,270	10,88,10,060	10,75,28,143	11,68,29,885	13,87,10,322	16,00,13,192
Total ...	1,21,26,57,265	1,17,05,88,846	1,29,35,40,168	1,38,57,48,833	1,60,99,87,041	1,83,25,06,548
Ditto Government Stores	7,51,24,523	5,59,08,378	4,35,17,290	5,48,05,550	5,63,09,766	8,02,13,472
Total Merchandise ...	1,28,77,81,788	1,22,64,97,224	1,33,70,57,458	1,44,05,54,383	1,66,62,96,807	1,91,27,20,020
Treasure, Private.						
Bengal	3,58,41,082	5,46,65,370	5,07,68,147	8,42,83,020	3,67,43,127	3,82,63,578
Bombay	17,71,05,974	29,68,84,117	32,60,97,509	43,02,27,299	46,38,26,461	31,67,05,077
Sind	58,71,089	82,69,519	1,12,00,265	99,00,503	26,58,941	16,10,641
Madras	68,95,809	1,29,92,754	71,96,596	42,31,221	21,53,131	18,21,956
British Burmah	6,04,577	14,48,975	17,85,411	55,78,890	65,98,362	78,03,204
Total ...	22,63,18,531	37,42,60,735	39,70,47,928	53,42,20,933	51,19,80,042	36,62,04,456
Ditto Government	11,23,146	9,73,999	6,87,862	4,87,547	10,63,37,494	6,81,92,047
Total Treasure ...	22,74,41,677	37,52,34,734	39,77,35,730	53,47,08,480	61,83,17,536	43,43,96,503
Grand Total of Imports ...	1,51,52,23,465	1,60,17,31,958	1,73,47,93,188	1,97,52,62,863	2,28,46,14,343	2,34,71,16,523
EXPORTS—						
Merchandise, Private.						
(Foreign Goods)						
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa	24,92,609	16,75,729	24,84,545	1,27,22,829	32,23,106	33,40,626
Bombay	2,30,36,111	2,63,38,158	3,26,28,662	3,57,13,134	3,33,95,691	3,38,24,578

Sind	46,24,528	38,75,221	49,80,102	90,75,810	80,17,720	65,68,766
Madras	10,39,610	14,42,681	18,36,715	21,55,257	19,37,275	20,61,455
British Burmah	5,24,441	5,54,564	6,80,471	6,04,483	8,26,875	9,77,881
Total ...	3,17,07,299	3,38,86,353	4,26,10,495	6,02,71,513	4,74,00,669	4,67,73,306
Indian Produce and Manufactures.						
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa	70,88,23,371	74,51,35,615	82,56,69,792	90,27,16,146	1,00,14,87,214	1,02,85,70,798
Bombay	39,80,03,709	52,91,91,833	59,77,66,803	59,51,96,194	55,78,33,811	66,09,31,215
Sind	8,14,22,068	21,54,14,577	21,60,85,470	23,79,81,276	32,01,93,200	25,92,14,814
Madras	18,15,62,482	19,37,07,423	20 89,63,213	22,88,51,438	24,74,94,299	25,70,31,313
British Burmah	12,87,61,013	16,01,37,182	20,96,24,416	25,34,25,136	28,64,80,829	23,81,00,971
Total ...	1,49,85,72,643	1,84,35,86,630	2,05,81,09,694	2,21,81,70,190	2,41,34,89,353	2,44,38,48,211
Total Fgn. and Indian Merchandise exported.						
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa	71,13,15,980	74,68,11,344	82,81,54,337	91,54,38,975	1,00,47,10,322	1,03,19,11,424
Bombay	42,10,39,820	55,55,29,991	63,03,95,465	63,09,09,328	59,12,29,502	69,47,55,793
Sind	8,60,46,596	21,92,89,798	22,10,65,572	24,70,57,086	32,82,10,920	26,57,83,580
Madras	18,25,92,092	19,51,50,104	21,07,99,928	23,10,06,695	24,94,31,674	25,90,92,768
British Burmah	12,92,85,454	16,06,91,746	21,03,04,887	25,40,29,619	28,73,07,704	23,90,77,952
Total ...	1,53,02,79,942	1,87,74,72,983	2,10,07,20,189	2,27,84,41,703	2,46,08,90,022	2,49,06,21,517
Ditto Government Stores	11,52,011	8,31,427	7,95,841	14,40,622	12,93,320	13,44,586
Total Merchandise ...	1,53,14,31,953	1,87,83,04,410	2,10,15,16,030	2,27,98,82,325	2,46,21,83,342	2,49,19,66,103
Treasure, Private.						
Bengal	49,58,417	16,90,108	45,13,726	10,10,236	14,38,853	60,04,872
Bombay	4,92,81,881	5,14,06,291	5,55,04,498	9,46,49,803	6,48,50,536	4,99,05,958
Sind	7,51,394	31,46,165	39,92,909	33,94,154	4,92,473	11,50,515
Madras	41,34,544	75,57,939	68,80,939	42,82,020	36,42,560	97,44,724
British Burmah	4,40,500	1,32,800	2,87,837	2,79,980	33,475	37,14,785
Total ...	5,95,66,736	6,39,33,303	7,11,79,909	10,36,16,193	7,04,57,897	7,05,20,854
Ditto Government	36,35,729	57,100	89,345	1,22,870	3,58,59,759	3,07,996
Total Treasure ...	6,32,02,465	6,39,90,403	7,12,69,254	10,37,39,063	10,63,17,656	7,08,28,850
Grand Total of Exports ...	1,59,46,34,418	1,94,22,94,813	2,17,27,85,284	2,38,36,21,388	2,56,85,00,998	2,56,27,94,953

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.—IMPORTS.

Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles imported in the years ending 31st December 1912, 1913 and 1914.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Value.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals—Living ... ... No.	13,054	12,387	10,361	37,64,550	37,73,480	31,64,775
Apparel, including Lamettas ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	1,61,60,790	1,71,78,060	1,24,39,065
Haberdashery and Millinery ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	1,40,79,495	1,56,61,455	1,10,78,160
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores... ,,	.....	.....	.....	36,75,035	38,82,165	32,92,200
Books and Printed Matters ... ... cwts.	32,436	30,944	27,871	42,62,820	46,18,470	48,53,865
Building and Engineering Materials ... value.	.....	.....	.....	75,53,360	1,11,64,905	1,00,71,345
Coffee ... ... cwts.	3,611	5,259	8,267	1,53,930	2,37,630	3,64,455
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel ... ... tons.	560,791	644,934	418,758	98,29,635	1,21,65,780	83,04,030
Cotton—Raw ... ... cwts.	806,384	105,969	89,035	3,27,03,300	50,93,955	31,20,045
,, Twist and Yarn ... ... lbs.	50,085,156	44,853,065	44,897,616	4,35,88,320	4,19,44,635	4,16,85,420
,, Piece-Goods ... ...yards..	2,809,187,215	3,172,814,048	2,760,107,056	49,18,40,625	57,99,48,330	48,90 85,395
,, Fents of all descriptions ... ,,	25,918,979	37,298,433	33,538,221	34,58,535	54,20,385	44,89,275
,, Shawls, Hosiery, Thread, &c. ... value.	.....	.....	.....	3,07,35,105	3,96,98,820	2,49,13,245
Corals... ... ... lbs.	59,007	46,419	41,191	86,190	48,270	36,780
Chemicals ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	93,40,425	1,00,51,320	98,61,045
Clocks and Watches and parts thereof ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	23,03,475	27,19,485	18,23,580
Candles ... ... lbs.	2,286,396	2,375,042	2,228,354	7,07,145	7,83,930	7,23,180

Cutlery	value.	.....	.....	.....	22,21,965	27,14,655	19,64,670
Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics)	„	.....	.....	.....	1,03,28,910	1,17,17,190	1,05,31,545
Dyeing and Tanning materials (Alizarine and Aniline dyes)	lbs.	17,240,101	17,701,542	11,088,100	1,09,36,485	1,12,15,560	67,49,940
„ other sorts	cwts.	78,231	83,638	84,729	34,56,135	38,47,545	30,47,940
Earthenware and Porcelain	value.	.....	.....	.....	53,88,495	61,90,395	53,55,600
Fish (excluding Canned Fish)	cwts.	189,014	212,772	179,150	28,80,225	32,63,130	28,27,920
Fruits and Vegetables (Dry and Fresh) ...	value.	.....	.....	.....	1,13,27,460	1,12,85,070	98,94,375
Flax, manufactured and unmanufactured	„	.....	.....	.....	32,41,215	41,06,715	38,66,370
Gums and Resins	cwts.	168,123	149,017	97,883	29,62,665	25,17,240	15,64,620
Glass and Glassware	value.	.....	.....	.....	1,65,89,055	1,99,57,050	1,24,32,030
Hides and Skins, dressed and undressed—							
Hides	cwts.	9,306	5,717	5,702	7,59,480	5,03,070	4,84,140
Skins	„	25,996	29,104	25,335	19,36,695	24,98,145	19,26,735
Hardware, excluding Cutlery	value.	.....	.....	.....	3,30,54,465	3,90,11,730	3,12,47,490
Electroplatedware	„	.....	.....	.....	4,27,365	7,01,580	5,91,690
Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances and parts thereof...	„	.....	.....	.....	1,40,06,670	1,76,43,570	1,56,29,670
Telephones, Materials for construction and Accessories	„	.....	.....	.....	2,22,265	2,72,325	2,89,980
Ivory, unmanufactured	lbs.	256,191	243,941	209,068	20,47,335	20,48,190	16,91,880
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver, excluding Imitation Jewellery and Precious Stones	value.	.....	.....	.....	20,99,130	19,73,610	16,25,400
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset... ...	„	.....	.....	.....	1,07,62,725	1,11,97,650	9,92,115
Carried over ...		.....	.....	.....	80,88,69,375	90,70,55,445	74,20,19,010

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—IMPORTS—(*continued*).

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Value.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	80,88,69,375	90,70,55,445	74,20,19,010
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter ... gallons.	4,521,360	4,634,419	4,212,583	63,47,790	65,84,865	57,02,325
„ Spirits ... ... „	1,584,698	1,712,080	1,811,012	1,11,02,880	1,21,32,105	1,23,40,230
„ Wines, Liqueurs, &c. ... ... „	351,882	399,362	316,039	30,07,620	34,07,160	26,17,440
Leather, unwrought and manufactures, excluding Boots and Shoes ... value.	.....	.....	.....	31,70,640	24,77,970	22,06,770
„ Belting for Machinery ... ... „				26,31,060	42,13,275	38,10,195
„ Boots and Shoes *... ... ... pairs.	2,544,373	3,139,686	2,727,105	63,61,695	77,18,385	66,17,370
Metals and Ores ... ... tons.	740,269	976,087	892,338	14,33,49,840	20,55,82,065	18,11,32,905
Matches ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	98,40,225	89,95,455	91,65,705
Machinery and Millwork ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	†4,57,56,750	6,88,14,975	6,48,93,000
Sewing and Knitting Machines and parts thereof ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	27,91,155	46,18,785	37,47,855
Typewriters, parts of and Accessories ... „	.....	.....	.....	9,60,075	11,90,850	11,06,070
Oil, mineral—Kerosine oil ... gallons.	62,353,653	66,759,805	83,879,534	2,47,28,670	2,70,44,970	3,39,25,380
„ „ other kinds ... ... „	29,973,438	25,413,397	28,139,731	1,11,76,575	1,24,04,805	1,23,47,505
„ all other kinds ... ... „	1,023,761	1,465,662	1,402,764	21,53,280	27,41,670	30,04,665
Paraffin Wax ... ... cwts.	6,763	13,127	4,053	99,165	1,93,065	18,915
Provisions and Oilmanstores ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	2,22,83,370	2,48,89,920	2,24,00,295

Paints and Colours ... ... cwts.	337,476	375,129	370,317	56,30,565	63,56,205	64,47,090
Painters' Materials ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	16,31,745	17,03,805	19,27,680
Paper and Pasteboard ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	1,35,83,400	1,58,99,505	1,41,64,665
Perfumery ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	4,50,045	5,36,340	3,43,770
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ... „	.....	.....	.....	5,78,55,845	9,01,71,375	11,12,57,520
Salt ... ... tons.	551,736	590,431	562,018	82,30,680	85,56,855	83,90,325
Silk, Raw ... ... lbs.	3,523,940	2,382,682	2,366,677	1,70,92,410	1,14,82,995	1,19,29,635
„ waste ... ... „	83,535	94,898	140,225	1,10,895	1,31,850	1,85,985
„ Piece-Goods (including goods mixed with other materials) ... ... yards.	33,367,238	38,805,129	24,216,694	2,38,02,345	2,81,24,475	1,81,23,405 *
Soap ... ... cwts.	331,742	378,006	376,314	67,82,430	76,64,970	80,12,895
Stationery (excluding Paper) ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	61,33,455	69,85,935	58,88,130
Spices ... ... lbs.	151,857,989	134,124,856	154,719,369	1,66,77,945	1,66,08,900	1,69,35,135
Sugar, Refined ... ... cwts.	12,035,517	14,998,515	10,749,989	12,75,71,805	13,67,53,350	10,69,52,580
„ Unrefined, Molasses and Confectionery „	2,059,563	2,157,103	2,101,021	75,03,675	81,78,495	73,66,785
Saccharine ... ... „	374	407	319	1,37,025	1,57,710	1,15,335
Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured lbs.	2,182,993	2,638,456	2,230,751	64,08,870	77,69,775	72,69,105
Tea, Black and Green ... ... „	4,587,282	4,884,970	4,678,429	21,49,155	23,00,145	23,11,995
Toys and Requisites for Games & Sports . value.	.....	.....	.....	40,83,915	44,39,970	29,46,840
Umbrellas ... ... No.	1,438,792	1,961,841	1,640,598	16,25,580	21,28,620	19,54,620
Wood, Timber ... ... cubic tons.	80,419	93,909	83,673	58,65,465	71,67,060	76,30,260
„ other sorts ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	9,35,880	11,61,000	12,07,935
Wool, Raw ... ... lbs.	4,011,108	3,714,410	3,025,557	20,73,615	20,24,070	15,49,830
„ Piece-Goods ... ... yards.	20,422,082	27,486,678	14,281,050	1,93,15,695	2,52,85,560	1,47,53,865
„ Shawls, Braids, &c. ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	1,11,26,685	1,31,26,215	67,81,410
All other Articles ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	8,11,59,600	9,67,29,285	9,41,40,135
Total Value Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	1,53,25,68,390	1,80,15,10,230	1,56,56,42,565

* Of Leather and other Materials. † Corrected.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.—EXPORTS.

Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles exported in the years ending 31st December 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Articles.	Quantities.			Value.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coffee ... ... cwts.	311,935	197,076	356,905	1,80,46,755	1,20,00,630	2,07,63,630
Cotton—Raw ... ... „	7,197,190	9,467,268	11,877,883	26,41,21,605	37,49,36,250	43,06,95,960
„ Twist and Yarn ... ... lbs.	195,126,818	198,837,748	152,915,689	9,47,11,290	9,75,78,090	7,51,99,320
„ Piece-Goods ... ... yards.	87,720,426	86,980,746	71,158,029	2,13,21,840	2,08,98,600	1,65,46,020
„ Shawls, Hosiery, &c. ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	18,93,345	15,69,720	14,05,875
Coir, Unmanufactured ... ... cwts.	9,343	13,578	7,641	94,530	1,54,590	89,115
„ Manufactured (excluding Rope) ... „	748,331	777,432	497,580	83,07,330	89,28,960	58,60,275
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—						
Indigo ... ... „	18,431	12,843	12,370	35,61,960	24,15,720	43,29,030
Myrabollams ... ... „	1,278,973	1,235,866	1,377,118	55,46,505	56,37,450	62,79,900
Cutch and Gambier ... ... „	69,378	59,113	65,682	10,78,875	9,19,530	10,99,050
Other sorts ... ... „	131,992	153,666	109,352	15,31,755	15,93,510	10,50,030
Fish (excluding Canned Fish) ... ... „	235,851	270,857	189,286	35,37,660	41,95,860	32,98,290
Fruits and Vegetables (Dry and Fresh).. value.	.....	.....	.....	48,62,370	57,49,200	54,55,185

Grain and Pulse—						
Rice in the Husk ... ... cwt.	1,163,753	611,153	550,988	41,67,570	20,72,820	18,85,905
„ not in the Husk ... ... „	55,012,271	50,967,268	39,907,024	33,16,77,705	28,22,82,480	21,92,98,320
Wheat ... ... „	34,964,604	26,976,658	13,923,507	18,41,23,830	14,77,70,025	8,01,17,205
„ Flour ... ... „	1,249,907	1,615,063	1,195,281	98,44,185	1,26,40,965	97,87,935
Other sorts, excluding Rice Flour ... „	28,864,785	10,032,180	5,289,774	12,16,39,650	4,43,60,100	2,74,84,350
Hides and Skins—						
Hides ... ... „	1,362,116	1,327,416	1,085,461	9,24,47,550	9,74,79,240	9,15,90,240
Skins ... ... „	692,580	635,301	564,699	6,32,54,715	6,03,74,370	5,35,84,665
Hemp, Raw ... ... „	541,504	704,392	673,801	80,83,725	1,04,89,575	97,48,245
Jute—Raw ... ... tons.	859,586	807,270	530,203	25,56,66,180	30,08,05,530	17,46,78,570
„ Gunny Bags ... ... No.	302,637,301	360,386,268	370,954,307	9,07,02,375	12,06,85,680	12,42,92,700
„ Cloth ... ... yds.	953,483,827	1,081,012,118	1,027,469,834	11,12,24,595	15,78,45,990	13,77,48,675
„ Other sorts ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	12,54,495	14,34,360	12,64,380
Lac—Shell, Button, Stick, &c. ... ... cwts.	419,898	354,354	384,393	1,97,21,400	2,02,66,635	1,86,27,360
Metals—Manganese Ore ... ... tons.	621,827	772,336	537,960	1,60,58,955	1,29,28,065	90,39,840
Manures—Bones and other kinds ... „	124,072	142,552	93,204	87,77,850	99,97,005	71,73,045
Opium ... ... chests.	34,827	14,651	10,154	13,44,28,950	4,18,06,485	1,82,02,125
Oil cakes ... ... cwts.	2,965,557	3,576,154	2,979,050	1,12,72,050	1,39,31,925	1,17,42,945
Oils ... ... gallons	23,189,691	29,344,200	26,415,174	87,00,495	98,52,705	92,46,060
Paraffin Wax ... ... cwts.	260,244	272,226	362,676	58,78,020	60,27,855	87,71,100
Provisions and Oilmanstores ... ... value.	.....	... ..	.....	46,24,860	52,94,220	51,02,595
Spices ... ... lbs.	40,672,663	35,967,295	40,062,858	1,02,43,905	79,24,365	93,70,035
Saltpetre ... ... cwts.	256,122	304,692	283,136	30,84,000	35,63,715	34,93,740
Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	1,91,94,32,790	1,90,64,12,220	1,60,43,21,715

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA—EXPORTS—(*continued*).

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Value.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	1,91,94,32,790	1,90,64,12,320	1,60,43,21,715
Seeds—						
Linseed ... ... cwts.	7,066,194	7,342,658	7,042,386	8,12,34,390	5,97,43,740	5,78,51,160
Rape ... ... ,,	4,068,222	4,363,746	3,382,811	3,29,79,975	3,85,30,530	2,79,74,055
Gingelly ... ... ,,	1,227,505	2,048,074	1,986,921	1,36,16,445	2,45,48,460	2,37,29,400
Poppy ... ... ,,	497,862	352,789	161,880	58,78,485	43,64,970	17,30,925
Castor ... ... ,,	2,293,328	2,614,405	1,970,696	1,69,98,720	1,94,17,020	1,41,39,270
Groundnuts ... ... ,,	4,363,587	5,101,327	5,337,006	3,62,61,135	4,33,33,630	4,61,36,730
Cotton ... ... ,,	2,839,057	4,297,817	6,486,486	1,10,55,900	1,63,76,490	2,38,92,840
Copra or Cocoanut Kernel ... ... ,,	554,583	736,856	718,835	1,01,33,430	1,46,90,025	1,46,42,295
Other sorts ... ... ,,	711,579	990,731	515,981	77,09,520	91,85,685	47,57,985
Silk, Raw ... ... lbs.	1,547,505	1,454,930	605,367	41,00,865	31,13,865	13,70,480
,, Piece-Goods (including Silk mixed with other Materials) ... ... yds.	832,738	681,009	459,232	7,55,355	5,98,980	4,23,855
,, Other sorts .. .. lbs.	215	371	642			
Sugar, Refined or Crystallised and Confectionery ... ... cwts.	29,583	31,358	23,589	4,24,410	4,37,865	3,12,780
,, Unrefined (Molasses and Goor) ... ,,	359,197	142,565	105,080	25,72,500	8,44,065	6,62,655
Tea, Black and Green (including Tea Waste) lbs.	276,618,689	290,729,502	293,433,846	13,21,88,700	14,66,52,150	15,01,04,850
Tobacco, Cigars, &c. ... ... ,,	23,039,987	30,277,556	17,522,977	38,94,120	48,50,970	33,96,525
Wood, Teak ... ... cubic tons.	58,470	53,184	45,921	90,38,355	80,78,250	82,57,350
,, Other sorts ... ... value	.....	.....	.....	24,19,740	30,69,825	18,17,565

Wool, Raw ... ... lbs.	53,343,023	50,699,948	44,680,693	2,60,56,365	2,57,34,585	2,37,27,105
„ Manufactures of ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	26,57,325	24,39,435	20,09,145
All other Articles ... ... „	.....	.....	....	7,46,18,565	7,86,80,610	6,42,76,455
Total Value Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	2,39,40,27,090	2,41,11,53,370	2,07,55,35,030
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.						
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... ... lbs.	758,589	868,524	783,845	6,65,550	7,76,730	6,94,755
„ Piece-Goods and Fents ... ... yds.	72,178,683	60,124,482	46,077,835	1,61,28,855	1,54,28,405	1,02,14,130
„ Shawls, Thread, &c. ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	7,00,095	7,93,785	5,57,085
Ivory, Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	47,193	41,882	33,339	2,98,650	2,15,370	1,20,525
Metals and Ores ... ... tons.	18,736	21,231	10,260	23,54,115	21,70,365	16,69,650
Silk, Raw ... ... lbs.	39,069	34,689	19,399	1,10,595	99,675	1,02,780
„ Piece-Goods ... ... yds.	967,266	1,130,129	782,718	8,29,035	9,76,560	6,51,405
„ Other sorts ... ... lbs.	5,774	6,166	5,767			
Spices ... ... „	829,121	1,617,465	1,644,463	2,54,520	5,66,550	6,46,065
Sugar, Refined or Crystallised ... ... cwts.	536,126	190,046	820,702	52,50,855	20,51,220	1,00,46,910
Tea, Black and Green ... ... lbs.	597,957	463,142	237,623	4,09,050	3,26,910	1,76,880
Wool, Raw ... ... „	12,311,087	11,115,446	9,534,796	58,23,435	54,87,900	46,41,705
All other Articles ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	1,83,28,200	1,89,15,630	1,66,68,615
Total Value Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	5,11,52,955	4,58,09,100	4,61,90,505
Grand Total Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	2,44,51,80,045	2,45,69,62,470	2,12,17,25,535

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—IMPORTS.

Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles Imported in the years ending 31st December 1912, 1913 and 1914.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Value.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel (including Lamettas, Millinery, &c.) ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	1,29,60,782	75,05,643	53,23,466
Haberdashery ... ... „	.....	.....	.....		73,60,498	47,77,778
Arms, Ammunition, &c. ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	7,39,550	8,26,840	7,72,898
Articles imported by Post ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	1,39,66,192	1,23,89,517	1,45,01,661
Building and Engineering Materials ... „	.....	.....	.....	21,68,384	33,69,296	29,67,726
Candles ... ... lbs.	461,930	463,330	427,709	1,44,573	1,53,649	1,41,176
Cabinetware and Furniture ... ... value	.....	.....	.....	8,53,560	9,80,346	7,26,212
Clocks and Watches ... ... No.	403,610	420,829	236,452	11,22,930	12,22,613	8,32,110
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel ... ... tons.	482,017	535,550	342,566	83,57,692	99,59,475	67,44,854
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... ... lbs.	14,762,200	15,660,730	15,545,744	1,31,44,752	1,49,62,225	1,45,44,219
„ Piece-Goods, including Fents... yards	691,883,040	832,526,495	700,464,210	12,38,15,439	15,47,21,002	13,13,60,357
„ Shawls and Handkerchiefs ... No.	12,525,180	25,142,678	14,088,293	15,55,548	33,27,130	20,17,999
„ Lace, Nets, Hosiery, &c. ... value.	.....	.....	.....	80,53,856	74,41,110	42,99,876
Chemical Products and Preparations ... „	.....	.....	.....	31,96,318	32,15,897	32,06,820

Drugs and Medicines (excluding Tobacco)	„	.....	.....	.....	42,88,727	50,50,961	42,15,872
„ Opium	„					20,713	12,295
„ Saccharine	„					60,665	41,546
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Aniline and Alizarine Dyes	lbs.	13,099,029	13,134,634	8,271,839	82,88,496	82,20,437	49,08,697
Other sorts...	cwts.	13,690	16,964	27,515	20,73,877	24,37,155	20,12,916
Earthenware and Porcelain	value.	.....	.....	.....	17,88,571	22,25,586	20,18,517
Fireworks	„	.....	.....	.....	6,30,443	4,16,155	4,44,858
Glass and Glassware	„	.....	.....	.....	72,96,376	96,43,365	53,78,879
Gums and Resins	cwts.	107,252	97,028	66,147	19,02,682	16,58,526	10,66,431
Hides and Skins—							
Hides	No.	36,859	37,098	40,663	2,31,630	2,04,780	2,53,599
Skins	„	996,748	1,362,566	1,301,417	10,89,017	14,71,777	12,92,185
Instruments and Apparatus	value.	.....	.....	.....	54,39,301	70,51,055	60,20,589
„ Telephones and materials ...	„					1,25,243	2,26,359
„ Typewriters and Parts ...	„					3,56,079	3,23,506
Ivory, unmanufactured	lbs.	255,008	243,634	208,550	20,35,275	20,45,360	16,86,865
Jewellery and Plate	value.	.....	.....	.....	1,16,57,186	6,76,421	6,36,070
Precious Stones and Pearls	„					1,11,56,581	9,40,784
Leather (including Saddlery, &c.) ...	„	.....	.....	.....	25,31,388	4,77,861	5,04,673
„ (Beltings)	„					21,17,620	18,78,802
„ Boots and Shoes*	pairs.	711,308	921,827	513,530	18,06,240	22,46,565	14,05,446
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter ...	gallons	1,330,019	1,207,075	1,303,591	15,61,930	18,24,832	13,76,999
„ Spirits, Wines, &c.	„	590,194	583,048	642,662	41,98,324	45,52,070	45,76,885

* Leather and other Materials.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—IMPORTS—(*continued*).

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Value.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Machinery and Millwork ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	1,77,97,451	2,73,06,563	2,80,98,180
Matches, safety and other sorts ... „	.....	.....	.....	27,68,338	25,51,113	32,84,379
Metals (excluding Hardware & Cutlery). tons.	212,672	269,325	291,313	4,43,62,997	6,57,41,957	6,33,91,094
„ Hardware ... ...value.					1,31,68,233	1,02,38,726
„ Cutlery ... ... „					8,95,244	7,21,883
„ Electroplated ware ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	1,37,76,871	2,01,867	1,54,959
„ Sewing Machines and Parts ... „					12,93,726	10,74,208
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles and Parts thereof ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	49,37,235	52,86,349	40,95,877
Oil, Mineral—Kerosine ... ...gallons.	18,529,493	19,292,755	19,952,648	71,69,599	79,64,858	93,36,785
„ „ other sorts ... ... „	4,411,665	7,005,326	6,898,440		36,53,560	34,66,530
„ all other sorts ... ... „	267,919	346,169	326,247	37,43,765	1,73,375	8,09,520
Paraffin Wax ... ... cwts.	4,437	11,695	390		9,01,986	6,136
Paints and Colours (excluding Painters' Materials) ... ... „	107,668	123,883	107,101	18,65,137	22,29,909	20,64,798
Paper and Pasteboard ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	52,20,386	56,73,287	49,32,969
Perfumery ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	2,13,199	2,87,938	1,84,506

Provisions and Oilmanstores	„	.....	.....	.....	1,31,72,682	46,55,579	42,03,061
„ Dry fish (excluding Canned Fish)	„	.....	.....	.....		6,62,356	5,78,268
„ Fodder, Bran, Cattle Food (excluding Oil Cakes)...	„	.....	.....	.....		65,664	54,837
„ Fruits and Vegetable (Dry and Fresh)	„					83,87,842	73,20,044
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	„	.....	.....	.....	2,66,35,471	4,13,49,195	4,13,68,429
Silk, Raw	lbs.	2,959,990	1,815,180	2,079,182	1,34,66,359	84,04,438	1,03,84,931
„ „ Waste	„		94,898	130,227		1,31,846	1,64,222
„ Piece-goods (including Silk mixed with other Materials)	yard.	21,284,698	25,409,699	14,994,557	1,65,89,701	1,95,24,627	1,26,23,374
„ Goods, other sorts	value.	.....	.....	.....	39,47,559	42,78,600	32,90,336
Soap	cwts.	1,25,084	1,47,254	137,437	22,30,065	25,49,387	25,75,598
Spices...	lbs.	25,969,855	17,791,885	24,252,753	46,44,180	35,80,782	41,93,169
Sugar, refined and unrefined, and Confectionery	cwts.	3,446,987	40,72,410	2,639,065	3,89,15,351	3,70,89,231	2,49,48,922
Tea, Black and Green	lbs.	3,612,260	3,856,023	3,651,131	17,22,364	18,27,041	18,31,204
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	„	426,152	453,698	461,222	15,66,493	17,27,233	17,47,354
Umbrellas	No.	176,746	214,717	219,000	2,75,658	3,31,804	3,22,038
Woollen Piece-Goods	yards.	9,478,935	13,335,571	6,686,227	97,99,537	1,26,78,514	70,27,336
„ Goods, other sorts	value.	.....	.....	.....	29,92,762	37,13,810	20,85,100
All other Articles	„	.....	.....	.....	6,00,49,174	3,73,95,064	3,58,51,387
Total Value Rs. ...		.....	.....	.....	54,47,61,873	61,71,58,226	52,58,70,085

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—EXPORTS.

Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles Exported in the years ending 31st December 1912, 1913 and 1914.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Value.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coffee ... ... cwts.	5,565	2,480	9,354	2,77,254	1,25,733	4,12,954
Coir, manufactured and unmanufactured (excluding Ropes) ... ... ,,	8,013	5,727	3,860	92,602	70,278	50,381
Cotton—Raw ... ... ,,	4,762,643	6,754,647	8,505,583	17,41,69,982	27,03,09,730	30,92,04,341
,, Twist and Yarn ... ... lbs.	182,973,656	186,146,419	146,762,003	8,81,65,981	9,10,93,145	7,21,96,804
,, Piece-Goods ... ... yards.	61,795,161	58,492,441	49,469,619	1,13,11,254	1,05,54,575	89,35,234
,, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c. ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	6,36,547	6,06,609	5,37,982
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—						
Myrabollams ... ... cwts.	793,677	666,016	841,967	32,81,669	28,40,765	35,92,207
Other sorts ... ... ,,	45,902	47,328	36,458	7,50,255	7,03,361	5,48,135
Grain and Pulse—						
Rice, not in the husk ... ... ,,	439,970	574,061	516,064	34,07,072	42,47,547	38,70,102
Wheat ... ... ,,	3,921,121	5,238,338	226,868	2,14,32,597	2,89,96,726	14,52,444
Wheat flour ... ... ,,	621,962	656,072	528,987	51,74,780	54,79,348	45,08,438
Other sorts ... ... ,,	3,765,172	1,880,228	1,827,345	1,65,11,939	94,63,209	1,07,72,395
Hemp (Raw) ... ... ,,	203,796	266,837	239,557	33,39,778	44,48,521	39,04,582
Hides and Skins—						
Hides ... ... No.	478,488	391,275	554,610	50,05,991	46,95,125	66,74,083
Skins ... ... ,,	5,798,459	5,599,723	5,872,979	89,41,986	92,78,287	98,73,430
Manures (Bones and other kinds) ... tons.	16,398	28,675	21,405	12,68,150	20,63,922	17,36,617
Metals—Manganese Ore ... ... ,,	531,355	630,841	451,636	87,30,798	1,08,05,055	77,54,325
Oils ... ...gallons	139,826	187,067	197,879	8,65,060	10,20,923	8,18,453
,, (Paraffin Wax) ... ... cwts.	225	444	40			
Oil Cakes ... ... ,,	232,898	409,272	386,486	9,70,983	16,37,410	16,53,822
Opium ... ...chests.	15,163	3,501	220	7,31,59,346	1,70,32,750	16,02,500

Seeds—						
Linseed ... ... cwts.	3,634,828	3,694,207	2,542,345	4,27,01,756	3,09,80,509	2,10,21,912
Cotton ... ... „	2,410,789	3,629,913	6,019,487	93,81,165	1,37,69,809	2,22,00,049
Rape ... ... „	1,005,484	1,035,447	727,230	88,34,840	90,93,152	66,24,208
*Gingelly ... ... „	1,049,432	1,639,330	1,614,166	1,16,97,863	1,94,36,206	1,88,43,911
Poppy ... ... „	394,871	321,388	129,514	45,74,002	39,83,314	13,76,006
Groundnuts ... ... „	925,211	840,422	1,019,123	81,77,791	83,12,955	1,01,10,805
Castor ... ... „	1,684,972	2,183,934	1,755,815	1,27,27,271	1,64,53,762	1,26,60,786
Other sorts* ... ... „	507,347	817,033	345,434	45,93,160	71,42,036	28,37,206
Spices ... ... lbs.	8,519,754	8,138,110	7,454,529	26,08,668	23,45,833	20,42,780
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... cwts.	31,117	35,929	24,196	4,40,436	4,87,647	3,23,704
Tea, Black and Green ... ... lbs.	1,637,545	2,399,607	3,133,392	8,84,095	13,87,488	18,54,686
Tobacco, Cigars, &c. ... ... „	6,602,000	9,285,234	6,476,604	8,24,199	11,52,448	9,42,423
Wool, Raw ... ... „	19,272,422	19,755,540	18,441,644	1,13,95,197	1,19,40,718	1,16,79,220
Woollen Shawls ... ... No.	1,511	158	179	12,523	12,362	1,120
All other articles ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	1,89,91,520	2,07,77,726	1,71,81,489
Total value Rs. ..	.....	.....	.....	56,53,28,510	62,27,48,784	57,97,99,534
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.						
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... ... lbs.	737,642	844,505	763,830	6,52,725	7,59,155	6,77,849
„ Piece-Goods ... ... yds.	65,362,044	53,436,120	41,242,005	1,46,54,239	1,20,15,714	91,47,342
„ Shawls and Handkerchiefs ... No.	406,558	736,620	293,284	82,722	1,53,937	61,219
„ Lace, Thread, Hosiery, &c. ... value.	.....	.....	.....	5,77,960	5,78,323	4,41,775
Gums and Resins ... ... cwts.	54,378	66,551	59,199	12,11,310	12,35,987	11,47,796
Ivory, unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	47,893	41,086	33,339	2,98,654	2,11,835	1,20,431
Provisions and Oilmanstores ... ... value.					1,36,227	1,24,608
„ Fish (excluding Canned Fish) ... „	.....	.....	.....	19,96,169	7,33,593	6,33,487
„ Fruits & Vegetables (Dry & Fresh) „					10,05,655	6,40,073
Silk, Raw ... ... lbs.	37,546	33,658	18,207	1,02,926	96,402	96,953
„ Piece-Goods (including Silk mixed with other materials) ... ... yards.	937,693	1,019,596	746,056	7,85,697	8,83,465	5,99,744
Sugar, refined ... ... cwts.	99,135	91,980	215,884	11,67,768	10,25,664	26,68,410
Tea, Black and Green ... ... lbs.	596,720	462,268	233,424	4,08,387	3,26,418	1,74,858
Wool, Raw ... ... „	1,156,668	9,744	42,000	6,06,526	4,590	17,560
Woollen Piece-Goods ... ... yards.	312,850	316,181	174,994	2,91,586	2,88,155	2,14,588
„ Shawls, &c. ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	87,969	1,05,040	48,983
All other articles ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	1,15,68,384	1,28,53,393	1,14,07,914
Total Value Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	3,44,93,022	3,24,13,543	2,82,23,590
Grand Total Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	59,98,21,532	65,51,62,327	60,80,23,124

* Excluding Copra.

Exports of Indian Manufactured Yarns by Sea and Rail from Bombay (Reduced to Bales of 400 lbs. each) since 1887.

1st January to 31st December.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.*	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,451	296,138
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,929
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,876	642,670
1902	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903	604,044	.....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,097	751,570
1906	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	20,018	622,732
1908	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	19,098	605,309
1909	510,746	.....	510,746	120,406	631,152	18,491	649,643
1910	424,893	.....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,324	574,723
1911	275,087	.....	275,087	121,369	396,456	17,137	413,593
1912	433,989	.....	433,989	137,910	571,899	15,843	587,742
1913	405,359	.....	405,359	107,661	513,020	16,578	529,598
1914	324,586	.....	324,586	108,346	432,932	31,103	464,035

* Compiled from returns received from the Railway Companies.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.—IMPORTS.

Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles imported in the Official Years 1911-1912 *to* 1913-1914.

Articles.	Quantities.			Value.		
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals—Living ... ... No.	5,635	3,642	4,370	23,67,351	13,38,601	19,30,072
Apparel, &c., including Lamettas ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	62,47,546	64,63,266	74,27,705
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Dynamite and other Explosives) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	4,82,807	5,41,186	4,47,805
Articles imported by Post ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	1,10,61,371	1,31,01,878	1,35,92,109
Boots and Shoes ... ... pairs.	815,422	722,662	917,054	18,07,439	17,95,721	23,02,130
Building and Engineering Materials ... ... value	.....	.....	.....	20,17,942	25,58,297	33,85,163
Cabinetware and Furniture ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	9,11,997	8,87,672	9,62,747
Candles ... ... lbs.	474,619	542,091	421,720	1,46,353	1,73,137	1,37,949
Clocks and Watches ... ... No.	361,096	427,583	375,704	10,58,798	12,09,931	11,41,518
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel ... ... tons.	253,256	562,296	447,641	42,57,928	99,61,379	84,17,398
Cotton—Raw ... ... cwts.	449,782	518,093	49,805	1,96,49,108	2,11,14,442	24,82,577
Do. Twist and Yarn ... ... lbs.	13,343,120	15,250,752	15,602,304	1,25,38,066	1,39,07,416	1,49,53,851
Do. Piece-Goods ... ... yards.	†600,482,365	*762,379,746	*822,484,832	11,16,32,110	13,60,63,269	15,42,16,755
Do Shawls and Handkerchiefs ... ... No.	12,617,099	14,654,623	25,849,515	14,05,661	18,82,715	34,20,140
Do. Hosiery, Thread, Net, Canvas, &c. ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	* 87,97,592	† 73,47,120	† 75,13,815
Chemical Products and Preparations ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	28,47,805	32,68,228	31,47,011
Cutlery ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	8,27,659	7,57,528	9,65,674
Dynamite and other Explosives ... ... cwts.	3,472	3,295	5,144	2,68,978	2,45,550	3,47,278
Drugs, Medicines (excluding Chemicals and Narcotics) ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	42,25,389	44,94,515	49,88,037
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Aniline and Alizarine Dyes ... lbs.	10,642,769	13,858,785	11,885,515	68,16,199	86,44,737	76,28,764
,, ,, Other Sorts ... cwts.	17,144	16,149	18,306	20,28,105	23,36,212	23,71,779
Earthenware and Porcelain ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	17,23,488	18,98,734	21,68,575
Fireworks ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	5,60,338	6,10,425	4,50,401
Fish (excluding Canned Fish) ... ... cwts.	53,707	56,764	47,254	7,79,099	7,42,581	5,92,299

* Including Fents. † Excluding Fents.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY—IMPORTS—(*continued*).

ARTICLES.		Quantity.			Value.		
		1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fruits and Vegetables (Fresh and Dry)	value.	.....	.....	.....	78,09,817	77,40,536	82,31,630
Glass and Glassware	,,	.....	.....	.....	68,85,757	81,17,501	89,95,622
Gums and Resins	cwts.	87,798	108,473	93,553	15,82,709	19,36,168	15,20,074
Hardware (excluding Cutlery)	value.	.....	.....	.....	1,07,22,816	1,21,96,871	1,32,02,450
Electroplated ware	,,		.....	.....		1,58,353	2,08,316
Haberdashery and Millinery	,,	.....	.....	.....	69,84,156	63,28,668	73,83,567
Hides and Skins	cwts.	15,610	17,534	22,303	14,50,641	14,00,526	17,48,022
Instruments and Apparatus	value.	.....	.....	.....	41,75,526	56,76,151	71,15,327
,, Telephone, Materials for Construction & Accessories	,,		.....	.....		1,58,276	2,20,074
Ivory, Unmanufactured	lbs.	246,081	241,299	232,676	19,85,037	19,58,580	19,39,845
,, Manufactured	value.	.....	.....	.....	2,16,195	2,53,883	3,50,234
Jewellery, and Plate of Gold and Silver (excluding Imitation Jewellery and Precious Stones)	,,	.....	.....	.....	22,88,899	8,59,854	6,30,378
,, Precious Stones and Pearls unset	,,	.....	.....	.....	89,23,695	1,07,56,942	1,66,79,665
Leather, Unwrought, Saddlery, &c., including Beltings	,,	.....	.....	.....	21,25,688	27,17,875	27,37,244
Liquors—Ale, Beer, and Porter	gallons.	1,299,955	1,295,506	1,237,086	13,28,944	15,36,188	13,36,120
,, Spirits	,,	418,647	434,713	487,770	32,01,108	33,59,902	36,19,193
,, Wines	,,	107,479	113,137	111,770	9,98,196	9,86,224	9,98,047
,, Other sorts	,,	2,218	2,471	3,088	6,621	8,234	10,804
Machinery and Millwork	value.	.....	.....	.....	1,65,40,127	1,95,15,383	2,94,69,473
,, Sewing and knitting Machines and parts thereof	,,	.....	.....	.....	7,41,273	12,09,007	10,55,372
,, Typewriters and parts of and Accessories.	,,	.....	.....	.....	1,88,836	2,97,555	3,63,370
Matches, Safety and other	,,	.....	.....	.....	24,94,287	28,15,707	25,72,585
Metals—Brass	cwts.	6,888	9,708	12,824	3,75,151	5,29,227	7,65,177
,, Copper Braziers and Sheets	,,	125,277	54,011	186,786	67,42,701	32,62,612	1,12,81,575
,, do. other sorts	,,	14,518	12,186	23,465	8,61,553	8,36,893	14,91,400
,, Mixed or Yellow Metal	,,	164,177	196,063	242,147	74,09,364	96,70,909	1,19,20,370
,, Lead and Lead ore	,,	23,282	23,706	32,732	3,07,574	3,89,137	5,48,976
,, Quicksilver	lbs.	109,065	196,905	99,944	1,80,784	3,02,368	1,40,164
,, Tin	cwts.	11,480	10,720	15,158	16,31,144	16,85,949	22,45,035
,, Zinc or Spelter	,,	30,289	37,970	42,235	6,32,382	8,12,237	8,05,277

Metals—Iron ... ... tons.	7,635	6,636	6,133	6,89,291	5,23,708	6,10,591
„ Iron or Steel... ... ... „	132,377	142,029	182,425	2,12,05,796	2,30,43,616	3,00,37,378
„ Steel ... ... „	58,824	52,381	91,383	58,94,020	55,44,512	91,09,393
„ Other sorts ... ... cwts.	21,970	35,534	31,341	16,85,744	26,46,573	27,14,225
Opium ... ... lbs.	92	116	116	11,962	16,873	17,090
Oil Mineral—Kerosine... ... ...gallons.	24,366,033	20,400,265	18,748,220	93,07,700	77,06,496	85,94,265
„ other sorts ... ... „	4,372,917	5,283,950	7,355,971	24,89,781	30,78,578	39,15,469
„ all other sorts ... ... „	299,373	280,752	371,972	8,52,297	7,99,148	9,25,797
Paraffin Wax ... ... cwts.	8,210	3,655	10,870	1,27,498	54,090	1,69,459
Paints and Colours (excluding Painters' Materials). cwts.	109,135	123,773	106,376	17,50,954	21,26,842	40,10,287
Painter's Materials ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	9,66,464	6,31,946	7,05,034
Paper and Pasteboard ... ... „	.....	.....	... ..	45,93,330	54,12,317	58,22,861
Perfumery (excluding Perfumed Spirits) ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	1,95,267	1,99,370	2,78,932
Provisions and Oilmanstores... ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	38,72,094	47,51,767	43,75,267
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	1,98,97,910	3,07,65,137	4,26,54,203
Silk—Raw and Waste ... ... lbs.	1,807,463	3,010,482	2,092,459	81,05,842	1,34,64,919	97,78,318
„ Piece-Goods (including silk mixed with other materials) ... ... yards.	19,187,321	22,877,982	23,293,333	1,51,63,864	1,75,93,378	1,82,90,992
Spices ... ... lbs.	25,224,414	21,334,555	21,158,454	46,38,127	39,33,759	42,87,045
Sugar, refined, unrefined, and Confectionery ... cwts.	2,728,977	3,987,477	4,317,478	3,22,25,519	4,11,52,383	3,83,27,337
Saccharine ... ... lbs.	9,529	18,972	14,951	25,319	66,757	51,269
Stationery (excluding Paper)... ... ... value	.....	.....	.. ...	25,32,338	31,09,354	32,13,017
Soap ... ... cwts.	136,482	129,839	139,649	22,62,610	23,27,506	24,97,435
Tea, Black and Green ... ... lbs.	5,714,974	3,499,498	3,772,282	25,48,501	16,37,091	18,28,619
Tobacco, Cigars, &c. ... ... „	439,528	413,732	459,800	16,49,709	15,54,118	16,90,846
Umbrellas ... ... No.	162,394	189,508	249,831	2,54,996	2,96,199	3,72,994
Wool—Raw ... ... lbs.	2,148,128	3,077,762	2,795,717	10,66,504	16,16,259	14,17,296
Woollen Piece-Goods ... ... yards	11,765,697	9,588,968	13,152,280	1,20,17,876	98,35,279	1,25,49,225
Wood Teak Timber ... ... c. tons.	33,908	21,368	16,518	31,74,970	21,96,777	21,85,054
„ Other do. ... ... „	17,438	13,306	22,747	11,26,659	9,11,708	16,19,035
All other Articles ... ... value	.....	.....	.....	2,98,12,540	3,18,08,447	2,85,68,561
Total Value ...	.....	.....	.....	49,33,95,592	56,76,27,163	62,51,94,230
Treasure—Gold (Private) ... ... ozs. ...	5,537,425	6,289,447	4,064,735	33,50,80,416	38,09,35,603	25,02,76,493
„ Silver („) ... ... „ ...	56,841,682	43,177,681	35,200,378	9,51,46,883	8,28,90,878	6,64,28,584
Total Treasure ...	62,379,107	49,467,128	39,265,113	43,02,27,299	46,38,26,481	31,67,05,077
Grand Total Rs....	.....	.....	.....	92,36,22,891	1,03,14,53,644	94,18,99,307

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.—EXPORTS.

Quantities and Value of the Principal Articles exported in the Official Years 1911-1912 to 1913-1914.

Articles.	Quantities.			Value.		
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coffee ... ... cwts.	7,987	5,274	2,439	3,85,507	2,59,702	1,21,229
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured (excluding Ropes) ... ... „	8,592	6,523	5,296	94,310	80,394	65,188
Cotton—Raw ... ... „	5,354,065	4,572,922	7,609,287	21,62,06,540	17,59,06,664	29,70,81,890
„ Twist and Yarn ... ... lbs.	142,448,977	191,859,407	185,920,865	7,09,89,449	9,27,06,908	9,21,00,293
„ Piece-goods ... ... yards.	57,398,207	59,698,612	61,215,309	} 1,02,40,953	1,09,49,317	1,11,89,658
„ Shawls and Handkerchiefs ... ... No.	204,394	137,384	50,395			
„ Hosiery, Thread, Net, Canvas, &c. ... value.	.....	.....	.....	5,42,762	5,88,391	6,07,339
Dyeing and Colouring Materials (including Cutch, Gambier and Lac)—						
Indigo ... ... cwts.	435	321	175	87,194	61,690	39,332
Myrabollams ... ... „	773,616	837,667	653,051	31,30,793	35,45,095	27,63,490
Other sorts ... ... „	51,349	46,923	52,197	7,71,863	6,90,605	7,23,247
Fish (excluding Canned Fish) ... ... „	14,968	12,088	14,266	6,94,500	5,48,547	5,81,807
Fruits and Vegetables (Dry and Fresh) ... ... value	.....	.....	.....	14,58,285	13,99,396	22,03,464
Grain and Pulse—						
Rice not in the Husk ... ... cwts.	361,578	500,481	577,679	26,19,294	38,80,839	42,53,184
Wheat ... ... „	2,969,396	3,977,077	4,712,802	1,49,09,716	2,19,61,909	2,61,44,592
Wheat Flour ... ... „	550,763	621,004	693,547	45,19,827	51,61,086	58,19,627
Other sorts ... ... „	2,010,192	3,303,756	1,704,900	85,89,509	1,49,52,378	92,01,088
Gums and Resins ... ... „	47,835	35,525	46,449	10,33,157	7,81,665	9,72,151
Hides and Skins—						
Hides ... ... No.	303,315	547,800	404,585	31,69,396	54,43,514	47,37,175
Skins ... ... „	4,826,715	6,095,927	5,385,127	74,08,716	95,19,628	91,51,101
Manures—Animal Bones ... ... Tons.	16,201	20,937	25,364	12,24,224	14,43,151	18,44,632
Metal—Manganese Ore... ... ... „	436,194	581,689	606,724	73,37,710	96,86,291	1,03,74,954
Oils ... ...gallons.	167,965	157,798	198,017	10,53,299	9,24,421	10,32,144
Paraffin Wax ... ... cwts.	445	532	161	8,785	10,836	3,775
Opium ... ... chests.	14,026	11,549	2,755	6,37,42,691	5,52,59,380	1,40,62,501
Provisions and Oilmanstores ... ... value.	.....	.....	.....	14,92,478	14,69,880	16,56,044
Seeds*—						
Linseed... ... ... cwts.	4,839,306	3,669,056	4,228,421	6,15,73,680	4,20,84,892	3,49,54,228
Rape ... ... „	1,228,919	1,052,370	1,044,598	96,81,936	92,81,501	91,46,500
Gingelly ... ... „	1,583,633	1,202,309	1,866,075	1,71,04,396	1,38,38,669	2,21,27,104

Poppy	566,979	370,480	347,142	60,58,781	43,13,063	42,66,231
Castor	1,935,005	1,634,010	2,307,787	1,42,90,708	1,23,33,165	1,73,85,321
Groundnuts	930,400	976,038	1,072,935	81,66,094	92,12,544	1,06,57,981
Cotton	3,576,186	1,880,284	5,202,487	1,33,85,197	73,86,730	1,94,70,579
Other sorts	1,013,827	507,711	851,658	84,48,005	45,93,674	74,48,995
Spices lbs.	7,360,368	8,892,652	7,921,070	21,92,543	27,30,833	21,94,274
Sugar—Refined (including Sugarcandy and Confectionery) cwts.	17,256	25,275	24,376	2,61,313	3,92,362	3,55,386
„ Unrefined (Molasses, Goor, &c.) „	8,667	10,830	10,639	91,762	1,13,156	1,14,051
Tea, Black lbs.	1,496,522	1,975,545	2,604,197	7,89,027	10,95,395	15,24,998
Tobacco, Cigars, &c. „	8,057,800	5,959,620	9,894,621	9,76,029	7,47,842	12,28,748
Wool—Raw „	19,002,781	19,736,326	19,960,724	1,11,68,414	1,17,95,457	1,21,09,964
Woollen Shawls No.	1,350	1,227	248	11,509	10,363	12,342
All other Articles value.	.....	.....	.....	1,92,33,388	2,06,87,967	2,11,84,335
Total Value Rs.	.....	.....	.....	59,51,43,740	55,77,98,800	66,09,09,139
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.						
Cotton—Twist and Yarn lbs.	813,895	760,992	935,115	7,09,262	6,88,642	8,40,906
„ Piece-goods yards.	68,586,707	60,680,916	55,017,672	1,54,56,684	1,36,98,613	1,25,44,727
„ Shawls and Handkerchiefs No.	549,325	443,911	747,642			
„ Hosiery, Thread, Net, Canvas, &c. value.	.....	.....	.....	5,56,326	5,61,696	6,19,021
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). cwts.	43,771	57,750	70,948	9,77,676	12,15,846	13,15,258
Ivory, unmanufactured lbs.	45,669	40,569	44,268	2,99,752	2,40,018	2,14,772
Provisions, Oilmanstores, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables value.	.....	.....	.....	19,89,943	20,33,903	17,85,680
Silk—Raw lbs.	16,838	54,632	20,261	88,040	1,17,579	99,541
„ Piece-goods (including silk mixed with other materials) yards.	772,832	917,760	1,057,138	6,58,792	7,70,141	9,13,033
Sugar Refined and Confectionery cwts.	321,867	95,589	96,592	36,55,113	10,88,457	10,83,641
Tea, Black and Green lbs.	440,535	559,243	462,644	2,70,244	3,86,179	3,28,260
Wool—Raw „	446,628	1,017,900	8,064	2,70,442	5,27,516	3,840
Do. Piece-goods yards.	351,407	317,137	284,715	3,54,861	2,97,969	2,64,783
All other Articles value	.....	.....	.....	1,04,26,999	1,17,68,798	1,38,11,066
Total Value Rs.	.....	.....	.....	3,57,13,134	3,33,95,357	3,38,24,578
Total Indian and Foreign Merchandise Rs.	.....	.....	.....	63,08,56,874	59,11,94,157	69,47,33,717
Treasure—Gold (Private) Ozs.	623,729	639,820	671,103	3,59,48,088	3,69,28,751	3,88,95,957
„ Silver(do.) „	35,126,783	14,036,114	4,672,543	5,87,06,715	2,79,21,785	1,10,10,001
Total Treasure	35,750,512	14,675,934	5,343,646	9,46,49,803	6,48,50,536	4,99,05,958
Grand Total Rs.	.....	.....	.....	72,55,06,677	65,60,44,693	74,46,39,675

* Excluding Copra.

Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion into and from India during the year ending 31st December 1914.

IMPORTS.

FROM	GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Private.	Government	Total.	Private.	Government.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	10,64,36,115	....	10,64,36,115	8,30,65,710	2,09,160	8,32,74,870
France	1,43,130	....	1,43,130	....	....	....
Austria-Hungary ..	4,27,515	....	4,27,515	540	.....	540
Malta..	1,14,000	....	1,14,000	....	....	....
Turkey in Asia ..	64,05,390	2,715	64,08,105	11,44,950	600	11,45,550
Aden and Dependencies	44,77,890	....	44,77,890	7,25,565	2,100	7,27,665
Arabia	.....	.....	.....	17,72,580	....	17,72,580
Bahrein Islands ..	....	....	....	35,81,595	....	35,81,595
Persia	....	....	....	17,17,425	....	17,17,425
Ceylon	120	....	120	1,30,320	....	1,30,320
Straits Settlements..	10,83,600	....	10,83,600	1,845	....	1,845
Siam	....	....	....	2,430	....	2,430
China	81,15,465	....	81,15,465	70,45,095	....	70,45,095
Japan	....	....	....	....	....	....
Egypt	3,02,58,365	....	3,02,58,365	9,660	....	9,660
Natal	1,80,720	....	1,80,720	.....	.....	....
East, Africa	....	....	....	1,56,435	....	1,56,435
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	....	....	....	2,04,000	....	2,04,000
United States of America.	....	....	....	7,80,000	....	7,80,000
Australia (including New Zealand) ..	49,42,005	....	49,42,005	73,01,220	....	73,01,220
Other Countries ..	4,76,370	....	4,76,370	120	....	120
Total ..	16,30,55,685	2,715	16,30,58,400	10,76,89,490	2,11,860	10,78,51,350

EXPORTS.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Exports to all Foreign Countries.	3,07,35,600	80,70,000	3,88,05,600	87,43,455	66,71,205	1,54,14,660
Balance retained by India	..		12,42,52,800	..	..	9,24,36,690

Exports of Cotton, Wool, Linseed, Rape Seed, Gingelly Seed, Wheat and Myrabollams from Bombay to Europe (including Port Said for orders) during the years 1887 *to* 1914.

Year.	Cotton.	Wool and Goat Hair.	Linseed.	Rape Seed.	Gingelly Seed.	Wheat.	Myrabollams.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1887	1,111,931	57,169	2,407,532	1,055,912	1,534,750	9,248,564	511,826
1888	887,047	58,061	2,761,121	1,892,459	810,217	9,660,701	444,790
1889	1,323,496	69,004	2,159,194	2,296,192	942,834	6,100,879	660,515
1890	1,439,921	62,620	2,492,658	806,187	1,102,814	5,452,881	489,976
1891	1,028,417	56,695	4,773,505	1,462,833	1,243,077	13,310,857	486,222
1892	954,243	53,275	3,805,823	1,758,459	1,227,560	9,374,762	620,133
1893	857,771	49,538	4,319,264	4,275,862	1,510,317	5,043,690	563,053
1894	797,070	54,678	5,389,941	3,306,108	1,126,418	1,561,048	1,076,482
1895	624,465	61,586	2,639,749	1,829,827	1,379,335	2,522,933	775,582
1896	772,258	58,520	3,214,613	1,495,463	1,186,842	1,429,572	839,314
1897	511,899	51,710	775,838	1,874,663	831,398	5,343	555,081
1898	490,544	51,653	2,729,122	2,287,393	1,347,419	5,781,881	635,732
1899	500,232	53,272	2,136,142	1,967,680	1,613,679	2,852,863	752,343
1900	232,425	40,611	811,128	1,050,052	1,613,135	608	878,740
1901	560,434	33,091	1,754,701	2,586,544	1,704,817	38,619	728,055
1902	577,929	39,793	2,017,704	2,742,283	1,881,426	211,397	1,079,241
1903	958,199	49,332	2,957,635	2,604,181	3,063,821	2,783,625	748,137
1904	926,295	58,319	3,808,798	2,182,881	2,266,118	5,302,304	958,886
1905	667,323	63,666	3,485,956	728,041	1,420,503	4,205,315	621,298
1906	989,693	59,101	1,889,089	829,438	1,578,931	485,747	779,584
1907	1,126,376	54,390	2,333,472	2,026,544	2,235,206	552,660	848,293
1908	659,822	47,344	1,046,806	802,923	1,018,619	12,740	1,304,388
1909	672,247	69,121	1,843,403	1,273,005	1,620,631	2,177,644	828,110
1910	1,153,283	68,059	2,546,238	2,137,828	2,864,185	1,673,016	1,158,387
1911	776,417	62,721	4,905,089	1,384,053	2,016,231	3,326,327	835,285
1912	436,208	64,072	3,579,356	1,069,916	1,012,554	3,805,556	758,273
1913	736,262	63,244	3,713,812	1,042,510	1,695,999	4,997,989	618,587
1914	1,113,016	54,555	2,622,097	678,060	1,280,036	109,323	827,219

SHIPPING—FOR

Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing Sailing and Steam, which tries at Ports in British India in each

EN

YEAR.	WITH CARGOES.						IN	
	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Sailing.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1904-1905 ...	1,152	119,011	2,245	4,690,282	3,397	4,809,293	608	66,544
1905-1906 ...	1,211	123,965	1,980	4,432,223	3,191	4,556,188	557	37,075
1906-1907 ...	1,150	118,109	2,160	5,095,397	3,310	5,213,506	631	39,634
1907-1908 ...	1,128	103,429	2,255	5,431,545	3,383	5,534,974	631	34,900
1908-1909 ...	1,124	94,353	2,236	5,477,186	3,360	5,571,539	312	24,403
1909-1910 ...	869	81,719	2,203	5,469,139	3,072	5,550,858	300	25,423
1910-1911 ...	764	72,713	2,187	5,609,618	2,951	5,682,331	605	44,458
1911-1912 ...	792	74,163	2,321	5,944,606	3,113	6,018,769	447	34,336
1912-1913 ...	753	74,624	2,335	6,206,570	3,088	6,281,194	374	30,497
*1913-1914 ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....

CLEAR

1904-1905 ..	1,449	159,731	2,990	6,522,671	4,439	6,682,402	203	7,703
1905-1906 ..	1,372	152,705	2,626	5,864,344	3,998	6,017,049	423	14,313
1906-1907 ...	1,247	133,830	2,748	6,453,808	3,995	6,587,638	357	14,446
1907-1908 ...	1,441	133,376	2,810	6,719,756	4,251	6,853,132	184	10,246
1908-1909 ...	1,134	102,365	2,447	5,920,231	3,581	6,022,596	159	8,866
1909-1910 ...	951	91,787	2,718	6,847,947	3,669	6,939,734	132	6,754
1910-1911 ...	1,145	104,520	2,725	6,968,061	3,870	7,072,581	228	7,477
1911-1912 ...	1,129	98,315	2,986	7,730,295	4,115	7,828,610	76	4,804
1912-1913 ...	992	92,811	3,113	8,289,177	4,105	8,381,988	74	6,804
*1913-1914 ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....

* Figures not received up to the time of

EIGN TRADE.

Entered and Cleared with cargoes and in Ballast, from and to Foreign Coun-
Official Year from 1904-1905 *to* 1913-14.

TERED.

Ballast.				Total.					
Steam.		Total.		Sailing.		Steam.		Grand Total.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing & Steam Vessels.	Tons.
986	2,155,118	1,594	2,221,662	1,760	185,555	3,231	6,845,400	4,991	7,030,955
877	1,743,786	1,434	1,780,861	1,768	161,040	2,857	6,176,009	4,625	6,337,049
826	1,666,843	1,457	1,706,477	1,781	157,743	2,986	6,762,240	4,767	6,919,983
711	1,549,205	1,342	1,584,105	1,759	138,329	2,966	6,980,750	4,725	7,119,079
410	870,640	722	895,043	1,436	118,756	2,646	6,347,826	4,082	6,466,582
708	1,698,790	1,008	1,724,213	1,169	107,142	2,911	7,167,929	4,080	7,275,071
765	1,869,630	1,370	1,914,088	1,369	117,171	2,952	7,479,248	4,321	7,596,419
921	2,301,772	1,368	2,336,108	1,239	108,499	3,242	8,246,378	4,481	8,354,877
946	2,415,936	1,320	2,446,438	1,127	105,121	3,281	8,622,506	4,408	8,727,627
...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....

ED.

165	160,376	368	167,979	1,652	167,434	3,155	6,682,947	4,807	6,850,381
223	229,910	646	244,223	1,795	167,018	2,849	6,094,254	4,644	6,261,272
210	253,369	567	267,815	1,604	148,276	2,958	6,707,177	4,562	6,855,453
152	256,723	336	266,969	1,625	148,622	2,962	6,976,479	4,587	7,120,101
179	412,779	338	421,645	1,293	111,231	2,626	6,333,010	3,919	6,444,241
161	375,532	298	382,286	1,083	98,541	2,879	7,223,479	3,962	7,322,020
142	317,222	370	324,699	1,375	111,997	2,867	7,285,283	4,240	7,397,280
196	428,144	272	432,948	1,205	103,119	3,182	8,158,439	4,387	8,261,558
162	367,972	236	374,776	1,066	99,615	3,275	8,657,149	4,341	8,756,764
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....

publication of this report.

SHIPPING—FOR

Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing Sailing and Steam, which Countries, at Ports in the Bombay

EN

MONTHS.	With Cargoes.					
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Country Craft.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
January	62	174,498	...	...	40	2,937
February	51	159,957	...	...	16	1,587
March...	67	200,992	...	...	23	2,352
April	65	182,888	...	...	17	1,545
May	60	182,669	1	126	7	587
June	45	137,046	...	...	...	...
July	51	155,795	...	...	...	...
August	36	114,087	...	...	...	...
September	43	128,382	...	...	1	84
October	41	136,451	...	...	19	1,875
November	43	123,091	1	126	32	3,176
December	42	117,315	...	...	28	2,174
Total ...	606	1,813,171	2	252	183	16,317

CLEAR

January	59	174,723	1	126	22	2,640
February	70	200,832	...	...	18	1,757
March	56	163,396	...	...	23	2,453
April	55	169,636	...	...	16	1,538
May	58	166,778	...	...	1	192
June	49	141,735	...	...	1	158
July	49	149,037	...	...	...	...
August	30	90,713	...	...	...	...
September	30	84,615	...	...	1	157
October	29	83,380	...	...	2	201
November	38	77,900	...	...	23	2,022
December	31	90,814	...	...	26	2,795
Total ...	544	1,593,559	1	126	133	13,913

EIGN TRADE.

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast, from and to Foreign Presidency during the year 1914.

TERED.

In Ballast.						Total.			
Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Country Craft.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
15	39,260	...	...	...	...	102	177,435	15	39,260
14	43,186	...	...	2	184	67	161,544	16	43,370
5	13,466	...	...	...	...	90	203,344	5	13,466
8	20,939	...	...	...	...	82	184,433	8	20,939
5	12,780	...	...	...	...	68	183,382	5	12,780
6	20,586	...	...	...	...	45	137,046	6	20,586
8	23,556	...	...	...	...	51	155,795	8	23,556
1	3,008	...	...	...	...	36	114,087	1	3,008
5	11,165	...	...	...	...	44	128,466	5	11,165
10	25,831	...	...	...	...	60	138,326	10	25,831
5	9,449	...	...	...	...	76	126,393	5	9,449
3	6,090	...	...	...	...	70	119,489	3	6,090
85	229,316	...	...	2	184	791	1,829,740	87	229,500

ED.

4	8,716	...	...	3	152	82	177,489	7	8,868
...	...	...	...	...	...	88	202,589	...	...
2	14,192	...	...	...	...	79	165,849	2	14,192
5	11,168	...	...	1	40	71	171,174	6	11,308
5	15,201	...	...	...	...	59	166,970	5	15,201
1	4,944	...	...	...	...	50	141,893	1	4,944
2	7,420	...	...	...	...	49	149,037	2	7,420
8	24,973	...	...	...	...	36	90,713	8	24,973
2	5,037	...	...	...	...	31	84,772	2	5,037
4	7,803	...	...	...	...	31	83,581	4	7,803
5	11,072	...	...	...	...	51	79,922	5	11,072
21	59,906	...	...	...	...	57	93,609	21	59,906
59	170,432	...	...	4	192	678	1,607,598	63	170,624

SHIPPING—FOR

Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing Sailing and Steam, which Countries at the Chief Port of the Bombay Presidency

EN

YEAR.	WITH CARGOES.						IN	
	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Sailing.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1904-1905 ...	199	22,195	591	1,438,036	790	1,460,231	4	2,146
1905-1906 ...	199	20,173	582	1,478,734	781	1,498,907	2	216
1906-1907 ...	227	24,917	608	1,608,388	835	1,633,305	1	134
1907-1908 ..	202	21,832	602	1,641,203	804	1,663,035	2	261
1908-1909 ...	215	24,238	628	1,713,946	843	1,738,184	1	114
1909-1910 ...	143	16,252	634	1,679,800	777	1,696,052	7	796
1910-1911 ...	137	19,982	568	1,602,384	705	1,622,266	2	268
1911-1912 ...	146	19,383	648	1,810,318	794	1,829,701	1	160
1912-1913 ...	163	20,464	650	1,893,534	813	1,913,998	1	177
1913-1914 ...	142	14,882	662	1,992,169	804	2,07,051	...	.....

CLEAR

1904-1905 ...	224	23,883	558	1,380,400	782	1,404,283	2	294
1905-1906 ...	193	21,035	550	1,378,434	743	1,399,469	...	.....
1906-1907 ...	165	17,641	523	1,372,450	688	1,390,091	...	.....
1907-1908 ...	138	14,527	511	1,412,343	649	1,426,870	1	135
1908-1909 ...	139	16,006	455	1,283,383	594	1,299,389	...	.....
1909-1910 ...	103	11,568	525	1,464,946	628	1,476,514	...	.....
1910-1911 ...	130	16,167	557	1,542,485	687	1,558,651	...	.....
1911-1912 ...	121	13,522	541	1,520,104	662	1,533,626	...	.....
1912-1913 ...	118	16,023	571	1,610,650	689	1,626,673	...	.....
1913-1914 ...	113	12,055	619	1,818,005	732	1,830,060	...	.....

EIGN TRADE.

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast, from and to Foreign in each Official Year from 1904-1905 *to* 1913-14.

TERED.

Ballast.				Total.				Grand Total.	
Steam.		Total.		Sailing.		Steam.			
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing & Steam Vessels.	Tons.
93	204,494	97	206,640	203	24,341	684	1,642,530	887	1,666,871
72	163,130	74	163,346	201	20,389	654	1,641,864	855	1,662,253
68	154,286	69	154,420	228	25,051	676	1,762,674	904	1,787,725
60	139,741	62	140,002	204	22,093	662	1,780,944	866	1,803,037
29	50,672	30	50,786	216	24,352	657	1,764,618	873	1,788,970
113	265,680	120	266,476	150	17,048	747	1,945,480	897	1,962,528
86	224,054	88	224,322	139	20,200	654	1,826,388	793	1,846,588
109	269,291	110	269,451	147	19,543	757	2,079,609	904	2,099,152
104	276,013	105	276,190	164	20,641	754	2,169,547	918	2,190,188
101	271,281	101	271,281	142	14,882	763	2,263,450	905	2,278,332

ED.

11	23,510	13	23,804	226	24,177	569	1,403,91·	795	1,428,087
34	61,672	34	61,672	193	21,035	584	1,440,106	777	1,461,141
34	68,963	34	68,693	165	17,641	557	1,441,413	722	1,459,054
39	93,446	40	93,581	139	14,662	550	1,505,789	689	1,520,451
49	113,149	49	113,149	139	16,006	504	1,396,532	643	1,412,538
46	122,199	46	122,199	103	11,568	571	1,587,145	674	1,598,713
36	108,541	36	108,541	130	16,167	593	1,651,026	723	1,667,193
47	136,076	47	136,076	121	13,522	588	1,656,180	709	1,669,702
26	80,335	26	80,335	118	16,023	597	1,690,985	715	1,707,008
38	121,231	38	121,231	113	12,055	657	1,939,236	770	1,951,291

Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns from Bombay Port only.

1913-1914.

From Official Returns.] [*Year ending 31st March* 1914.

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods. Millions of (0000's omitted.)		Yarns. Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted.)	Percentage of Goods.	Percentage of Yarns.	Total Weight. Millions of lbs. (0000's omitted.)	Total Weight. Percentage.	Lakhs of Rupees. (000's omitted.)		Percentage of Goods.	Percentage of Yarns.	Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees (000's omitted).	Percentage.
	Yards.	lbs.		%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%		%
Foreign Ports	61·22	*15·30	185·32	21·11	83·87	201·22	68·41	†1,11·67	9,21·00	21·05	83·96	‡10,32·67	63·45
Indian Ports	206·67	*51·67	27·06	71·31	12·21	78·73	26·76	(a) 3,84·22	1,39·20	72·42	12·69	(b) 5,23·42	32·16
Interior by Rail	* 21·97	5·49	8·70	7·58	3·92	14·19	4·83	§ 34·65	§ 36·74	6·53	3·35	§ 71·39	4·39
Total Indian ...	228·64	57·16	35·76	78·89	16·13	92·92	31·59	4,18·87	1,75·94	78·95	16·04	5,94·81	36·55
Grand Total ...	289·86	72·46	221·68	100·00	100·00	294·14	100·00	5,30·54	10,96·94	100·00	100·00	16,27·48	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb., and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only; value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.) Rs. 1,17·97 lakhs; or,
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 10,38·97 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "other provinces" from Bombay Port.
(a) Piece-Goods only; value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.) Rs. 3,89·69 lakhs; or,
(b) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 1,28·89 lakhs.

Corrected Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns from Bombay Port only.

1912-1913.

From Official Returns.] [*Year ending 31st March* 1913.

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods. Millions of [0000's omitted.]		Yarns. Millions of [0000's omitted.]	Percentage of Goods.	Percentage of Yarns.	Total Weight. Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted].	Total Weight. Per-centage.	Lakhs of Rupees. [000's omitted.]		Percentage of Goods.	Percentage of Yarns.	Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees. [000's omitted.]	Per-centage.
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%		%
Foreign Ports	59·70	*14·92	191·86	16·58	83·12	206·78	64·46	†108·95	927·07	16·64	82·37	‡10,36·02	58·19
Indian Ports	268·40	*67·10	31·28	74·60	13·55	98·38	30·67	(a) 4,93·38	1,66·01	75·33	14·75	(b) 6,59·39	37·04
Interior by Rail	*31·72	7·93	7·68	8·82	3·33	15·61	4·87	§ 52·59	§ 32·37	8·03	2·88	§ 84·96	4·77
Total Indian ...	300·12	75·03	38·96	83·42	16·88	113·99	35·54	545·97	198·38	83·36	17·63	744·35	41·81
Grand Total ...	359·82	89·95	230·82	100·00	100·00	320·77	100·00	654·92	11,25·45	100·00	100·00	17,80·37	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.

† Piece-goods only; value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc.) Rs. 1,15·89 lakhs; or,

‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 10,42·46 lakhs.

§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "other provinces" from Bombay Port.

(a) Piece-goods only; value including all other sorts (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc.), Rs. 4,99·81 lakhs; or,

(b) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 6,65·82 lakhs.

Foreign Countries to which Grey Cotton Piece-Goods of Indian manufacture have been exported from Bombay since 1908-1909.

(*From Government Returns.*) *Years ending* 31*st March.*

To	In lakhs of yards (000's omitted.)					
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Aden and Dependencies	79·54	82·26	80·83	76·50	90·48	51·63
Ceylon	·22	·48	·18	·14	·46	·22
Straits Settlements	·98	1·00	1·03	·64	1·66	·81
China-Hongkong	3·11	·71	1·43	·40	·79	·61
China, Shanghai, etc.	32·60	30·18	15·67	1·27	8·55	5·99
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	14·96	14·83	14·34	14·17	17·12	11·11
Zanzibar and Pemba	9·31	12·09	12·23	11·25	6·00	4·38
East African Protectorate ...	20·47	28·64	35·86	30·55	37·08	29·77
Seychelles	·08	·28	·20	·67	·44	·04
Turkey-Asiatic	88·09	86·34	181·16	57·11	57·14	102·29
Arabia-Bahrein, Muscat, etc. ...	7·94	16·08	25·51	21·08	17·66	11·57
Persia	23·85	53·33	26·41	40·46	36·31	36·69
Egypt	22·15	17·51	19·39	19·51	10·42	19·75
Madagascar	·16	·45	·04	·22	·04	·16
Siam	17·80	18·64	16·38	13·11	21·32	21·27
Abyssinia	...	...	...	1·75	...	...
Portuguese East Africa	49·54	64·19	53·50	36·58	46·36	45·01
German ,, ,, ...	39·89	58·77	53·61	55·40	69·41	55·89
Italian ,, ,, ...	16·71	14·46	13·05	5·83	3·87	4·38
French Somaliland	...	...	...	...	·87	18·36
Other Countries	1·52	·38	1·37	·24	·04	·06
Total Grey Piece-Goods ...	428·72	500·62	552·19	386·88	426·02	420·49
Value in Lakhs of Rupees ...	62·24	72·41	82·27	60·62	69·92	67·33

Foreign Countries to which Indian Yarns have been exported from Bombay since 1908-09.

(*From Government Returns.*) *Years ending* 31*st March.*

To	In Lakhs of lbs. (000's omitted.)					
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
United Kingdom	19·35	6·21	6·47	8·69	6·68	3·01
Malta and Gozo	1·32	1·32	1·29	1·98	1·72	1·46
Cyprus	·43	·08	...	·18	...	...
Germany	3·94	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	·03	·02	...	...	...
Belgium	3·29	·16	·04	...	...	...
France	72	·12	·02	·02	...	·08
Spain	·04	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	·48	·02	·04	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary...	5·41	3·16	1·43	·77	·84	·46
Bulgaria	5·86	2·33	1·46	1·08	·20	·26
Roumania	1·10	...	...	·34	·20	
Greece	·13	...	·06	·02	...	...
Aden and Dependencies... ...	16·37	19·00	19·10	22·53	20·85	15·07
Ceylon	·41	·39	·61	·82	·82	·65
Straits Settlement	41·97	46·40	29·62	40·83	42·04	44·91
China-Hongkong..	869·48	774·99	778·18	537·69	900·63	900·74
Do. Shanghai, etc.	1,132·34	1,098·29	727·78	672·62	818·85	765·32
Japan	3·76	...	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	·63	·28	·42	3·22	·52	·30
East Africa Protectorate ...	·17	·17	·15	·18	·18	·36
Turkey in Europe	3·64	·42	1·06	2·85	5·18	2·34
Turkey in Asia	86·60	97·31	95·02	75·46	64·09	72·60
Arabia-Bahrein, Muscat, etc. ...	5·60	5·78	7·46	9·41	8·28	4·94
Persia	17·58	23·42	25·41	15·87	18·74	18·04
Java	7·32	8·57	12·18	9·14	2·37	2·47
Siam	2·01	5·32	1·86	1·68	2·72	3·24
Phillippines	·21	·29	·31	·22	·21	·45
Egypt	20·77	22·46	28·82	17·65	21·08	16·10
Tripoli	·03	...	·06	·26	1·51	4·57
Portuguese, German and Italian East Africa	1·18	1·36	2·06	·70	·75	1·10
Other Countries	·32	·46	·08	·28	·13	·73
Total Yarns ...	2,252·41	2,118·64	1,741·01	1,424·49	1,918·59	1,859·20
Value in lakhs of Rupees ...	927·17	906·42	818·49	709·89	927·07	921·00

STATEMENT showing the Exports from Bombay by Sea of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns since 1888.

Years ending 31st Dec.	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total Piece-Goods.			Yarns.	
	Packages.	Yards.	lbs.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	lbs.*	Bales.	lbs.
1888.....	57,174	88,797,223	21,500,740	3,074	5,636,166	60,248	94,433,389	21,809,097	343,030	134,622,583
1889.....	50,470	78,140,482	18,176,366	2,599	4,837,045	53,069	82,977,527	19,163,401	384,729	150,497,237
1890.....	57,385	85,166,237	20,447,589	2,294	4,887,121	59,679	90,053,358	20,797,588	440,220	171,993,173
1891.....	58,980	88,523,452	20,957,195	2,679	5,540,421	61,659	94,063,873	21,723,758	465,399	181,645,149
1892.....	67,305	99,754,263	23,083,693	3,210	6,837,067	70,515	106,591,330	24,616,935	487,773	190,705,398
1893.....	66,389	97,366,292	23,169,762	3,661	6,561,214	70,050	103,927,506	24,001,733	412,584	159,960,286
1894.....	82,151	118,960,211	29,105,588	4,057	6,360,875	86,208	125,321,090	29,696,940	468,995	182,123,551
1895.....	92,353	128,463,625	31,723,691	5,726	8,805,449	98,079	137,273,074	32,529,164	496,421	192,602,163
1896.....	87,364	122,974,132	31,520,976	6,411	9,854,183	93,775	132,828,315	33,207,079	584,599	229,346,959
1897.....	69,718	101,126,083	25,162,666	5,619	8,422,451	75,337	109,548,534	27,387,133	461,260	181,184,351
1898.....	69,026	99,268,706	24,763,678	6,177	9,072,326	75,203	108,341,032	27,085,258	553,681	218,724,607
1899.....	84,238	122,807,108	29,819,677	8,513	12,842,538	92,751	135,649,646	33,912,411	681,039	269,559,281
1900.....	74,415	116,955,481	28,168,912	9,516	15,602,237	83,931	132,557,718	33,139,429	346,503	136,571,588
1901.....	84,525	136,300,064	33,585,159	12,623	19,963,669	97,148	156,263,733	39,065,933	642,032	254,817,562
1902.....	89,216	141,252,169	34,907,243	15,944	24,606,384	105,160	165,858,553	41,464,638	674,450	266,698,930
1903.....	86,838	143,054,079	34,798,444	20,340	32,436,521	107,178	175,490,600	43,872,650	725,338	286,920,007
1904.....	103,730	171,027,232	42,941,062	24,328	37,864,072	128,058	208,891,304	52,222,851	580,847	229,480,205
1905.....	113,474	189,298,879	49,406,422	24,847	41,285,870	138,321	230,584,749	57,646,187	750,689	297,389,194
1906.....	107,675	186,018,348	48,719,629	24,545	42,635,922	132,220	228,654,270	57,163,567	703,006	278,821,792
1907.....	123,967	222,306,983	60,617,174	31,486	51,605,269	155,453	273,912,252	68,478,063	608,980	241,085,783
1908.....	120,300	215,698,687	60,862,003	30,997	50,792,342	151,297	266,491,029	66,622,757	598,621	234,484,640
1909.....	141,920	252,992,500	70,093,139	39,326	66,751,717	181,246	319,744,217	79,936,054	636,329	252,460,745
1910.....	136,972	250,489,940	68,312,314	45,333	75,673,845	182,305	326,163,785	81,540,946	565,999	223,758,970
1911.....	122,601	224,438,698	63,524,949	54,000	89,411,376	176,601	313,850,074	78,462,518	403,214	158,582,640
1912.....	126,681	231,976,527	66,009,051	64,169	107,289,928	190,850	339,266,455	84,816,614	579,281	228,759,617
1913.....	97,005	177,239,570	50,527,978	55,071	92,467,657	152,076	269,707,227	67,426,327	518,230	205,207,962
1914.....	91,837	169,515,937	49,361,518	42,084	72,602,270	133,921	242,118,207	60,529,552	437,159	173,172,953

* *N.B.*—The weights have been arrived at by dividing the length in yards, by 4·33, the average weight of the Grey and Bleached Cloths exported up to 1893, in 1894 and 1895 by 4·22 and in 1896 to 1914 by 4·00 lbs.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 3rd March 1915.)

I. THE object and duties of the Chamber shall be to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good ; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency ; to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest ; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general ; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business ; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places, and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantile interest ; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

II. All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber, and disposed to aid in carrying into effect the objects of the same, shall be elected to Membership by ballot in the following manner :—

(*a*) The names of candidates with their proposers and seconders must be submitted to the Committee, who will fix the dates for the ballot.

(*b*) At least seven days' notice shall be given to all the members stating dates for voting, and the names of candidates with their proposers and seconders. Votes shall be received during the said seven days from 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

On the seventh day the ballot-box shall be opened at 4 p.m. by a scrutineer (previously appointed by the Committee) and the Secretary, who will jointly declare the result of the voting.

(*c*) At least one-fourth of the Members of the Chamber must register their votes to make the ballot valid.

(*d*) In all voting for election to Membership the presence in the ballot of black balls in the proportion of one in six shall exclude.

III. One-fourth of the firms constituting the Chamber shall be held sufficient to form any General Meeting when the same has been regularly called together, but if within 15 minutes from the time appointed for the meeting the quorum is not present the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on the following day or on such other day as the members present may determine. If at such adjourned meeting the quorum is not present those members who are present shall be the quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called—one partner representing a firm; but two or more partners of one firm being present only to count as one Member of the Chamber. That seven clear days' notice shall be given before any resolution proposing changes in the Rules of the Chamber be brought forward, and that such notice be given in writing to the Secretary, who shall circulate it for the information of the Members of the Chamber.

IV. The Chamber reserves to itself the right of expulsion in case of need, to be decided at a General Meeting by a majority of three-fourths of the Members present at such General Meeting duly convened.

V. The subscription of each firm or Member of the Chamber shall be Rs. 15 per month, and the charge for a copy of each of the publications to Members be Rs. 200 per annum.

VI. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of nine ordinary Members, consisting of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber and seven Members; and in the event of the elected representatives of the Chamber in the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General of India and the Governor of Bombay not being Members of the Committee at the time of their election they shall also be ex-officio Members of the Committee during their term of office. The Chairman or Deputy Chairman, as the case may be, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Committee, and in their absence the Committee shall elect their own Chairman. Three to be a quorum.

VII. The following shall be the rules with respect to the election of the Committee :—

1. The Committee shall consist of nine ordinary Members, one of whom shall hold the office of Chairman, and another that of Deputy Chairman, of whom the two latter officers shall be elected by ballot. The elected representatives of the Chamber in the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General of India and the Governor of Bombay shall also be ex-officio Members of the Committee during their term of office.

2. At or about the end of each calendar year, but in no case later than the 31st of January of the succeeding year, separate ballots for the election of a Chairman and of a Deputy Chairman for that succeeding year shall be held on such different days as the outgoing Committee shall appoint. The election of the Chairman shall take place first. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the Annual General Meeting as provided under Rule X, and they shall continue to act until the holding of the next Annual General Meeting following.

3. In order that the various interests connected with the Chamber may be fully represented on the Committee, there shall be at least four Mercantile Members, and it is desirable that the remainder should severally represent the Banking, Railway and Shipping interests.

4. Two Members of one Firm should not be on the Committee at the same time.

5. The retiring Committee shall appoint a day for the election of Chairman and a day for the election of Deputy Chairman (which shall be duly advertised), upon which the ballot-box shall be opened at 4 p.m. by a Scrutineer (appointed by the Committee) and the Secretary, who will jointly declare the result of the voting.

6. The Secretary of the Chamber shall circulate among the Members the names of all the gentlemen who are eligible for election as Chairman or Deputy Chairman, seven

days before the date fixed for each election. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 a.m. till 4 p.m. on each of these seven days.

7. The voting shall be by papers signed by the Members and deposited in the ballot-box on the days appointed by the Committee.

8. No Member of the Chamber shall give more than one vote for a candidate.

9. Those who have the largest number of votes for the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman, shall be considered duly elected. In the event of the gentleman at the head of the list for the Chairmanship or Deputy Chairmanship refusing to act, or both refusing to act, there shall be a fresh election for either or both offices.

10. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of either office-bearer, the Members of the Chamber shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down.

11. The remaining Ordinary Members of the Committee shall be nominated by the retiring Committee, in conjunction with the newly elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman ; such nomination to be submitted to the Chamber at a General Meeting for confirmation.

12. In the event of a vacancy in the Committee, the remaining Members shall have the power of filling it up, unless it be a vacancy in the Chairmanship, which shall, in all cases, be the subject of a special ballot. A vacancy shall be considered *ipso facto* to occur if a Member remain absent from Bombay for more than two months.

13. Those eligible for seats on the Committee are partners in firms who are Members, or managers holding powers of attorney ; the officers in charge of Banking and Shipping establishments ; the representatives of Railways and Joint Stock Companies ; and those who are Members in their own right.

VIII. All questions before the Committee shall be decided by a majority, the Chairman having a second or casting vote in case of an equality of voters.

IX. The Committee shall, as a rule, meet at least once in each week, but when there is no business of importance to transact, or when a public holiday falls on the day on which the ordinary Weekly Meeting would, in natural course, take place, the Chairman may, in the absence of any objection by a Member or Members of Committee, postpone the Meeting of the Committee. In no case shall a period longer than twenty-eight consecutive days intervene between successive meetings of the Committee. The proceedings of the Committee shall be recorded in a Minute Book to be kept in the office of the Chamber, and shall be open to the inspection of all Members, subject to such regulations as the Committee may make in this behalf.

X. A General Meeting of the Members shall be held at least once in every year for the consideration of the Annual Report of the outgoing Committee as provided under Rule XVII. Such General Meeting shall be called the Annual General Meeting, and it shall be held on the earliest convenient day after the election of the new Chairman and Deputy Chairman as provided under Rule VII (2), provided that such day shall in no case be later than the 31st March, and that at least three clear days' notice be given to Members by circular or by advertisement in one or more of the English newspapers published in Bombay. The Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, then the Deputy Chairman, or in the absence of both these officers, then the Secretary, shall, at the request of the Committee, or within one week of the receipt of a requisition signed by ten or more Members of the Chamber, convene a Special General Meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of considering any specific matter relating to the objects or conduct of the Chamber or Committee. Notice of such Special General Meeting and of the specific matter to be considered shall be given to members by circular or by advertisement in one or more of the English newspapers published in Bombay. Except in cases of urgency, declared as such by the Committee, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given of a Special General Meeting and of the matter to be considered. At the Annual General Meeting or at any Special General Meeting so convened, twenty Members entitled to vote shall be a quorum, and any matter, saving only an alteration of or an addition to the Rules and Regulations of the Chamber, may be decided by a bare majority of such a quorum.

XI. The Committee are authorized to provide suitable accommodation for the meeting of the Chamber, to pay all expenses of

the establishment, including any requisite legal expenses, and to control generally the management of the affairs of the Chamber.

XII. All moneys or funds of the Chamber, as received, shall be paid into the hands of the Secretary for the time being and the same shall be available by cheques signed by the Chairman or in his absence by the Deputy Chairman for the time being, and by one other Member of the Committee. In the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, cheques shall be signed by two Members of the Committee ; and an Auditor shall be appointed by the Members annually to audit the accounts of the Chamber.

XIII. The appointment of a Secretary and the fixing of his salary shall be made and done by the Committee, and it shall be the duty of such Secretary to keep the records and accounts of the Chamber, to collect subscriptions, to conduct correspondence, and to act generally under the directions of the Committee.

XIV. All the proceedings of the Committee shall be subject to approval or otherwise of General Meetings duly convened.

XV. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

XVI. Honorary Members.—Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or eminent in commerce and manufactures, may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber, and as such shall be exempted from paying subscriptions.

XVII. The Committee shall, at each Annual General Meeting, submit a Report of the transactions of the last calendar year, together with an Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the end of such year, and copies of such Report and such Statement of Accounts shall be circulated to all Members at least seven clear days before the holding of such Annual General Meeting. Copies of the Report may be sent to such of the Chambers of Commerce at home and abroad, and to such other bodies, authorities, and individuals as may be designated by the Committee for the time being.

XVIII. The foregoing Rules shall be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Chamber; they shall be printed, and copies shall be distributed to all Members, and no alteration of or addition to these Rules shall be made, save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the

Members of the Chamber present at a General Meeting convened by a Notice issued at least seven clear days before the holding of such meeting, and on which the terms of the proposed alterations or additions shall have been clearly set forth.

XIX. The Committee shall have power to authorize the expenditure out of the funds belonging to the Chamber in each and every year of any sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rupees Three Thousand for any purpose or purposes which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Chamber.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF PORT TRUSTEES.*

Rules of the Chamber as to the manner in which the Elective Trustees of the Port shall be elected.

1. The names of those who wish to become candidates to be sent in to the Secretary of the Chamber seven clear days before the date fixed for the election.

2. The Committee of the Chamber shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the date fixed for the election and the ballot-box shall remain open from 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on each of these days.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day (which shall be duly advertised) upon which the ballot-box shall be opened at 4 p.m. by a Scrutineer (previously appointed by them) and the Secretary, who will jointly declare the result of the voting.

4. The voting shall be by papers signed by the members, and deposited in the ballot-box on the days appointed by the Committee.

5. The candidates who have the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

6. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Chamber shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down in respect of the candidates having the equal number of votes.

7. In the event of a casual vacancy or the temporary absence of a Trustee, the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

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* These rules also apply to the election of the Chamber's representatives on the Council of the Governor General of India, the Council of the Governor of Bombay and the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

Rules of the Chamber as to the manner in which the members of the Municipal Corporation to be appointed by the Chamber in accordance with the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888 shall be elected.

1. The names of those who wish to become candidates to be sent in to the Secretary of the Chamber seven clear days before the date fixed for the election.

2. The Committee of the Chamber shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the election, and the ballot-box shall remain open from 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on each of these days.

3. The Committee, with the concurrence of the Municipal Commissioner, shall appoint a day (which shall be duly advertised) upon which the ballot-box shall be opened at 4 p.m. by a Scrutineer (previously appointed by them) and the Secretary who will jointly declare the result of the voting.

4. The voting shall be, by papers, signed by the members, and deposited in the ballot-box on the days appointed by the Committee, as in manner prescribed for the election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber.

5. The candidates who have the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

6. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Chamber shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down in respect of the candidates having the equal number of votes.

7. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in filling the vacancy.

RULES REGARDING GENERAL DISPUTES AND ARBITRATIONS.

I. The Chamber, through its Committee, is prepared to arbitrate upon all questions of mercantile interests submitted :...

(1) either direct from the two parties to the dispute,

(2) or from the two surveyors or arbitrators appointed by the two parties to the dispute.

In (1) the Chamber, through its Committee, will appoint an Arbitrator. In (2) it will appoint an Umpire.

II. The following fees, to be remitted to the Secretary of the Chamber, together with the application for the appointment of an arbitrator or umpire, will be charged :—

(*a*) When both parties to the dispute are members of the Chamber Rs. 15, of which Rs. 5 will go to the funds of the Chamber and Rs. 10 to the gentleman appointed by the Chamber.

(*b*) When only one party to the dispute is a member of the Chamber Rs. 20, of which Rs. 5 will go to the funds of the Chamber and Rs. 15 to the gentleman appointed by the Chamber.

(*c*) When neither party is a member of the Chamber Rs. 45, of which Rs. 15 will go to the funds of the Chamber and Rs. 30 to the gentleman appointed by the Chamber.

(*d*) In the event of the arbitration not being proceeded with the fee deposited will be refunded, with the exception of the Chamber's fee of Rs. 5 under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) and Rs. 15 under clause (*c*).

Note.—In all cases where the dispute is not capable of being decided in the rooms of the Chamber an extra sum of Rs. 5 will be charged to cover the expenses of the gentleman appointed by the Chamber and will be paid to him.

III. The Committee of the Chamber reserves the right to charge in special cases, involving much time and trouble, a special fee to be fixed by the Committee.

COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION

Seeing it to be desirable that questions affecting the prevailing customs of trade in Bombay should be settled in such a way that the decisions arrived at may be properly recorded, and stand thereafter as precedents to regulate the settlement of similar disputes, it was decided by the Chamber, at a General Meeting held on 3rd August 1880, to try and institute such a system as it might be hoped would attain this object. References to the Chamber shall be open to all persons; and if any question affecting, or subject to, the custom of trade of Bombay be submitted, with the mutual consent of those interested, to the Committee of the Chamber, the latter will take it into consideration, and, if they consider it desirable, will appoint a Special Sub-Committee of Arbitration for its settlement under the following regulations:—

1.—A Sub-Committee shall consist of three members, of whom at least one should belong to the General Committee of the Chamber.

2.—A record book shall be kept in which all details shall be entered both as to the questions in dispute, the decisions of the Committee, &c., &c. This book shall be open to all members of the Chamber.

3.—The Sub-Committee may refer to the General Committee for instructions on any point of difficulty.

4.—With the concurrence of those interested, the Sub-Committee may take Counsel's opinion or the evidence of experts, at the expense of the disputants.

5.—The Sub-Committee may decline to express an opinion on the plea that points of law are involved in the case.

6.—A unanimous opinion expressed by the Sub-Committee shall be at once communicated to the parties interested by the General Committee.

7.—Any member of the Sub-Committee dissenting from the conclusion arrived at by the other two may communicate his reasons for dissenting when the Report is handed in to the General Committee.

8.—An opinion given by the Sub-Committee from which dissent is expressed by any of the members shall be reconsidered by the General Committee.

9.—If, out of the General Committee, not less than three members consider that the expression of dissent is justified, the Sub-Committee may be asked to reconsider the case.

10.—If, on reconsideration, the opinion of the Sub-Committee remains unchanged, the decision shall be communicated to the parties interested by the General Committee.

11.—It shall be open to the General Committee to record, in such way as they may consider best, any cases which may be useful as precedents in establishing the custom of the Port.

12.—A minimum fee of Rs. 30 shall be payable to the Secretary of the Chamber by each of the parties to the Arbitration on filing their case, and shall be distributed as follows—Not less than Rs. 15 to the General Funds of the Chamber, and the remainder equally among the arbitrators.

13.—In a case, involving a larger fee than Rs. 30 from each party the same shall be fixed by the General Committee who shall also decide as to the distribution. Any extra expense incurred shall be borne by the disputants.

RULES FOR SURVEYS AND ARBITRATIONS ON PIECE-GOODS.

As agreed upon with the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association on 7th August 1913.

1. The Chamber of Commerce and the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association will each appoint a number of members not exceeding 30 to act as Surveyors.

2. In event of Surveyors disagreeing in their award they may refer the matter to an Umpire chosen by themselves before the arbitration is commenced. The said Umpire to be selected either from the official lists of Surveyors drawn up by the Chamber and the Association, respectively, or from the list of Umpires drawn up as mentioned in Clause 4.

3. If Surveyors are unable to agree as to their Umpire and al disagree in their award, they shall refer the dispute to the Chamber of Commerce for the appointment of an Umpire.

4. The list of Umpires will be drawn up at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce between the Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the Chamber and of the Association, respectively, and the number selected from each body shall be equal. The number of each shall not be less than six and not more than twelve. The actual number shall be fixed at the first meeting held.

At this said Meeting the representatives of the Chamber and of the Association will select their own Umpires, respectively.

5. The appointment of Umpires is left to the Chamber of Commerce when disputes are referred to the Chamber for such an appointment.

6. In cases where it is considered that special expert knowledge is required, the Chamber has the right to appoint an Umpire who may not necessarily be on the official list of Umpires.

7. In all cases, the decision of an Umpire shall be final.

8. This agreement shall come into force on 15th October, but business shall be resumed at once.

9. Six months' notice in writing shall be given by either party before this agreement can be terminated.

NOTE.—The Chamber undertakes to act fairly in the appointment of Umpires as between the two parties.

The proposed additions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 mentioned in the Association's letter, dated 2nd April last, are withdrawn, and No. 5 is accepted.

No. 5 reads as follows:—

In cases where both the Surveyors agree as to the buyer's right to more or less compensation as regards the complaints made, but the only point of disagreement is the amount of the compensation, the Umpire shall either agree with one or other of the Surveyors, or shall award compensation within the limits awarded by the Surveyors.

10. The Native Surveyors to be chosen from among the following:—

Mr. Javerchand Kalyanji	(Choonilal Sakelchand)
„ Motilal Valabhji	(Motilal Kashavji)
„ Jagjiwan Sheskaran	(Amritlal Jugjiwan)
„ Vasanji Naranji	(Matoobhai Vasanji)
„ Vithaldas Damoder Govindji	(Damoder Govindji)
„ Jethabhai Valji	(Jethabhai Valji)
„ Devidas Madhavji, J. P.	(Madhavji Thakersey)
„ Ravjibhai Naranji	(Ravjibhai Naranji)
„ Ranchhoddas Thakersey	(Ranchhoddas Thakersey)
„ Dhanjishaw Ardeshir	(Hormasji Kharsetji)
The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, J. P.	(Manmohandas Ramji)
Mr. Gopalji Valji Sunderji	(Gopalji Valji Sunderji)
„ Chatrabhuj Shivji, J. P.	(Chatrabhuj Shivji)
„ Purshottam Kooverji	(Trikamdas Purshottam)
„ Hemchand Amerchand	(Hemchand Amerchand)
„ Narandas Haribhai	(Hemraj Jesang)
„ Naranji Narsi	(Gordhandas Naranji)
„ Ranchhoddas Harjiwan	(Damoder Haridas)
„ Hemraj Kanji	(Hemraj Kanji)
„ Valji Sunderji	(Valji Sunderji)
„ Valji Govind	(Morarji Kalyanji & Co.)
„ Jamnadas Harakhji	(Jamnadas Harakhji)
„ Madhavji Thakersey	(Madhavji Thakersey)
„ Mulji Kersondas	(Mulji Kersondas)
„ Narandas Purushottam	(Kavasji Framji & Co.)
„ Keshavji Makanji Doshi	(Talekchand Jetha)
„ Mathuradas Dungersi	(Mathuradas Liladher & Co.)
„ Gokuldas Jivraj	(Ghella Dayal)
„ Govindji Jivandas	(Morarji Govindji)
„ Balvantrai Ramchandra	(Bhalchandra Balvant)

11. The European Surveyors to be chosen from among the following :—

Mr. F. Barraclough	(Messrs. L. & F. Barraclough & Co.)
,, L. Barraclough	(,, L. & F. Barraclough & Co.)
,, J. B. Bennett	(,, Latham, Abercrombie & Co.)
,, R. Bossi	(,, C. Boggiano & Co.)
,, G. H. Bowman	(,, Lyon Lord & Co., Ld.)
,, R. H. Brooke	(,, Bombay Co., Ld.)
,, A. D. M. Clarke	(,, Bombay Co., Ld.)
,, P. Crawford	(,, Shaw Wallace & Co.)
,, B. H. Duxbury	(,, J. Duxbury & Co., Ld.)
,, R. D. England	(,, W. & A. Graham & Co.)
,, Max Frei	(,, Hegerle Sulzer & Co.)
,, S. Hanhart	(,, E. Spinner & Co.)
,, H. Holmes	(,, Gysi & Kleinjung, Ld.)
,, N. G. Hunt	(,, Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
,, Edgar Lea	(,, David Sassoon & Co., Ld.)
,, E. R. Leefe	(,, Kahn & Kahn.)
,, E. G. Montgomery	(,, Owen & Okell.)
,, S. Moore	(,, E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
,, A. Pallis	(,, Ralli Bros.)
,, F. H. Pearce	(,, Ewart Latham & Co.)
,, E. Prophet	(,, Allen Bros. & Co., Ld.)
,, J. Van Rykom	(,, Holland-Bombay Trading Co., Ld.)
,, T. Sharples	(,, Steiners, Ld.)
,, F. F. Stileman	(,, Killick, Nixon & Co.)
,, W. T. Tootill	(,, C. Macdonald & Co.)
,, E. D. Zalichi	(,, Ralli Bros.)

12. Umpires to be chosen from the following list :—

Mr. Thomas Sharples.
,, W. T Tootill.
,, H. Holmes.
,, L. Barraclough.
,, J. B. Bennett.
,, E. D. Zalichi.
,, R. D. England.
,, Jaithabhai Valjee
,, Rowji Naranji.
,, Vussonji Naranji
,, Purshotam Cooverji Master.
,, Devidas M. Thackersey.
,, Hemraj Canji.
,, Gopalji Walji Soonderji.

13. The fee for each Umpire's decision will be Rs. 15, of which Rs. 5 to be paid to the Chamber and Rs. 10 to the Umpire, loser paying, subject to the provisions of the Rule following.

14. It is to be understood that in the event of its being proved to the satisfaction of Surveyors that the importing house had previously offered an allowance in settlement of the dealer's claim equal to, or more than, the allowance granted by the Surveyors, then the whole cost of the survey shall fall on the dealer. On the other hand, if it be proved to the satisfaction of Surveyors that the dealer had offered to accept an allowance equal to, or less than, the allowance decided on by the said Surveyors, then the whole cost of the survey shall fall on the importing house.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
FOR THE
MEASUREMENT FOR TONNAGE
of cotton and other goods in bales or packages under the orders of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Adopted at a General Meeting of the Chamber, held on 6th March 1901.

I. Whereas it is expedient to collate and amend the Rules and Regulations for the measurement of goods.

II. All such Rules and Regulations hitherto in force are hereby rescinded and the following are substituted therefor with effect from the 1st April 1901.

III. In the following Rules and Regulations and in any Orders that may from time to time be issued by the General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce under Rule XVII—

(*a*) Measurer shall mean a measurer appointed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the purposes of these rules.

(*b*) Measurement shall mean measurement by such measurer.

(*c*) Shipper shall mean the person shipping the goods or his representative.

(*d*) Quay shall mean a place in the Docks or at one of the Bunders recognized for the regular shipment of goods.

(*e*) Vessel shall mean a vessel propelled by sail or steam and not being used for the conveyance of goods from the quay to another vessel in the Port of Bombay.

(*f*) Boat shall mean a vessel, lighter or craft used for the conveyance of goods from the Quay to a vessel in the Port of Bombay.

(*g*) Packages shall mean a bale, case, barrel, cask, bag or other receptacle subject to measurement.

(*h*) Consignment shall mean the whole quantity of one commodity subject to measurement to be shipped by one shipper in one vessel.

(*i*) Lot shall mean a package or number of packages forming part of a consignment and presented by one shipper at one time for measurement.

IV. Public Measurers shall be appointed under the authority of the Chamber of Commerce and stationed at the different quays to measure packages.

V. Fees, the amount of which shall from time to time be fixed under the Orders of the General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, shall be levied in accordance with such Orders on all goods presented for measurement.

VI. No measurements shall be held good except such as are taken by a Measurer and with instruments bearing the stamp of the Chamber of Commerce.

VII. Such instruments shall be supplied and issued to the Measurers by the Chamber of Commerce.

VIII. All instruments shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at intervals to be prescribed by the Committee and a register of such inspections shall be kept.

IX. Measurers shall be responsible for the good order of their instruments and for the prompt return to the Secretary of the Chamber of such as are defective or doubtful.

X. The Chamber's stamp borne by instruments that are found by the Secretary to be defective shall be by him defaced.

XI. Instruments on which the Chamber's stamp has been defaced may be re-stamped under the directions of the Secretary when they are in good order.

XII. Certificates of measurement shall be issued to shippers and/or to Ship Agents in such form and in such manner as the Committee for the time being shall from time to time provide.

XIII. Provided always that the Measurer may withhold or recall such certificate on his having reasonable cause to believe that an irregularity in the matter of shipment has been or is being committed in respect of the goods to which such certificate relates.

XIV. The goods measured shall be alongside the vessel within thirty-six hours after measurement, weather permitting, or the certificate shall be void and the packages shall be re-measured on board, written notice being given by the owner, agent or master of the ship to the Shipper and to the Measurer respectively.

XV. Shippers shall as far as possible see that their goods are so arranged for measurement as not to retard the work of the Measurers.

XVI. The salaries of the Measurers and all other expenses connected with this system of measurement shall be paid by the Chamber of Commerce from the Fee Fund raised under these Rules.

XVII. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are hereby authorized to appoint and maintain such staff of Measurers and assistants, to fix and to pay such salaries to that staff, to fix and to collect such fees, to issue and from time to time to modify such orders, and to do all other such acts and things as may in their opinion be necessary for the proper and economical working of the system in conformity with the general principles herein laid down.

Orders for the Conduct of Measurement of Goods for Tonnage by Public Measurers in the Port of Bombay.

Issued by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in pursuance of Section XVII of the Rules and Regulations adopted at a General Meeting of the Chamber held on the 6th March 1901.

(1) All Orders hitherto in force for the governance of Measurers are hereby rescinded and the following are instituted with effect from the 1st April 1901.

(2) The Measurers shall be in attendance on the Quays to which they are appointed whenever there are goods to be measured. During the busy season Measurers are expected to be on duty early and late.

(3) All Measurement Fees shall be paid to the Measurement Fee Clerk, and no goods shall be measured without the production of the Custom House Pass bearing the endorsement of the said clerk to the effect that the fees have been paid.

(4) The certificates of measurement issued in conformity with Rule XII shall show—

(*a*) the date, hour and place of measurement;
(*b*) the name of the shipper;
(*c*) the name of the vessel;
(*d*) the port of destination;
(*e*) the number and description of packages;
(*f*) the marks;
(*g*) the measurement;
and in the case of goods shipped by boats;
(*h*) the registered number of the boat;
(*i*) the name of the tindal.

The certificates of measurements shall be issued by the Measurers and shall in every case be signed by the Measurer who measured the goods. One copy only of each certificate shall be issued, and such single copy shall be handed to the shipper.

(5) The whole of the packages forming a consignment of not more than thirty-two packages must be deposited on the Quay before measurement is taken.

(6) Consignments of more than thirty-two packages may be presented for measurement in lots of not less than thirty-two packages provided always that each lot, as soon as it is measured, is loaded

into boats or shipped and that no unmeasured lot is mixed with a measured lot. Provided also that a final lot of less than thirty-two packages, being the complement of a consignment of more than thirty-two packages, may be measured separately.

(7) Shippers failing to have each lot as soon as measured loaded into boats or shipped; or shippers mixing unmeasured goods with measured goods or permitting them to be mixed; or shippers retarding the work of the Department by failing to move with reasonable promptitude the bales required by the Measurer to be moved for the proper performance of his duties; or shippers attempting to elude these regulations, any such persons or their representatives may be required by the Measurer to deposit on the Quay the whole complement of their consignment before measurement is taken. In all cases when such requisition is made, the Measurer making it shall briefly report in writing to the Secretary the name of the shipper against whom the goods in respect of which, and the reason for which it has been made.

(8) Measurer withholding or recalling a certificate under Section XIII of the Rules and Regulations adopted on the 6th March 1901 shall likewise briefly report to the Secretary in writing.

(9) No goods shall be measured otherwise than on a Quay excepting under the special conditions contemplated under Rule XIV and Order 22.

(10) Each and every package in a lot of packages not of uniform dimensions shall be measured individually. This Rule shall not apply to lots of pressed bales from various presses if the shipper arrange such diverse bales according to their respective dimensions separately on the Quay.

(11) In regard to packages of uniform dimensions, the Measurer shall use his judgment as to the proportion of such goods he should measure; but such proportion shall in no case be less than five per centum of each lot. Care must be taken by the Measurers that they are not induced to measure packages that do not fairly represent the average.

(12) In no case shall a shipper's man or men be allowed to put the Callipers on a package. A peon of the Chamber holding the Callipers may, when standing exactly in front, pull them tight with his

hands, but not when standing on one side, nor shall he ever be allowed to pull the callipers towards his chest or side or to put his shoulder to them.

(13) In measurement for length, care must be taken that the legs of the callipers touch the ground, and that bales when being measured lie in the same position as when in the press. Measurement of bales for depth and breadth shall be taken on the ends, half the number of bales being measured on the marked end and half on the other end.

(14) Measurers when measuring pressed bales shall ascertain whether all are from one press or not, and under orders (10) and (11) of these orders shall further ascertain how many bales there are from each press and shall give measurement accordingly and show on the certificate the number of bales to which each measurement relates.

(15) In cases where the shipper shall hand to the Measurer a letter from the owner, agent or master of the vessel authorizing the Measurer to accept for measurement and calculation of average such packages as the said shipper may reserve for such measurement, the Measurer shall measure the packages so reserved and give certificate on the basis of their measurement, provided that such packages represent not less than five per centum of the entire consignment.

(16) The scale of measurement fees leviable under Rules V and XVII shall be as follows:—

(*a*)	On Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Aloe Fibre, Twist (white and coloured), Rags, and waste in pressed bales.	pies 3 per bale.
(*b*)	On Round Timber or Logs, each	annas 8
(*c*)	On Gunny bales from Calcutta, Hides and Skins, Piece-goods, and all goods not included under (*a*) & (*b*) in packages of diverse dimensions...	anna 1 per package.
	Subject to a rebate of pies 9 per package on the Measurer's certifying that the lot measured consisted of not less than 32 packages all of uniform dimensions.	
(*d*)	On goods of any description measured on board a vessel	anna 1 per package.
(*e*)	When the work of the Department admits of such an arrangement, the exclusive services of a Measurer for a day may be secured on payment to the Secretary of a fee of Rs. 10.	

(*f*) The attendance of a Measurer on a Sunday or one of the Charter-Party Holidays when the Docks are closed may be secured on application to the Secretary, accompanied by the sum of Rs. 15, which shall be paid by him to the Measurer appointed by him to attend. The fee of Rs. 15 shall cover the services of one Measurer for one ship. If two Measurers are applied for two fees of Rs. 15 must be paid at time of application. If a Measurer is required to work on more than one steamer a separate fee of Rs. 15 must be paid in respect of each steamer.

(*g*) The attendance of a Measurer for night duty may be secured in the same manner as above.

(17) All disputes as to the applicability of Order 16 (*d*) under Rule XIV shall be referred to the Weather Working Days Committee of the Chamber and the decision of that Committee shall be final. With respect to Order 16 (*d*) a refund of pies 6 per package will be made on declaration of the said Committee, remitted on the invitation of the Claimant that the state of the weather during the thirty-six hours of grace allowed had been such as to justify the shipper's delay in bringing the goods alongside.

(18) Refund of Measurement Fees in full shall be made in respect of consignment or portion of a consignment shut out after measurement.

(19) In respect of Round Timber and Logs, the measurement to be certified, in accordance with Order 4 (*g*), shall be as follows:—

Length in feet and inches: As found with tape.

Breadth : The mean of two measurements taken with calliper at thickest and thinnest portions.

Depth: Ditto ditto ditto.

The certificate shall also show under Order 4 (*a*) not only the time at which the work of measurement was commenced, but the time at which it was completed. On application to the Secretary, supported by evidence of time as here provided, Refund will be made of the difference between the fee as prescribed under Order (16) (*b*), and a charge of Rupees Two for every hour or part of an hour actually occupied in measurement.

(20) Refund of Measurement Fees shall not be made for any sum less than one Rupee.

(21) All claims for Refund of Measurement Fees shall be made to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who shall allow or disallow such claims in conformity with these Orders, but no claim for Refund of Measurement Fees shall be allowed unless presented within one month from the date of the sailing of the vessel concerned.

(22) Each Measurer shall keep a Dispute Book and it shall be competent for any shipper or the owner, agent or master of a vessel who disputes the correctness of a measurement given in respect of goods being shipped by him to call for the said Dispute Book, which the Measurer shall produce at once, and to enter therein a claim to have the goods in question or any portion of them remeasured. And on the said shippers or the owner, agent or master of a vessel depositing with the Measurer the sum of annas 2 for each package to be remeasured, the Measurer shall at once remeasure such package or packages in such a manner that the shipper or the owner, agent or master of a vessel can see whether the measurement is correctly taken, and shall give to the shipper or the owner, agent or master of a vessel a certificate of the measurement so found and write thereon the words "Protested Certificate. Fee paid Rs....." and the sum so paid. The Measurer shall immediately thereafter forward to the Secretary a statement of the case together with the amount of the Fee received.

Provided that on any of the stations where more than one Measurer is employed, the Measurer whose measurements are disputed shall, immediately after receiving the protest and fee, call another Measurer who shall make the remeasurement in the manner above laid down, shall issue the "Protested Certificate" and forward the necessary statement to the Secretary.

(23) Should a shipper demand remeasurement under Order 22 and should, such remeasurement, in the opinion of the Secretary show the original measurement not to have been substantially correct, the extra fee of annas 2 per package shall be refunded to the shipper on demand and the case reported to the Committee.

(24) Every Measurer shall receive a book of temporary measurement slips together with indelible pencil and carbon paper for making such slips in triplicate. The Measurer will retain the first copy

and from it write up his certificates; the second copy he will hand to the shippers at the time of measurement, and the third to the ship agent's representative on demand.

Provided that when goods are shipped in boats for delivery alongside, the said third copy, belonging to the ship's agent, shall be handed to the boatman from whom it should be obtained by the ship's officers.

(25) One Measurer shall attend in each chowki at 10-30 a.m. for issue of the certificates relating to measurements made on the previous day. Provided that some discretion as to the exact hour of attendance for the purpose stated may be exercised by Measurers on stations were the state of the tide greatly affects the work. Certificates not claimed on the day succeeding measurement shall be preserved for one week and shall then be destroyed by the Measurer personally. Thereafter a certificate can be obtained only on application to the Secretary with the customary fee of Re. 1 for a duplicate certificate.

GENERAL RATES OF COMMISSION.

Table of General Rates of Commission chargeable in Bombay, as revised by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and adopted at the General Meeting held on the 20th June 1889.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL BUSINESS.

		Per cent.
1.	On effecting insurance on amount insured	½
2.	On settling insurance losses, whether partial or total, also on procuring return of premium, exclusive of commission on receipt of cash	1
3.	On the sale or purchase of goods of all denominations (except as under)	2½
4.	On purchase of all kinds with the proceeds of goods sold, and on which a commission of 2½ per cent. has been previously charged...	1
5.	On the sale or purchase of ships, of opium and of diamonds, pearls, and jewellery of all descriptions	1
6.	On the sale or purchase of treasure or bullion	1/16
7.	On the sale or purchase of cattle	5
8.	On goods consigned which are disposed of by auction, or sent to a shop, on net proceeds	2½
9.	On goods consigned and afterwards withdrawn, invoice cost ...	1
10.	On guaranteeing the responsibility of persons to whom goods are sold on the amount of sale	1
11.	On attending the delivery of contract goods to the Government or individuals...	1
12.	On collecting house-rent	1
13.	On sale or purchase of private Bills of Exchange	1/16
14.	On effecting remittances by Bills of Exchange	1/16
15.	On exchanging Government Securities of all descriptions, or investing money therein, and on transferring Government Paper from one constituent to another	¼
16.	On surrendering or depositing in the Treasury Government Securities of all descriptions	¼
17.	On recovering of bonds, or of bills for absentees overdue at the time of their being placed in the position of the Agent.	1
18.	On debts when a process at law or by arbitration is necessary...	2½
19.	On debts when recovered without process of law or arbitration.	2½
20.	On managing the affairs of the estate for an executor or administrator	5
21.	On recovering funds from a bankrupt estate	2½
22.	On guaranteeing bills, bonds or debts in general, by endorsement or otherwise	½

		Per cent.
23.	On bills of exchange returned, noted or protested	¼
24.	On granting and cashing letters of credit	½
25.	On depositing Government Paper as security for constituents ...	½
26.	On deposits for short periods 2 or 3 months on amounts of not less than Rs. 25,000...	¼

NATIVE CONSIGNMENTS.

27. The recognized rate of commission in England on the sale of consignments from Bombay shall be 2½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and the same is added to the Scale of Commissions sanctioned by the Chamber.

SHIPPING BUSINESS.

28. On procuring freight 2½

"When the freight is payable in sterling, the Commission shall be calculated on the sterling amount at the following rates for Bank Bills, *viz.*, at the rate for 6 months' sight Bank Bills when the freight is by sailing ships, and at the rate for 3 months' sight Bank Bills when by steamers."

Brokerage, when actually incurred, shall be considered a legitimate charge in ship's accounts.

29. On collecting freight 2½

30. On tendering a vessel (if accepted) for the conveyance of troops; on the amount of the charter party 2½

31. On shipping goods of every description on which no commission for the purchase has been charged 1

32. On shipping treasure, bullion, and jewellery ... ... ⅛

33. On ship's disbursements when not in funds 1

34. On account of passage-money, whether the same passes through the Agent's hands or not 5

35. For executing orders to Charter or engage Tonnage in Bombay or at outports 2½

36. On realizing Bottomry Bonds or negotiating any loan on *respondentia* 1

37. On landing and re-shipping goods from any vessel in distress, stranded or wrecked, or on landing or selling by auction damaged goods from any such vessel, and acting as Agent for the Master on behalf of all concerned,—on the declared value of all such goods as may be re-shipped, and on net proceeds of all such goods as may be publicly sold 1

If Opium, Indigo, Raw Silk or Silk Goods ... ... ½

If Treasure, Precious Stones, or Jewellery ... ... ¼

38. On moneys expended, *i.e.*, on all disbursements made in efforts to save Ship or Cargo 2½

Note applicable to Rates of Commission generally.—When the amount on which commission is payable is stated in rupees, the commission shall be calculated in that currency; and when in sterling at the rate provided for under Rule 28 of the General Rates of Commission which fixes the rate on "procuring freight."

SHIP FREIGHT INWARDS TO BOMBAY.
PAYABLE IN BOMBAY.

THE Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on the 22nd March 1871, regulating the payment in Bombay of Freight Inward to Bombay, were, at the General Meeting on the 9th August 1876, in consequence of the altered condition of Exchange, cancelled as on the 1st January 1877, from which date payment will be regulated in conformity with the following Resolution :—

> " That the conversion into Indian currency of sterling freight inward to Bombay, payable in Bombay, shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be made at the rate for Bank Bills on London, payable on demand ; and that the rate ruling at the close of a mail shall be the rate applicable in such purpose during the subsequent week."

SHIP FREIGHT OUTWARDS FROM BOMBAY.
PAYABLE IN BOMBAY.

RESOLUTION passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 21st February 1912 :—" That the Resolution passed by the Chamber on 25th January 1888, regarding ship freight outwards from Bombay, payable in Bombay, be altered as follows :—That freight outward from Bombay, stated in sterling, payable in Bombay (in the absence of any stipulation in the Shipping Order or Charter Party to the contrary), shall be converted into Indian currency at the rate for Bank Bills on London payable on demand ; and that the rate ruling at the close of a mail shall be the rate applicable for Bills of Lading presented during the subsequent week ; on difference of freight 4½ per cent. as customary in the case of sailing ships and 1½ per cent. for steamers being allowed as discount to cover cost of insurance and interest until the due date of the freight."

ANTE-DATING BILLS OF LADING.

RESOLUTION passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July 1881 :—

"That, having considered the question of ante-dating bills of lading either on dock receipts or for goods alongside, the Chamber is of opinion that such a proceeding is open to most serious objections and might involve grave responsibilities."

SHUT-OUT CARGO.

RESOLUTION passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 30th January 1889 :—

"That the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July 1881, respecting shut-out cargo, be amended as follows :—That in cases when shipping orders have been issued without any special stipulation in respect of shut-out cargo, the shipper, provided he has fulfilled the terms of his shipping order, shall have the right to demand a fresh shipping order in the first going vessel for the same port from the Agent of the vessel that has failed to take in his cargo, and shall also be entitled to recover any losses and additional expenses which he may have incurred through his cargo being shut-out. If the Agent declines or omits to grant this, the shipper should himself have the power to engage the necessary tonnage, and to claim on the said Agent for any difference in freight or other expense to which he may have been put."

DETENTION OF CARGO BOATS ALONGSIDE VESSELS.

RESOLUTION passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July 1881:—

"That, while recognizing the grievance which exists, the Chamber is unable to recommend a remedy that would be mutually satisfactory to those interested."

DELIVERY OF GOODS ON SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLIDAYS.

RESOLUTION passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber on 11th March 1903:—

"That produce falling due for delivery on a Sunday or on a Charter Party and Shipping Holiday must be delivered on the day previous to the Sunday or the Charter Party and Shipping Holiday as the case may be."

POCKETS OF CARGO.

RESOLUTION passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 17th February 1909 :—

"It is the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that pockets of cargo of any kind ought not to be of greater dimensions than 20″×28″ and ought not to contain more than 56 lbs."

TONNAGE SCALE AT BOMBAY.

OLD SCALE.

STEAMERS.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held on Tuesday, 8th October 1872, it was proposed by G. A. Kittredge, Esq., of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., seconded by Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Messrs. Antrobus & Co., and carried unanimously:—"That the subjoined Scale and the accompanying Rules be taken to regulate the steamer trade from Bombay and the Malabar Coast to the United Kingdom and the Continental Ports in Europe, in the absence of special agreement to the contrary":—

1. That the Tonnage Scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet and 16 cwt. deadweight to the ton.
2. That Hides and Skins, whether in bales or bundles, be taken by measurement and not by weight.
3. That Oil be taken on the outside measurement of the cask.
4. That when Freight is payable on weight, the same is to be on the net weight delivered.
5. That these Rules and the subjoined Scale come into force for steamers from this date—Tuesday, 8th October 1872.

SHIPS.

AT a General Meeting of Merchants held in the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the 6th of June 1856, convened by Circular under the direction of the Committee of the Chambers,

William Forsyth Hunter, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber, in the chair, it was proposed by Henry Scott, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by John Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., and unanimously carried:—"That from and after the 1st of January 1857, the following amended Scale be taken to regulate her Trade from Bombay and the Malabar Coast to the United Kingdom, in the absence of special agreement to the contrary."

Proposed by James Fleming, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., and seconded by William Trevor Roper, Esq., of Messrs. Lawrence & Co. and carried unanimously:—"That the freight on Oil be paid on the full gauge of the cask, ascertained at the port of discharge."

Proposed by Thomas Stock Cowie, Esq., of Messrs. Remington & Co., and seconded by John Parsons, Esq., of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., and carried unanimously:—"That when freight is payable on weight, the same is to be on the net weight delivered."

(Sd.) W. F. HUNTER, *Chairman.*

At the General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held on 22nd July 1881, the following Resolutions were passed:—

I. That the subject of the revision of the Tonnage Scale be laid before the next General Meeting, so that any member desiring the re-measurement of any particular article of export may have an opportunity of bringing forward his proposal by Resolution.

II. That the General Committee be authorized to add new articles to the Tonnage Scale after testing them, notice being given to members by circular, and to the public by advertisement, of the time and place of such testing, and that such additions, before being formally entered in the Tonnage Scale, shall be sanctioned at a General Meeting of the Chamber.

III. That in any revision of the Tonnage Scale, which might be decided on by the Chamber, or any addition thereto, the present basis for ship and steamer tonnage shall be adhered to.

NEW SCALE.

At a General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held on 20th of July 1883, the following Resolution was passed :—

> That Rule I prefixed to the Tonnage Scale be cancelled, and the following rule be substituted :—That the Tonnage Scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwts. deadweight.

The Tonnage Scale of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce up to 1901 consisted of three columns, namely, in the first column "Steamers, old scale," as established under the rules adopted at the General Meeting held on 8th October 1872, and under Rules II and III adopted at the General Meeting held on the 22nd July 1881 : and in the second column, "Steamers, new scale," as established under the rules adopted at the General Meeting held on 20th July 1883, together with the Rules II and III of 1881 aforesaid : and in the third column, "ships," as adopted at the General Meeting held on the 6th June 1856. Under the aforesaid Rules II and III of 1881, various alterations of and additions to the tonnage scale had been made from time to time, but the entering of such alterations and additions on the New Scale was not accompanied by removal of the original entry on the old scale. It was, therefore, resolved at the Annual General Meeting held on 12th March 1902, "that the following rates of tonnage hitherto shown upon the old scale, and which are hereby declared obsolete and void, be entirely deleted from the Tonnage Scale :—Bajree in bags, 16 cwts. ; Coffee in bags or Frazils, 12 cwts.; Copra in robbins, 8 cwts.; Gram in bags, 15 cwts.; Jowari in bags, 16 cwts.; Lang in bags, 16 cwts.; Mowra flowers, 16 cwts.; Mussur in bags, 16 cwts.; Teel or Gingelly seed, 14 cwts. ; Rape seed, 14 cwts.; Mustard seed, 14 cwts. ; Rice in bags, 16 cwts.; Saltpetre, 16 cwts.; Wheat, 16 cwts."

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Aloes, in kegs	40 feet.	16 cwt.
Alum, in bags	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Annotto, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Apparel	40 feet.	50 feet.
Arrowroot, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Assafœtida, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Bajree, in bags	18 cwt.	20 cwt.
Barilla	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Barley, in bags	15 cwt.	.....
† Bran, in bags (pressed)	10 cwt.	.....
Do. do. (unpressed)	9 cwt.	.....
Bees' Wax, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Betelnut, in bags...	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Blackwood, in straight square logs	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. otherwise	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Bone-meal and bone-dust	20 cwt.	20 cwt.
Bone-meal, in bags (in accordance with the average quality of which a standard is preserved by the Chamber)	20 cwt.	.....
*Bones, crushed, in bags (as per Standard A preserved by the Chamber) ...	11 cwt.	.....
*Do. B do. do. ...	14 cwt.	.....
*Do. C do. do. ...	17 cwt.	.....

† *Note.*—Pressed Bran to be understood as not less than 5 maunds (of 28 lbs.) in a bag of 45½ × 25 inches.

*At the Annual General Meeting held on 6th March 1901, the following resolution was adopted :—That the following footnote to the item Crushed Bones in the Chamber's Tonnage Scale be added :—These standards are for guidance only. In case of disagreement, either shipper or steamer may claim survey by the Chamber which may fix any scale as per standards intermediate or otherwise, and that this alteration be given effect to in the supplements now being printed for publication with the report for the past year. A survey fee of Rs. 30 shall be paid on submission of the case.

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Bones, loose	.....	.....
Books	40 feet.	50 feet.
Borax, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet
Do. in bags	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Buffalo horns, in bundles	6 cwt.	8 cwt.
Bullion	per cent.	per cent.
Camphor, in cases...	40 feet.	50 feet
Canes, Rattans, in bundles	13 cwt.	16 cwt
Cardamoms, in bundles	40 feet.	50 feet.
Cassia Lignea, Fistula, and Buds	40 feet.	50 feet.
Chasum	8 cwt.	10 cwt.
China Root, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Cigars	40 feet.	50 feet.
Cinnamon, in bales	...	6 cwt.
Do. in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Cloves, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bags or frazils	8 cwt.	10 cwt.
Coals	...	20 cwt.
Cocoa, in bags	10 cwt.	12 cwt.
Coculus Indicus, in bags	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Coffee, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bags or frazils	14 cwt.	16 cwt.
Coir, in bales	40 feet.	50 feet
Do. in bundles or loose	5 cwt.	6 cwt.
Do. Rope, in coils	40 feet	8 cwt.
Colocynth, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Colombo Root, in bags	8 cwt.	14 cwt.
Copra, in robbins...	8 cwt.	12 cwt.
Do. in bags	...	12 cwt.
Cut Copra, in bags	10 cwt.	.....
Coral, Rough (not specimen), in bags... ...	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
*Cotton Seed	13 cwt.	.....
Cotton, in bales	40 feet.	50 feet.
Cowries, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bags	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Cubebs	10 cwt.	12 cwt.
Cummin Seed, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Cutch or Terra Japonica, in bags or baskets, unscrewed	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
† Cylindrical Packages, Rolls, &c.	40 feet.	40 feet.
Dates, wet	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Do. dry	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Dhall, crushed, in bags	17 cwt.	.....
Dragons' Blood, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Ebony, square and straight	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. otherwise	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Elephants' Teeth, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bundles	14 cwt.	18 cwt.
Do. loose	16 cwt.	20 cwt.

* The following Resolution was adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 6th March 1901:—That Cotton Seed, cleaned, be for the present omitted from the Chamber's Tonnage Scale, and that this alteration be given effect to in the supplement now being printed for publication with the report for the past year.

† On and after 1st April 1902, the following formula shall be recognised for the calculation of the cubical contents of cylindrical packages, namely, that the square of the diameter be multiplied into the length and one-fifth deducted from the product (Resolution adopted at Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 12th March 1902).

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Fennel Seed	10 cwt.	...
Fenugreek or Methey Seed	17 cwt.	...
Flour, in bags	18 cwt.	...
Do. middlings, or sharps, in bags	12 cwt.	...
Furniture	40 feet.	50 feet.
Galingals	10 cwt.	12 cwt.
Galls, in bags	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Do. in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Ginger, dry, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bags	10 cwt.	12 cwt.
Gram, in bags	17 cwt.	20 cwt.
Groundnuts, shelled	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Do. unshelled	6 cwt.	8 cwt.
Gums, of all kinds, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Gum Olibanum, in bags...	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Do. (Persian), in double bags...	17 cwt.	...
Do. (Arabic) „ „		
Hurtall, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Hemp, in screwed bales	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. loose or in bundles	5 cwt.	7 cwt.
Hides & Skins, in screwed bales	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. loose and in small bundles	40 feet.	12 cwt.
Horns, Buffalo and Cow, loose	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Do. Deer, loose	6 cwt.	8 cwt.
Horn Tips, of any kind	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Indigo, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Iron, old	20 cwt.	20 cwt.
Iron Rails	20 cwt.	20 cwt.
Jackwood	40 feet.	50 feet.
Jowaree, in bags	18 cwt.	20 cwt.

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Lac Dye, in shells or cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Lang, in bags	18 cwt.	20 cwt.
Do. crushed, in bags	17 cwt.	...
Linseed, in bags	16 cwt.	18 cwt.
Mace, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Maize, in bags	16 cwt.	...
Mother-o'-Pearl, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bags	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Mowra Flowers	18 cwt.	20 cwt.
Do. Seed, in bags	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Munjeet or Madder Root, in cases or bales ...	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bundles or bags	8 cwt.	12 cwt.
Musk, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Mussor, in bags	20 cwt.	20 cwt.
Myrabollams, in bags	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
*Myrabollams, crushed, in bags	11 cwt.	...
Myrabollam Powder	15 cwt.	...
Niger Seed	14 cwt.	17 cwt.
Nutmegs, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Nux Vomica, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bags	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Oil, of any kind, in casks	40 feet.	210 Im. gals.
Do. Cocoanut	11 cwt.	...
Oil Cake (machine pressed flat) except Cocoanut	17 cwt.	...
Do. do. Cocoanut (machine pressed flat) of all shapes	15 cwt.	...
Do. do. in pieces (machine pressed) ...	12 cwt.	...
Do. do. of all kinds (hand or bullock pressed)	12 cwt.	...
Do. do. Powder...	16 cwt.	...

** At the Annual General Meeting held on 3rd March 1909, it was resolved that the footnote to the item Crushed Myrabollams in the Chamber's Tonnage Scale be amended to read as follows:—*

This standard is for guidance only. In case of disagreement, either shipper or steamer may claim survey by the Chamber, which may fix any scale based on the standard. A Survey fee of Rs. 30 shall be paid on submission of the case.

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
Oil Seeds—	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Castor Seed, known as Bold Cawnpore description and mixtures containing more than 2 per cent. of such	10 cwt.	17 cwt.
Castor Seed, other sorts, not containing more than 2 per cent. of the Bold Cawnpore description	13 cwt.	17 cwt.
Teel or Gingelly Seed	15 cwt.	...
Rape Seed	16 cwt.	...
Mustard Seed	16 cwt.	...
Opium	per chest.	per chest.
Paddy, in bags	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Pepper, in bags	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Pimento	12 cwt.	14 cwt.
Plumbago, in bags	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Pollards, in bags	10 cwt.	...
Poppy Seed, in bags (1½ cwt.)	14 cwt.	17 cwt.
Do. double bags (1½ cwt.)	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Do. single bags (1½ cwt.)	14 cwt.	17 cwt.
Do. double bags (1½ cwt.)	14 cwt.	17 cwt.
Rattans, in bundles	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Do. Ground	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Red Wood...	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Rhubarb, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Rice, in bags	18 cwt.	20 cwt.
Safflower, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in screwed bales	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bags	8 cwt.	10 cwt.
Safflower Seed (Kurdai Seed or Kasumba), in bags...	13 cwt.	...
Sago, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Sal Ammoniac, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bags	15 cwt.	18 cwt.

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
Salt	To the Ton. 28 Indian maunds of 82⅔ lbs.	To the Ton. 28 Indian maunds of 82⅔ lbs.
Saltpetre	20 cwt.	20 cwt.
Sandal and Sapan Wood	11 cwt.	16 cwt.
Sealing Wax, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Senna, in bags	5 cwt.	6 cwt.
Do. in bales	40 feet.	50 feet.
Shells, Rough, in bags	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Silk, in bales	8 cwt.	10 cwt.
Do. in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Soap, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Sugar, in double bags	19 cwt.	20 cwt.
Talc	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Tallow	40 feet.	50 feet.
Tamarinds	15 cwt.	18 cwt.
Tea, in chests	40 feet.	50 feet.
Timber, Teak: Square Planks and Poon	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. Round, one-fifth off	...	...
Tobacco, in bales	40 feet.	50 feet.
Tortoise Shells, in chests	40 feet.	50 feet.
Turmeric, in bags	11 cwt.	13 cwt.
Tutenague	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Unrated Wood	11 cwt.	14 cwt.
Weed Seed (in bags)	10 cwt.	...
Whanghees (*vide* Canes)	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Wheat	18 cwt.	20 cwt.
Wines and Spirits, in casks	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Wool, in screwed bales	40 feet.	50 feet.
Zakdory	16 cwt.	20 cwt.

*** The Standard Ton at Bombay for Measurement Goods shall be taken at 50 cubic feet for ships.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SCALE OF RATES TO BE CHARGED AT THE WET DOCKS.

Framed and Sanctioned under Sections 43, 43A, and 43B "BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT, 1879."

No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports. Wharfage.	Exports. Wharfage.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Acids, *viz.*:—Carbolic, Citric, Gallic & Tannic	Case ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
2	Do. do. do. do.	Drum ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
3	All other Acids...	Case ...	0 9 0	0 9 0
4	Do. do.	Half-case ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
5	Do. do.	Drum ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
6	Aërated Waters	One dozen ...	0 1 3	0 1 3
6A	Alabaster	Ton ...	2 4 0	2 4 0
7	Ale, Beer, Porter and Cider in wood	Hogshead ...	0 7 0	0 7 0
8	Do. do. do. do. in bottles	One doz. qts. or 2 doz. pints.	0 1 6	0 1 6
9	Do. do.	Kilderkin ...	0 3 6	0 3 6
10	Do. do.	Firkin ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
11	Almonds in bags	Ton ...	1 12 0	1 12 0
11A	Cancelled.			
12	Alum	Ton ...	1 4 0	1 4 0
12A	Ammonia in Cylinders	Package ...	0 9 0	0 9 0
13	Anchors	Ton ...	1 12 0	1 12 0
14	Do.	Coolie-load ...	0 2 0	0 2 0

No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports. Wharfage.	Exports. Wharfage.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15	Apparel—			
	1. Apparel including drapery, uniforms and accoutrements ...	*Ad valorem*	½ per cent.	.....
	2. Boots and Shoes.	Package ...	.....	0 6 0
	3. Haberdashery, millinery and hosiery—			
	(*a*) Gold and silver thread, mock.			
	(*b*) Haberdashery and millinery.			
	(*c*) Lametta.			
	4. Hats, caps, bonnets and hatter's ware.			
	5. Second-hand clothing.			
	6. Water-proof clothing.			
	7. Shawls, European.			
16	Arrowroot, country	Ton ...	2 4 0	2 4 0
17	Cancelled.			
18	Cancelled.			
19	Asphalte...	Ton ...	1 12 0	1 12 0
20	Assafœtida, refined	Do. ...	4 0 0	4 0 0
21	Do. do. in cases or packages with a minimum charge for a single case or package of one anna	Cwt. ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
22	Do. coarse	Ton ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
23	Attar—*see* Oils, perfumed.			

24	Ballast and Kentledge by cart	Do. ..	0 4 0	0 4 0
25	Do. do. by lighters to or from Port Trust Bunders ...	.....	Free.	
25A	Bamboos, superior, for spear handles, &c.	Per bundle of 50 ...	0 4 0	0 4 0
25B	Do. do.	Per bundle of 100 ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
25C	Do. do.	Per 100 loose ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
26	Bangles, foreign	Case ...	0 7 0	0 7 0
27	Bardans	Bundle or package .	0 4 0	0 4 0
28	Baskets, cane	Dozen ...	0 1 6	0 1 6
28A	Bayonets	Each ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
29	Beads in cases	Case ...	0 7 0	0 7 0
30	Beeda-nuts—*see* Myrabollams.			
31	Beef and Pork...	Tierce ...	0 7 0	0 7 0
32	Do.	Barrel ...	0 4 6	0 4 6
33	Beer—*see* Ale.			
34	Bees' wax	Package ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
35	Betel-nut	Ton ...	1 13 0	1 13 0
36	Bhang	Do. ..	2 12 0	2 12 0
37	Bicycles, tricycles, perambulators, &c. (not packed)	Each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
37-A	Bicycles, tricycles, perambulators, &c. (packed)...	Package. ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
38	Billiard Tables—*see* Furniture.			
39	Biscuits, ship	Ton ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
40	Do. in cases—*see* Provisions and Oilman's stores.			
41	Biscuits in tins, loose	One dozen ...	0 4 6	0 4 6
42	Blood-stones, Cambay stones and Gold stones	Case or package ..	0 5 0	0 5 0
43	Boats, ordinary ships'...	Each ...	2 8 0	2 8 0
44	Boilers—*see* Machinery	.....	Same rates as Machinery.	
45	Bones, Bone-dust, Bone-meal and Blood manure	Ton ...	1 12 0	1 2 0
46	Books	Package ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
47	Boots and Shoes, foreign—*see* Apparel.			
48	Borax, unrefined	Ton ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
49	Bottles, empty, Medicine phials and of smaller size than pints—*see* Glassware and Earthenware.			
50	Do. do. quarts	Gross ...	0 6 0	0 6 0

No of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports. Wharfage.			Exports. Wharfage.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
51	Bottles, empty, pints...	Gross ...	0	4	0	0	4	0
52	Cancelled.							
53	Bran	Ton ...	0	12	0	0	12	0
54	Brass Leaves—*see* Orsidue.							
55	Do. of sorts and Brassware	Do. ...	2	0	0	2	0	0
56	Cancelled.							
57	Bricks, Bath	Dozen ...	0	0	6	0	0	6
58	Do. Fire	Ton ...	1	12	0	1	12	0
59	Buckets, Iron	One Dozen ...	0	3	0	0	3	0
60	Bullion, Specie, Gold and Silverware, Plate, &c.	Box or case ...	0	8	0	0	8	0
61	Camphor	Ton ...	2	12	0	2	12	0
62	Camphorwood Drawers and Boxes	Each case ...	0	8	0	0	8	0
63	Candles	Cwt. ...	0	4	0	0	4	0
64	Canes—*see* Rattans.							
65	Canvas	Bale ...	0	8	0	0	8	0
66	Do.	Bolt ...	0	2	6	0	2	6
66-A	Carbide of Calcium*	Cwt. ...	0	2	0	0	2	0
66-B	Carbonic Acid Gas	Cylinder ...	0	2	0	0	2	0
67	Cardboards and Strawboards	Case or bale ...	0	6	0	0	6	0
68	Carpets, woollen or foreign	Case or package ...	0	11	0	0	11	0
69	Do. cotton	Do. ...	0	6	0	0	6	0
70	Cardamoms	Cwt. ...	0	4	0	0	4	0
71	Do. bastard—*see* Spices.							

72	Carriages, four-wheeled										Each	...	10	0	0	10	0	0
73	Do. two-wheeled										Do.	...	8	0	0	8	0	0
	† Do. to or from Indian Coast Ports, 4-wheeled										Do.	...	4	0	0	4	0	0
	Do. do. do. do. 2 do.										Do.	...	3	0	0	3	0	0
74	Cassaware										Ton	...	2	0	0	1	12	0
75	Casks and Hogsheads, empty										Each	...	0	2	6	0	2	6
76	Do. do. half and quarter										Do.	...	0	1	3	0	1	3
77	Butts, Pipes and Puncheons										Do.	...	0	3	6	0	3	6
78	Cement										Ton	...	1	2	0	1	2	0
79	Chalk										Do.	...	1	6	0	1	6	0
80	Cheese, in cases—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.																	
81	Do. loose										Each	...	0	0	6	0	0	6
82	Chemicals—*see* Drugs and Medicines.																	
83	Chillies, dried										Ton	...	1	2	0	1	2	0
84	China, copper cash										Do.	...	1	12	0	1	12	0
85	Do. white copperware										Case	...	0	8	0	0	8	0
86	Do. garden seats										Each	...	0	4	0	0	4	0
87	Do. and Japanware—*see* Glassware and Earthenware.																	
88	Do. ware in rolls										One dozen	...	0	4	6	0	4	6
89																		
90	China Preserves, Chow-chow, &c.										Case of over ½ doz.		0	5	0	0	5	0
91	Do. do. do.										Case of ½ doz. & under		0	3	0	0	3	0
92	Do. Roots										Ton	...	2	0	0	2	0	0
93	Cigars, Cheroots and Packet Tobacco										Cwt.	...	0	8	0	0	8	0
94	Clay, China and Fire										Ton	...	2	0	0	2	0	0
95	Clocks										Package	...	0	9	0	0	9	0
96	Cancelled.																	
97	Clove, Stems										Ton	...	1	4	0	1	4	0

* Pending construction of the Trustees' Hazardous Warehouse *at the Docks*, consignees must take delivery of their consignments of Calcium Carbide from the wharf immediately on discharge from a vessel, failing which their consignments will be forthwith removed to the Sewri Hazardous Warehouse, at a Removal charge of Rs. 7-8-0 per ton.

† Such carriages will only be allowed to remain in the transit shed or in the open for 24 hours free of rent. The fee will be repeated for every 8 days they remain on the Dock premises beyond 24 hours.

No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports. Wharfage.	Exports. Wharfage.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
98	Coal, Coke, Cinders, Ashes, Patent Fuel, Dust and Rubbish ...	Ton ...	0 14 0	0 14 0
99	Coal and Coke in bags	Do. ...	0 10 0	0 10 0
100	Cocoanuts (with a minimum charge of 2 as. per bag)	Per 1,000 ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
101	Cochineal	Cwt. ...	0 3 3	0 3 3
102	Coffee	Ton ...	1 8 0	1 4 0
103	Coins, copper	Box or package ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
104	Do. gold and silver—*see* Bullion.			
105	Coir, Fibre	Ton ...	1 2 0	1 9 0
106	Do. pressed	Bale ...	0 3 6	0 3 6
107	Do. Rope, Cable, Cordage and Yarn	Ton ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
108	Colomba-root	Do. ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
109	Confectionery—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
110	Copper Sheets	Do. ...	2 0 0	1 4 0
111	Do. Cakes, Slabs or Tiles	Do ...	1 12 0	1 8 0
112	Do. Ware and Wire	Do. ...	2 0 0	1 12 0
113	Cancelled.			
114	Copperas, Sulphate of Iron and Sulphate of Copper	Do. ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
115	Copra	Do. ...	1 0 0	1 9 0
116	Coral	Box ...	0 13 0	0 13 0
117	Cancelled.			
118	Cordage and Rope—Hemp, Europe and Manilla	Ton ...	2 4 0	2 4 0

119	Coriander seed	Do. ...	1 9 0	1 9 0
120	Corks	Package ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
121	Cotton, Raw*—			
A	Indian pressed bales (3½ cwts. *plus* tare) or docras of 3 cwts, or under	Bale or Docra ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
B	American or other pressed bales of 4 cwts. or over	Bale ...	0 3 6	0 3 6
C	Egyptian or other pressed bales of 6 cwts. or over and unpressed bales or docras of over 3 cwts.	Bale or Docra ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
122-123	Cancelled.			
124	Cowries...	Ton ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
125	Crackers, China	Case of 1 picul of 133 lbs. ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
126	Do. do.	Do. under 1 picul ...	0 4 0	0 4 0
127	Crockery, Queen's porcelain and earthenware—*see* Glassware and Earthenware.			
128	Cumminseed	Ton ...	2 12 0	2 12 0
129	Cutlery—*see* Hardware, where no weight is given.			
130	Dammer	Do. ...	2 1 0	2 1 0
131	Dates, dry	Do. ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
132	Do. wet	Do. ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
133	Do. in pots...	One doz. pots. ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
134	Disinfecting Powder	Ton ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
135	Drugs and Medicines, foreign, not enumerated....	*Ad valorem* ...	½ per cent.	.....
		Package ...	.....	0 3 0

* Cotton intended for export from Wet Docks which has already paid the Trustees' full wharfage fee on export from another Bunder is allowed to be landed at the Harbour side of the East Wharf of the Docks, and will be shipped at 2/3rds of the above rates. If cotton so landed is not removed from the East Wharf within 3 days from date of landing an extra fee of half wharfage rate as above will be charged, and will be repeated for every additional 3 days or part of 3 days.

No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports. Wharfage.	Exports. Wharfage.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
136	Drugs, country	Ton ...	2 4 0	2 4 0
137	Do. do.	Case ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
138	Dyes, country and foreign, in bulk	Ton ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
139	Dyes, foreign	*Ad valorem* ... / Package ...	½ per cent. /	..... / 0 3 0
140	Dragon's blood	Case or Package ...	0 7 0	0 7 0
141	Earthenware, foreign—*see* Glassware and Earthenware.			
142	Earthenware, Piping, Retorts, &c., for Drainage	Ton ...	1 12 0	1 12 0
143	Elephants' Tusks and Moyes' Teeth—*see* Ivory.			
143A	Epsom Salts, not refined, in bags	Do. ...	0 12 6	0 12 6
143B	Do. do. in barrels or kegs	Do. ...	1 2 0	1 2 0
144	Fans	Case ...	0 7 0	0 7 0
145	Fat, Grease, Lard and Tallow	Ton ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
146	Feathers...	Case or Package ...	0 7 0	0 7 0
147	Cancelled.			
148	Firewood	Ton ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
149	Fishmaws	Do. ...	2 2 0	2 2 0
150	Flax and Linen Piece-goods	Bale ...	0 7 0	0 7 0
151	Flour (except Cornflour and Farinaceous preparations in tins—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores)...	Ton ...	0 10 0	0 8 0
152	Fruits, fresh, foreign	Case ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
153	Do. do. do.	Barrel ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
154	Do. dried, not enumerated	Ton ...	2 0 0	2 0 0

155	Do. do. from Europe—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.						
156	Do. fresh, from Zanzibar and Muscat	Basket ...	0 2 0	0 2 0			
157	Furniture	*Ad valorem* ...	½ per cent.	.....			
		Package. ...	.....	0 6 0			
158	Chairs, loose	Each ...	0 1 6	0 1 6			
159	Gallnuts—*see* Myrabollams.						
159A	Gallnuts, Persian	Ton ...	As Country Drug.				
160	Ghee	Do. ...	1 12 0	1 12 0			
161	Ginger, dry	Do. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0			
162	Glassware and Earthenware	*Ad valorem* ...	1½ per cent.	.....			
		Package ...	.....	0 4 0			
163	Glass, window	*Ad valorem* ...	2 per cent.	.....			
		Package ...	.....	0 2 0			
163A	Cancelled.						
164	Glass broken	Box or package ...	0 6 0	0 6 0			
164A	Glaubar Salts, not refined, in bags	Ton. ...	0 12 6	0 12 6			
164B	Do. do. in barrels or kegs	Do. ...	1 2 0	1 2 0			
165	Goats' hair, pressed	Bale ...	0 6 0	0 3 0			
166	Gold, Gold-leaf, &c.—*see* Bullion.						
167	Gold leaf, mock	Box or package ...	0 3 0	0 3 0			
168	Grains, Wheat, Bajri, Jowari, Gram, Rice, Barley, &c.	Ton ...	0 9 0	0 8 0			
169	Ground-nuts	Do. ...	0 13 0	0 13 0			
170	Gums of sorts, Copal, Ammoniac, Arabic, Benjamin, Bdellium ...	Do. ...	2 4 0	2 0 0			
171	Gunny pieces and bags	Bale of over 200 pieces ..	0 5 0	0 6 0			
172	Do. do.	Half bale (above 50 & up to 200 pieces)	0 4 0	0 4 0			
173	Do. do.	Bale of 50 pieces ...	0 2 0	0 2 0			
174	Cancelled.						
175	Guns, large—Cannons, Howitzers, &c.—*see* Military Stores.—(*See* Machinery).						
176	Guns, Small Arms, Sporting Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Revolvers, &c., when imported or exported singly as part of personal equipment of baggage			Free.			
176A	Do. do. when imported or exported in cases or packages	Case or package ...	0 4 0	0 4 0			
177	Cancelled.						

No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports. Wharfage.	Exports. Wharfage.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
178	Haberdashery, Millinery, Hosiery, &c.—*see* Apparel.			
179	Hams in cases—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
180	Do. in canvas, loose	Each ...	0 0 6	0 0 6
181	Hardware	Ton ...	2 4 0	1 12 0
182	Do. when no weight is given	*Ad valorem* ... / Package ...	½ per cent.	..... 0 5 0
183	Harmonium and Organs if under 20 cubic ft.	Each ...	1 4 0	1 4 0
184	Do. do. if 20 c. ft. and under 30 c. ft.	Do. ...	1 13 0	1 13 0
185	Do. do. „ 30 c. ft and „ 40 c. ft.	Do. ...	2 6 0	2 6 0
186	Do. do. „ 40 c. ft. and „ 50 c. ft.	Do. ...	3 0 0	3 0 0
187	Do. do. „ 50 c. ft. and „ 60 c. ft.	Do. ...	5 0 0	5 0 0
188	Do. do. „ 60 c. ft. and „ 70 c. ft.	Do. ..	8 0 0	8 0 0
189	Do. do. „ 70 c. ft. and „ 80 c. ft.	Do. ...	12 0 0	12 0 0
190	Do. do. „ 80 c. ft. and over	Do. ...	15 0 0	15 0 0
191	Cancelled.			
192	Hats and Caps—*see* Apparel.			
193	Hay and Straw, pressed	Bale ...	0 4 6	0 4 6
194	Hemp, loose, in bundles	Ton ...	1 13 0	1 13 0
195	Hemp, pressed	Bale ...	0 4 0	0 3 0
196	Hessians...	Do. ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
197	Hides, Buffalo, &c.	One hundred ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
198	Horns, of kinds	Ton ...	1 6 0	1 6 0

199	Ice	Ton	1 12 0		1 12 0		
200	Do. small quantities for use of ships in Docks		Free.				
201	Incense—*see* Olibanum.						
202	Indian Condiments	Package	0 4 0		0 4 0		
203	Indigo	Ton	2 0 0		2 0 0		
204	Instruments, Drawing, Mathematical, Musical, &c., not enumerated	*Ad valorem*	½ per cent.		.....		
		Package	.....		0 8 0		
205	Ink	Case or package	0 11 0		0 11 0		
206	Do.	Cask	0 14 0		0 14 0		
207	Do.	Package of not more than 50 lbs.	0 2 0		0 2 0		
208	Ironmongery	Ton	2 4 0		2 0 0		
209	Do. when no weight is given—*see* Hardware when no weight is given.						
210	Iron and Steel—						
	(*i*) Iron or Steel Bars, Hoops, Pig, Rods, Scrap, Sheets, Bands, Angle Tee and Old	Do.	1 2 0		1 2 0		
	(*ii*) Steel-Fagot, Keg, Spring and Octagon	Do.	1 8 0		1 8 0		
211	Iron or Steel—other than the foregoing, including Girders, Castings, Pipes, &c., under 1½ tons weight, and galvanized iron Tubes and Pipes	Do.	1 10 0		1 10 0		
212	Iron or Steel—for weights above 1½ tons—*see* Rates for Machinery.						
213	Ivory, Elephants' Tusks, &c.	Cwt.	0 3 3		0 3 0		
214	Ivoryware	Package	0 10 0		0 10 0		
215	Jaggery	Ton	0 12 6		0 12 6		
216	Jars, fancy, large, China and Japan	Each	0 3 0		0 3 0		
217	Do. common, large	One hundred	6 0 0		6 0 0		
218	Do. do. small	Do.	4 0 0		4 0 0		
219	Jewellery and Trinkets*	Box or package	1 8 0		1 8 0		
220	Jewellery and Trinkets, imitation	Do.	0 8 0		0 8 0		
221	Jute, pressed	Bale	0 5 0		0 3 0		
222	Kerosine Oil	Case of 8 imp. gal.	0 1 3		0 1 3		
222A	Kerosine oil in bulk discharged into Trustees' oil pipe	Per 8 gallons	0 0 6		0 0 6		
223	Khootwood	Ton	2 0 0		2 0 0		

* Packages containing single articles of Jewellery and Trinkets shall be charged at 4 annas per parcel or package.

No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports. Wharfage.	Exports. Wharfage.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
224	Lac	Ton	2 8 0	2 8 0
225	Lac-dye	Package	0 7 0	0 7 0
226	Lace and Thread, Gold and Silver, or Kinkob	Do.	0 8 0	0 8 0
227	Do. do. do. do. mock—*see* Apparel.			
228	Lead, Pig, Piping, Sheet and Rolls	Ton	1 8 0	1 8 0
229	Do. Black, White and Red	Do.	2 4 0	2 4 0
229A	Lead, Red, Imitation (Red Earth or Ochre)	Do.	1 0 0	1 0 0
230	Lead Shot	Do.	2 4 0	2 4 0
231	Leather, foreign	Package	0 7 0	0 7 0
231A	Liquid Fuel with flash point at or above 150° F.	Per 8 gallons	0 0 6	0 0 6
232	Liquorice root	Ton	2 0 0	1 8 0
233	Live Stock :—			
233 1	Bullocks	Each	1 0 0	1 0 0
A	Cows and Buffaloes	Do.	1 12 0	1 12 0
B	Calves and Pigs	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0
C	Dogs and Monkeys	Do.	0 3 0	0 3 0
D	Donkeys	Do.	1 12 0	1 12 0
E	Deer	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0
F	Elephants	Do.	6 0 0	6 0 0
G	Fowls and Ducks	One dozen	0 3 6	0 3 6
H	Goats and Sheep	Each	0 5 0	0 5 0
I	Horses †	Do.	2 0 0	2 0 0
J	Mules	Do.	2 0 0	2 0 0

K	Pigeons, Quails and Partridges	Per dozen	...	0	2	0		0	2	0
L	Turkeys and Geese	Do.	...	0	6	0		0	6	0
M	Tigers, Bears, Crocodiles, and other Wild Animals	Each	...	5	0	0		5	0	0
M-1	Tigers and other Wild Animals, cubs of	Do	...	1	0	0		1	0	0
N	Other small birds						Free.			
O	Small birds or animals, such as Cats, Monkeys, &c., in charge of the owner						Do.			
P	Animals for public gardens in India						Do.			
234	Luggage of European sailors, ship captains, members of the Water Police, and Preventive Officers when proceeding on or returning from duty at the Docks						Do.			
235	Cancelled.									
236	Cancelled.									
237	Machinery, up to ¼ ton weight	Ton	...	1	4	0		1	4	0
238	Do. over ¼ and not exceeding 1½ tons	Do.	...	1	10	0		1	10	0
239	Do. over 1½ and not exceeding 5 tons	Do.	...	1	14	0		1	14	0
240	Do. over 5 and not exceeding 8 tons	Do.	...	2	4	0		2	4	0
241	Do. over 8 and not exceeding 11 tons	Do.	...	4	0	0		4	0	0
242	Do. over 11 and not exceeding 15 tons	Do.	...	5	0	0		5	0	0
243	Do. over 15 and not exceeding 100 tons	Do.	...	7	8	0		7	8	0
244	Madder or Munjeet	Do.	...	2	0	0		1	8	0
244A	Mails						Free.			
245	Marble and Marble Slabs	Do.	...	2	4	0		2	4	0
246	Matches	Package	...	0	9	0		0	9	0
247	Mats of sorts, foreign	Package of 50	...	0	5	6		0	5	6
248	Do. country	One hundred	...	0	6	0		0	6	0
248A	Cancelled.									
249	Matting, coir	Package	...	0	5	0		0	5	0
250	Do. rolls of coir carpet	Do.	...	0	8	0		0	8	0
251	Medicines—*see* Drugs.									
252	Metals, unenumerated...	Ton	...	2	0	0		1	4	0

† When horses are landed or shipped in boxes, wharfage will be charged only on the horses.

Note.—Machinery and other items charged as Machinery will be charged by measurement or weight at option of Dock Officers, *vide* Section 29 P, page lxviii.

No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports. Wharfage.	Exports. Wharfage.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
253	Military Stores, other than Arms, equipment not enumerated, up to 5 tons	Ton ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
254	Do. do. for weights above 5 tons	Same rates as Machinery.		
255	Do. do. when no weight is given			
256	Millinery—*see* Apparel.	Package ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
257	Mill furnishings—*see* Rates for Machinery.			
258	Mineral waters...	Case or cask ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
259	Mother-o'-Pearl Shells	Ton ...	2 4 0	1 12 0
259A	Motor Cars, Wagons and Lorries, and their Accessories...	Case or package ...	Same rates	as Machinery.
259B	Motor Bicycles or Tricycles (packed)	Each ...	8 0 0	8 0 0
259C	Motor Cycles (not packed)	Do. ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
259D	Do. accompanying passenger (not packed)	Do. ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
260	Mowra Flowers	Ton ...	0 15 0	0 15 0
261	Musk	Case or package ...	1 4 0	1 4 0
262	Myrabollams or Gall-nuts and Beeda-nuts	Ton ...	0 15 0	0 15 0
263	Nails, of sorts	Do. ...	1 12 0	1 12 0
264	Cancelled.			
265	Nux-vomica	Do. ...	2 0 0	1 8 0
266	Oilcake	Do. ...	1 2 0	1 2 0
267	Oils—Linseed, Castor, Gingelly, and other Vegetable and Lubricating oils	Tin, drum or case up to 10 Imperial gals.	0 2 6	0 2 6
268	Do. do. do. do. in casks.	Ton ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
269	Oils, perfumed	Case or pot ...	0 10 0	0 10 0

270	Oilcloth and Floorcloth	Ton ...	2 0 0	2 0 0		
271	Oilman's Stores—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.					
272	Cancelled.					
273	Do.					
274	Olibanum or Incense	Ton ...	1 12 0	1 8 0		
275	Opium	Chest of 140 lbs. ...	1 12 0	1 4 0		
276	Do.	Half chest ...	0 14 0	0 10 0		
276A	Ore, Manganese	Ton ...	.....	0 8 0		
276B	Do. Manganese, shipped at the Jetty Berths, Prince's Dock ...	Do. ...	.....	*0 10 6		
276C	Ore, Mineral other than Manganese	Do ...	.....	0 12 0		
277	Organs and Harmoniums—*see* Harmonium.					
278	Orsidue or Brass leaves	Package ...	0 2 6	0 2 6		
279	Post parcels exceeding 11 lbs. in weight	Each ...	0 2 6	0 2 6		
279A	Post parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight			Free.		
280	Paints, oil	Ton ...	2 4 0	2 4 0		
281	Paper, of kinds (including Bales of old newspapers)	Case or bale ...	0 6 0	0 6 0		
281A	Paper imported from Calcutta or any Ports of British India	Bale ...	0 4 0	0 6 0		
282	Pearls	Box or package ...	1 0 0	1 0 0		
283	Do. imitation	Do. do. ...	0 7 0	0 7 0		
283A	Peas, blue, from Europe—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.					
284	Pepper of kinds and Pepper Roots	Ton ...	2 0 0	1 12 0		
	Perambulators—*see* Bicycles, &c.					
285	Perfumery—Hair Oil, Pomades, &c.—*see* Drugs, &c.					
286	Pianofortes	Each ...	5 0 0	5 0 0		
286A	Pianolas	Do. ...	2 0 0	2 0 0		
287	Piece-goods, Cotton, including Printed Handkerchiefs, Melton Shawls, Harness Shawls, Turkey Red Shawls	Bale ...	0 4 0	0 2 6		
288	Piece-goods, Silks and Velvets	Do. ...	0 12 0	0 12 0		
289	Do. Cotton and Silk, large bales	Do. ...	0 12 0	0 12 0		
290	Do. Woollens	Do. ...	0 6 0	0 5 0		
291	Pitch	Ton ...	2 2 0	2 2 0		
292	Porcelain—*see* Glassware and Earthenware.					

* Includes the use of the Trustees' Tramway.

No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports. Wharfage.	Exports. Wharfage.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
293	Plants for public gardens in India		Free	
294	Platedware—*see* Bullion.			
295	Precious Stones	Box or case	1 0 0	1 0 0
296	Provisions, fresh, for voyage*	Coolie-load	0 1 0	0 1 0
297	Do. for daily use of Ships in Docks.		Free.	
297A	Provisions and Oilman's Stores	*Ad valorem*	¾ per cent.	.....
		Package	.....	0 3 0
298	Quicksilver	Bottle	0 5 0	0 5 0
299	Rags	Bale or package	0 4 0	0 3 0
300	Railway Plant and Materials		Same rates as Machinery.	
301	Raisins—*see* Fruits, dried.			
302	Rattans	Ton	2 4 0	2 4 0
303	Do. Malacca	One dozen	0 3 0	0 3 0
304	Rose-flowers, dried	Ton	2 4 0	2 4 0
305	Rose-water	Case	0 2 6	0 2 6
306	Do.	Carboy	0 1 0	0 1 0
307	Rope—*see* Cordage.			
308	Rosin	Ton	2 4 0	2 4 0
309	Cancelled.			
310	Safflower	Ton	2 8 0	1 12 0
311	Saffron	Case	1 0 0	1 0 0
312	Sago	Ton	2 4 0	2 4 0
313	Cancelled.			

314	Salammoniac	Ton	3 4 0	2 4 0
315	Salt, country	Do.	0 6 0	0 6 0
* 316	Do. Refined—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
316A	Do. English in Bulk	Ton	0 6 0	.....
317	Saltpetre	Do.	2 0 0	2 0 0
318	Samples, Cotton, small		Free.	
319	Do. other than above	Parcel	0 1 0	0 1 0
320	Do. in cases—*see* Apparel.			
321	Sandalwood	Ton	2 0 0	2 0 0
322	Do. boxes and ware	Package	0 7 0	0 7 0
323	Sapanwood	Ton	1 10 0	1 6 0
324	Seeds, Oil—Linseed, Teel, Rape, Mustard, Castor, Niger, Poppy, &c.	Do.	0 10 0	0 11 0
325	Seeds other than Oil-seeds, unenumerated	Do.	1 12 0	1 12 0
326	Senna Leaves	Do.	2 4 0	1 12 0
327	Shark Fins and Samoodar Fins	Do.	2 2 0	2 2 0
328	Shawls, Cashmere and Delhi	Case or package	0 14 0	0 12 0
329	Shawls, European—*see* Apparel.			
330	Shellac	Ton	2 8 0	1 12 0
331	Shells, in cases, unenumerated	Case	0 7 0	0 7 0
332	Do. in bags and loose, unenumerated	Ton	2 0 0	1 8 0
333	Shovels	Per dozen	0 3 0	0 3 0
334	Silk, Raw	Case or bale	0 8 0	0 8 0
335	Do. Piece-goods—*see* Piece-goods.			
336	Silverware—*see* Bullion.			
337	Skins, Goat and Sheep, tanned	Bundle, bale or case.	0 6 0	0 6 0
338	Soap, perfumed, foreign	*Ad valorem*	¾ per cent.	.....
		Package	.. ...	0 2 0
339	Soap, bar foreign	Package	0 2 0	0 2 0
340	Cancelled.			
341	Soap, country, soft, and bar	Ton	1 12 0	1 12 0
342	Spelter and Solder	Do	1 14 0	1 14 0

* Other *bona fide* ship's stores (including live-stock for use on voyage), furniture, tools and materials for repair imported or exported at Wet Docks are liable to half the Wharfage charges shown in this scale.

No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports. Wharfage.	Exports. Wharfage.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
343	Spices—Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bastard Cardamoms, and others, unenumerated	Ton ...	1 12 0.	1 8 0
344	Cardamoms—*see* Special Rate for Cardamoms.			
345	Spirits, Liquors, and Wines in wood...	Imp. gal. ...	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
346	Do. do. do. in bottle	1 doz. qts. or 2 doz. pints ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
347	Stationery, unenumerated	*Ad valorem* ...	¼ per cent.	.....
		Package ...	.....	0 3 0
348	Steel—*see* Iron and Steel, Items 210—212.			
349	Sugar, Sugar-candy and Molasses	Ton ...	0 12 6	0 12 6
350	Sugar, Loaf or Chopped	Case of 1 cwt. & over.	0 5 0	0 3 6
351	Sugar, Loaf or Chopped, in case of under 1 cwt.—*see* Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
352	Sulphur	Ton ...	2 2 0	2 2 0
353	Tallow—*see* Fat.			
354	Tamarind	Do. ...	1 4 0	1 4 0
355	Tar	Do. ...	2 2 0	2 2 0
355A	Tarpaulins, new...	Bale ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do.	Do. old	Do. ...	0 4 0	0 4 0
356	Tea	Package up to 15 lbs.	0 1 0	0 1 0
357	Do.	Do. above 15 lbs. & up to 30 lbs.	0 2 0	0 2 0

358	Do.										Do. above 30 lbs. & for every 60 lbs.	0	3	0	0	3	0
358A	Do.										Package of 180 lbs.	.....			0	8	0
359	Thread										Case	0	6	0	0	5	0
360	Tiles, flooring										Ton	2	4	0	2	4	0
361	Do. foreign										1,000	3	12	0	3	12	0
362	Do. Mangalore										Regr. ton of vessel	1	12	0	1	12	0
363	Timber—Blackwood, Ebony, Teak and Pine, in logs and squares										Ton of 50 cubic ft.	1	12	0	1	12	0
364	Do. planks and scantlings										Do.	1	4	0	1	4	0
365	Tin, of kinds										Ton	1	12	0	1	4	0
366	Tin plates										Box of 1 cwt. & under.*	0	1	6	0	1	3
367	Tobacco, foreign or manufactured										Case	0	6	0	0	6	0
368	Do. country										Cwt.	0	3	0	0	3	0
369	Tortoise Shell										Case	0	9	0	0	9	0
370	Toys										*Ad valorem*	½ per cent.			..	..	
											Package	.....			0	6	0
371	Trunks and Boxes										Package	0	8	0	0	8	0
372	Turmeric and Turmeric powder										Ton	1	2	0	1	4	0
373	Turpentine										Tin, drum or case up to 10 Imp. gals.	0	2	6	0	2	6
374	Twine										Ton	1	8	0	2	0	0
375	Twist and Yarn										Bale	0	4	0	0	2	3
376	Umbrellas										Package	0	7	0	0	7	0
377	Varnish										Five Imp. gals.	0	2	0	0	2	6
378	Vegetables, fresh, for voyage										Coolie-load	0	1	6	0	1	6
379	Do. do.										Cart-load	0	7	0	0	7	0
379A	Do. do as cargo, including Potatoes, Onions, Garlic, &c.										Ton	1	0	0	1	0	0
											Cart-load	0	12	0	0	12	0
380	Vermilion										Case	0	5	0	0	5	0
381	Waste, Cotton, Twist and Wool										Bale	0	2	0	0	2	0
382	Watches, gold and silver										Case	1	8	0	1	8	0
383	Do. other than above										Do.	0	12	0	0	12	0
384	Whiting										Do.	2	0	0	2	0	0

* Boxes above 1 cwt. to be charged proportionately.

No. of Item.	Description of Goods.	How charged.	Imports. Wharfage.	Exports. Wharfage.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
384A	Whiting imported loose as broken stowage	Ton ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
385	Wines, &c.—*see* Spirits.			
386	Wire, bottling	Case of 1 cwt. ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
387	Do. of sorts, unenumerated	Ton ...	2 4 0	2 4 0
388	Wool, unpressed	Docra up to 1¼ cwts...	0 4 0	0 4 0
389	Do. do.	Bale from 1¼ to 3 cwts	0 6 0	0 6 0
390	Do. do.	Bale or bora above 3 cwts.	0 8 0	0 8 0
391	Do. pressed	Bale	0 5 0	0 5 0
392	Do. Berlin—*see* Haberdashery.			
393	Woollens—*see* Piece-goods.			
394	Yellow-metal Sheets, Sheathing and Braziers	Ton ...	2 0 0	1 4 0
395	Zinc, Sheathing, Sheets and Perforated Sheets	Do. ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
396—				
406	On all goods not enumerated, if in cases, bales, crates or casks	*Ad valorem* ...	½ per cent.	.....
		Package ...	.....	0 6 0
407	On all goods not enumerated, chargeable by weight	Ton ...	2 4 0	2 4 0
408	Unenumerated unpacked goods	Coolie-load ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
409	*Bona fide* passengers' baggage within the meaning of the rules issued by the Customs Department, unmanifested and for which Dock labour is not supplied		Fr	ee.
410	Passengers' baggage not regarded as *bona fide* within the meaning of the rules issued by the Customs Department	Per coolie-load ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
		Per cart-load ...	0 8 0	0 8 0

Hazardous goods landed at the Docks but which cannot be stored in the Transit Sheds, and which need to be removed to the Trustees' Hazardous Goods Warehouses will incur a charge, for removal and storage, calculated at double the amount of the Docks Import wharfage charge. Rent upon such goods will be chargeable according to the Scale laid down under Item 11 (b) *at page* 28 *of the Dock Scale of Rates.*

Dangerous, Explosive and Inflammatory and Inflammable Goods landed at the Docks contrary to the Dock By-laws must be removed by the consignee at once, failing which they will be removed at his risk and expense to the Trustees' Warehouses reserved for such goods at Sewree.

Wharfage on such goods not enumerated in the Dock Scale of Rates will be charged double the Bunder Scale of Rates.

Scale of special rates to be charged on all goods imported and exported at the Prince's and Victoria Docks by Coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Ports on the West Coast of India.

Special Class—4 pies a maund, or 9 annas a ton.

Ballast.
Bardans or used gunny bags.
Bricks, fire.
Chalk.
Coal and coke in bags.
Cocoanuts.
Coriander seed.
Cotton, pressed.
Firewood.
Grain, wheat, rice, bajri, jowâri, gram and barley, &c.
Myrabollams.
Ochre of kinds.
Salt, country.
Saltpetre.
All kinds of seeds.
Tiles, Mangalore.
Vegetables, fresh.

1st Class—6 pies a maund, or 13 annas a ton.

Alum.
Bamboos.
Bark of sorts.
Bones, bone-dust and blood-manure.
Borax, unrefined.
Bottles, empty.
Bran.
Cement.
Clay, China and fire.
Coal, coke, cinders, ashes, patent fuel.
Coir, pressed.
Dates, wet and dry.
Disinfecting powder.
Flax.
Flour.
Glass, broken.
Goats' hair, pressed.
Ground-nuts.
Hay and straw, pressed.
Hemp, pressed.
Hessians.
Horns of kinds.
Iron, bar-iron, hoops, pig, scrap sheets, &c.
Jaggery.
Jute, pressed.
Kerosine oil.
Mats, country.
Mowra flowers.
Oil-cake.
Papadkhar, or country soda.
Piece-goods, cotton.
Skins, untanned.
Sugar.
Sugarcandy and molasses.
Tamarind.
Twist and yarn.
Whiting.
Wool, pressed.

2nd Class—8 pies a maund, or Rs. 1-2-0 a ton.

Alkali (Sajeekhar).
Almonds.
Aloes.
Anchors.
Arrowroot.
Asphalte.
Assafœtida, coarse.
Beads.
Betel-nuts.
Bloodstones, Cambay stones and gold stones.
Brass and brassware.
Bricks, Bath.
Buckets, iron.
Canvas.
Capoor cutchree.
Cardboards, strawboards.
Cassaware.
Chillies, dried.
Clove-stems.
Cocum.
Coffee.
Coir, fibre.
Coir, rope, cordage and yarn.
Colomba root.
Copper sheets, slabs, ware and wire.
Cordage and rope, hemp, Europe and Manilla.
Copra.
Corks.
Cowries.
Dammer.
Drugs, country.
Earthenware, piping, retorts, &c., for drainage.
Fat, grease, lard and tallow.
Fish, dried.
Fruits, fresh or dried.
Ginger, dry.
Glue.
Gums of sorts.
Hemp, loose in bundles.
Jars, common, large or small.
Lac.
Lac dye.
Lead, pig, piping, sheet, and rolls
Lead, black, white and red.
Lead, shot.
Linen piece-goods.
Liquorice root.
Mats, foreign.
Matting, coir.
Mineral waters.
Mother-o'-pearl shells.
Nails of sorts.
Nux-vomica.
Oils, linseed, castor, gingelly, &c.
Olibanum or incense.
Orsidue or brass leaves.
Paints, oil.
Paper of kinds (including bales of newspapers).
Pitch.
Raisins.
Rattans.
Sago.
Salammoniac.
Sandalwood.
Shikakhai.
Shovels.
Soap, country, soft and bar.
Soapnuts.
Spelter and solder.
Sulphur.
Tiles, flooring and foreign.
Thread.
Timber in logs.
Timber, planks and scantlings.
Tin of kinds.
Tin plates.
Tortoise shell.
Turmeric.
Twine.
Umbrellas.
Waste, cotton twist & wool.
Wire.
Yellow metals, sheets, &c.
Zinc sheets, &c.

3rd Class.—10 *pies a maund, or Rs.* 1-6-0 *a ton.*

Ale, beer and porter, in casks.
Aërated waters.
Antimony.
Apparel not accompanying passengers.
Arsenic.
Bangles.
Beef and pork.
Bees' wax.
Biscuits.
Boots and shoes.
Bottles, empty, medicine phials.
Butts, pipes and puncheons (empty).
Carpets.
Casks and hogsheads, empty.
Cheese.
Cochineal.
Copperas, sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper.
Cotton, raw, unpressed.
Cumin seed.
Dyes, country.
Earthenware, foreign.
Fans.
Felt.
Furniture and chairs.
Garlic.
Ghee.
Glassware.
Gunny pieces and bags.
Haberdashery, hosiery, &c.
Hams.
Hardware.
Harness and harness requisites.
Indian condiments.
Indigo.
Ink.
Ironmongery.
Iron or steel, including girders, castings, pipes, &c.
Khootwood.
Metals, unenumerated.
Oil cloth and floor cloth.
Oilman's stores.
Pearls, imitation.
Pepper and pepper roots.
Rose-flowers, dried.
Saddlery.
Safflower.
Shajeera.
Salt, refined.
Sapanwood.
Senna leaves.
Silk, raw.
Soap, foreign.
Spices.
Spirits and liquors, in wood.
Stationery, unenumerated.
Steel, fagot, keg, spring and octagon
Tar.
Tobacco, country and foreign.
Varnish.
Vermilion.
Wool, unpressed.
Wool, Berlin.

4th Class.—12 *pies a maund, or Rs.* 1-11-0 *a ton.*

Ale, beer, porter and cider, in bottles.
Acids, carbolic, citric, gallic & tannic.
Baskets, cane.
Books.
Camphor.
Camphor-wood, drawers and boxes.
Chemicals, drugs and medicines.
China and Japanware.
China preserves.
China roots.
Cigars and Cheroots.
Crockery, Queen's porcelain and earthenware.
Cutlery.
Fishmaws.
Hides, buffalo, &c.
Jars, fancy, China and Japan.
Leather, country or foreign.
Marble and marble slabs.
Perambulators.
Piece-goods, cotton, silk and woollen.
Plants.
Shark fins, samooder fins.
Shells.
Skins, goats' and sheep's, tanned.
Toys.
Trunks and boxes.
Turpentine.

5th Class.—14 *pies a maund, or Rs.* 2-0-0 *a ton.*

Acids, other than carbolic, citric, gallic and tannic
Attar.
Bhang.
Clocks.
Candles.
Cardamoms.
Confectionery.
Coral.
Crackers, China.
Elephants' tusks and Moyes' teeth (ivory).
Feathers.
Glass, window.
Instruments, drawing, mathematical, &c.
Lace and thread, gold and silver or kinkob.
Matches.
Musk.
Naphtha.
Oils, perfumed.
Perfumery, pomades, &c.
Piece-goods, silk and velvet.
Quicksilver.
Rose-water.
Sandalwood boxes and ware.
Shawls, Cashmere and Delhi.
Tea.
Wines and spirits, in bottles.

Note.—The Dock charges will be recovered on avoirdupois weight. The equivalent maund rate is merely given for the information of merchants. A maund is equal to 82⅔ lbs.

Personal baggage accompanying passengers will be passed free, but extra goods, unmanifested, will be charged at 8 annas a cart, or two annas a cooly-load.

The following specified articles and all others not mentioned in the above classification will be charged at the rates laid down in the General Rate-Book for the Docks if scheduled. If not scheduled in that Rate-Book they shall be charged double the rates in the Bunder Rate-Book:—

Bicycles and tricycles.
Billiard tables.
Boats.
Carriages.
Bullion and specie.
Jewellery.
Pearls.
Precious stones.
Opium.
Saffron.
Guns and small arms.
Harmoniums and pianos.
Live-stock.
Machinery and boilers.
Military stores.
Railway plant and materials.
Tents.
Watches.
Tanks, iron.

In all questions that arise with regard to *miscellaneous charges*, *rents*, *overside fees*, *night* and *holiday work*, *transhipment*, *cranage*, *siding charges*, &c., the rules laid down in the General Rate-Book for the Wet Docks will apply.

The Minimum charge for any package shall not be less than *one anna.*

Fractions of an anna. In the total charge recovered on a chappa, fractions of an anna *less than six pies* will be dropped; while *six pies and over* will be reckoned as *1 anna.*

Miscellaneous Charges.

1. The following charges will be made for loading or unloading carts at the Docks:—

For spirits, wines, candles, copper and yellow metal in cases—1¼ annas per cart.

For other goods except machinery and manganese ore shipped in bulk—1 anna per cart.

For machinery by truck—special rates.

The Docks Manager has discretionary power to allow consignees or shippers to load carts.

2. *Cancelled.*

3. *Cancelled.*

4. When the floating stage is used by any vessel for the purpose of effecting repairs, a charge of Re. 1 for a day or Rs. 2 for a day and night will be levied.

5. A fee of 4 annas will be levied for each duplicate chappa that may be required.

6. The following charges will be levied for opening cases, &c.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cases not otherwise enumerated under 6 cubic feet.	0	0	6	each.
„ „ „ over 6 „	0	1	0	„
Bales under 6 cubic feet	0	1	0	„
„ over 6 „	0	2	0	„
Cases, Machinery, under 1½ tons weight	0	2	0	„
Packages over 1½ tons weight...	0	8	0	„
Cases, Wines and Spirits, containing 2 dozen and under ...	0	0	6	„
„ „ „ over 2 dozen...	0	1	0	„
Pianos and Harmoniums	0	4	0	„
Gilt Mouldings	0	4	0	„
Quarter Casks in Casing	0	4	0	„
Hogsheads „	0	8	0	„
Two-wheeled Carriages	0	4	0	„
Four-wheeled „	0	8	0	„
Fixing Carriages...	4	0	0	„

7. The consignee or shipper of goods when repacking at the Docks will be charged half an anna per package.

8. For use of Dock scales when labour is not supplied 8 annas up to 16 tons, and ½ an anna for every ton in excess of 16 will be charged.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
For Hire of Dock Shoots or Skids	1	0	0	each per day.
For Hire of Chain Slings } To be used at }	0	8	0	„
For Hire of Wire net Slings } ship's risk. }	2	0	0	„
For Hire of Large Iron Tubs	1	0	0	„
For Hire of Small Tubs	0	8	0	„
For Hire of 5-Ton Trucks	3	0	0	„
For Hire of 10-Ton „	6	0	0	„

9. For weighing on Docks Scales, or measuring goods when labour is supplied by the Trustees, 3 annas per ton will be charged and a further charge of Rs. 2 per day when a clerk is employed.

9A. For weighing goods on the Docks weighbridges Re. 1 up to 16 tons, and 1 anna for every ton in excess of 16, will be charged for weighing Manganese Ore, provided the whole shipment is weighed, the charge will be 4 pies per ton. The Dock weighbridges are to be used for all goods that merchants require to weigh in Dock, and the use of the scales under paragraph 8 will only be allowed when necessitated by circumstances.

10. For certificates of weight or measurement, Re. 1 each.

RENTS.

Storage charges on goods.

11. IMPORTS.

(*a*) Free days.

(1) *All goods liable to Imperial Customs Duty* will be allowed storage in Dock, free of rent, for 7 days from the day of landing.

(2) *All goods free of Imperial Customs Duty* will be allowed storage in Dock, free of rent, for 5 days from the day of landing.

No free days will be allowed in respect of coal, coke, cinders, ashes, patent fuel, dust or rubbish.

In computing the number of free days, Sundays and Holidays enumerated in Bye-law No. 106 as well (in the case of dutiable goods only) as any other days on which Imperial Customs Duty may not be received, will be omitted.

(*b*) Extra fees.

On the expiration of the "free days" an extra fee or charge calculated at the rate of half wharfage will be levied upon all goods until delivery is effected, as follows:—

In respect of all goods, dutiable and duty free, except iron and steel, as specified under item 210 of the Scale of Rates.

One extra fee for every 2 days, including Sundays and all Holidays, or part thereof.

In respect of iron and steel, as specified under item 210 of the Scale of Rates.

One extra fee for the first 7 days including Sundays and all Holidays, or part thereof and thereafter one extra fee for every succeeding 2 days, including Sundays and all Holidays, or part thereof.

(*c*) In cases where any consignment or part thereof of iron or steel, as specified under item 210 (*i*) of the Scale of Rates, shall be landed from a Vessel unmarked, or, in the opinion of the Docks Manager so insufficiently marked as to prevent the delivery of the whole consignment according to the Bill of Lading, he shall have the whole of such consignment sorted *according to sizes* as far as possible and shall charge the Master, Owner or Agent of the Vessel the cost of such sorting at the rate of 6 annas per ton. The "free days" in such instances shall count from the day on which the Docks Manager shall notify that the iron or steel is sorted and ready for delivery.

(*d*) The full amount of the wharfage fees as laid down in the Dock Scale of Rates will be charged on all goods landed at the

Docks and loaded into railway wagons at the Docks sidings, but special arrangements may be made with the Docks Manager as to the period during which free days will be allowed; provided—

(1) that the consignee's intention to load the goods into wagons is previously declared before the goods are landed;

(2) that all arrangements for the despatch of the goods per railway wagons are entrusted to the Docks Manager; and

(3) that all charges are paid.

12. EXPORTS.

A.—Goods brought for shipment when no vessel is named will be charged rent from the date of the receipt of the goods to the date on which a vessel may be named.

B.—Goods brought for shipment by any vessel which may be named will be allowed 10 days free of rent, if the goods be kept in the open, and 7 days if the goods be kept in the sheds. Exporters must elect where goods are to be placed, whether in the open air or in sheds.

C.—Goods brought for shipment, but which may not be shipped but removed by cart, will be charged rent from the date on which they were brought for shipment.

D.—Part shipments shut out owing to no fault of the shipper, but because of the vessel being full, shall, if removed by cart or boat, receive the benefit of the free days as if the goods had been taken by the vessel.

E.—After the free days have expired, rent will be incurred for every 3 days, or part of 3 days, at the rate of one-half of the wharfage to which the goods may be liable.

F.—On shut-out cargo removed by boats or carts one-half of the wharfage only will be recovered, provided that no dock labour is employed, and that the goods are removed within the 24 working hours of the departure of the vessel from the Dock. Provided that in respect of any cargo shut out on account of a vessel being unable to load while in Dock owing to insufficient depth of water, if the shipper elects to send such cargo out for shipment in the stream on the same vessel, the Board will grant an allowance at the rate of 8 annas a ton for cost of lighterage and handling from the Docks to the ship, provided that the quantity in the aggregate shall not exceed 500 tons. In such cases full wharfage will be charged.

G.—Shut-out cargo will be allowed to remain in the transit sheds or in the open, free of rent, for 24 working hours from the departure from the Dock of the vessel in which it was intended to be shipped.

II.—Grain or Seeds brought to the Docks direct by rail and found to be unfit for shipment by reason of the inferiority of quality may be removed from the Dock premises without payment of any wharfage fee, provided the removal takes place within 24 hours of arrival. On the expiration of 24 hours the usual rates will become chargeable.

13. In computing the days for charging rents, Sundays and the Holidays enumerated in Bye-law No. 106* as well (in the case of dutiable goods only) as any other days on which Imperial duty may not be received will be omitted.

14. Ships' stores and coal, for consumption on board the vessel to which they are taken, may be conveyed in lighters into Dock, and taken on board from such lighters free of overside charge.

15. *Overside Charges.*—Import goods delivered from vessels in Dock into lighters alongside for removal out of Dock and export goods taken on board vessels in Dock from lighters alongside will be charged ⅓rd the wharfage rate. Opium taken on board vessels in Wet Docks from lighters alongside will be charged 2 annas per chest, or one anna per half-chest.

16. Burst bales, &c., relanded in course of shipment, for repacking will not be charged a second wharfage fee.

17. For cotton, coir and wool brought by boat for shipment overside when bales are burst, and when for that or any other reason they require to be landed at the Docks, the following charges will be levied :—

	Cotton.	Coir.	Wool.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
On landing, if work is done by Muccadum, per bale	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 6
On re-shipment, if work is done by Muccadum, per bale	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 6
On re-shipment, if work is done by Trust, per bale	0 2 0	0 2 9	0 4 6

18. *Cancelled.*

18A. All goods, which have been charged full Import wharfage, will, if loaded into boats in Dock, to be afterwards re-landed at a Port Trust Bunder, be charged hamallage only, instead of Export wharfage.

* BYE-LAW—Working hours at the Docks shall be from 7-30 a.m. (Standard Time) to 12-30 p.m. (Standard Time) and from 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to sunset or 6-30 p.m. (Standard Time) whichever is the earlier, except on holidays and Sundays. The sanctioned holidays recognized by the Trustees shall be Christmas Day, (25th December), New Year's Day, (1st January) Good Friday, the Sovereign's Birthday, and any special occasions ordered by the Trustees. In computing the days for charging rents, &c., Sundays and the holidays enumerated as well (in the case of dutiable goods only) as any other days on which Imperial duty may not be received, shall be omitted. The day on which goods are landed shall be counted as one of the "free days," except when goods are landed after sunset, when the free days shall not commence until the following morning.

19. Ordinary ballast brought from a Port Trust Bunder, and on which wharfage fees have been paid, will be allowed into Dock free of charge, and similarly all ballast taken out of a vessel in Dock by boats may be passed free if removed to a Port Trust Bunder. Ballast brought from elsewhere into Dock will be charged the Trustees' "outlying Bunders" wharfage fee, but ballast brought or taken away by cart will be charged 4 annas per ton.

20. *Dock Dues.*—Chargeable against masters, owners and agents of vessels in addition to charges on goods.

(A) On steam and square rigged vessels berthed inside the Docks or at the East Harbour Wall of the Docks—

(i) For every vessel under 1,500 tons a charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies per ton of net registered tonnage, for each day or part of a day, with a minimum charge of Rs. 30.

(ii) For every vessel of 1,500 tons and upwards, a charge of 2 pies per ton of net registered tonnage, for each day or part of a day, with a minimum charge of Rs. 50.

Provided that if a vessel berthed at the East Harbour Wall of the Docks lands or embarks passengers only, a fixed charge of Rs. 25 will be made for each day or part of a day.

(B) On every boat, barge and country craft (not square rigged) entering the Docks.—

A charge of Re. 1 per day or part of a day.

(C) On vessels berthed inside the Docks or at the East Harbour Wall of the Docks undergoing repairs and not working cargo—

For vessels under 250 feet in length			Rs.	25	per diem.
„	„	over 250 feet and under 400 feet.	„	50	„ „
„	„	over 400 feet	„	75	„ „

Note.—i. Vessels will not be charged for Sundays or the Holidays enumerated in Bye-law No. 106 if no work is done.

ii. The day that a vessel enters and the day she leaves the Docks or the East Harbour Wall of the Docks shall be counted as one day.

21. *Night Holiday and Sunday Work charges* :—

A.—Charges against masters, owners or agents of vessels in respect of every vessel permitted to work cargo within the Docks or at the East Harbour Wall of the Docks to and from shore or overside.

Per night from 7-30 p.m. to 3-30 a.m. or midnight to 6 a.m.	Per half night from 7-30 p.m. to midnight or midnight to 3-30 a.m.	On holidays as enumerated under Docks Bye-law No. 106.		At any time between midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday.
		Per day.	Per half day.	
Rs. 30	Rs. 15	Rs. 30	Rs. 15	Rs. 200

Exception.—Vessels berthed at the East Harbour Wall of the Docks will be permitted to work cargo overside into or from boats at any time between midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday at a charge of Rs. 10 only. This exception also applies to bulk oil vessels pumping bulk oil into the Trustees' oil pipe.

B.—Charges against masters, owners or agents of vessels for Port Trust labour supplied at night, in respect of every vessel permitted to work, *viz* :—

(*a*) Annas 6 per labourer per night from 7-30 p.m. to 3-30 a.m. or midnight to 6 a. m.

(*b*) Annas 3 per labourer per half night from 7-30 p.m. to midnight or midnight to 3-30 a.m.

C.—Charges against importers and shippers of cargo or masters, owners or agents of vessels in respect of each Dock Gate opened, and each vessel permitted to work, and receiving or delivering cargo, out of Docks working hours.

Per night from 7-30 p.m. to 3-30 a.m. or midnight to 6 a.m.	Per half night from 7-30 p.m. to midnight or midnight to 3-30 a.m.	On holidays as enumerated under Docks Bye-law No. 106.		From 7-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday.
		Per day.	Per half-day.	
Rs. 15	Rs. 7-8-0	Rs. 15	Rs. 7-8-0	Rs. 15

Note.—When a vessel is not working and it is necessary to keep a Dock Shed open for the receipt and delivery of cargo, or for any other reason, an additional charge will be levied of the amount of out-of-pocket expenses actually incurred.

22. Boats using the East Wharf of the Wet Docks shall be charged the regular Bunder rates on goods and boats.

23. The following charges will be levied on all goods previously entered for transhipment in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 12 of the Sea Customs Act whether landed at the West Docks, or transhipped overside into or from boats.

Foreign Merchandise.

1. Iron and Machinery and other bulky goods classed as machinery exceeding 5 tons, sugar other than loaf or chopped sugar in cases and dates :—

   One-third the import wharfage fee laid down in the Docks scale.

2. Other articles..... 8 annas a ton.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

1. Cotton and grain of all sorts..... 2½ annas per ton.
2. Groundnuts, Myrabollam, Oil-seeds and Jaggery..... 3½ annas per ton.
3. All other Indian produce and manufactures, 6 annas per ton.

This fee will cover the right to storage for five days ; thereafter the ordinary Dock ground or shed rent charges will be levied.

Prior arrangements shall be made with the Docks Manager for the labour required in the handling and storage of transhipment goods, and the cost of such labour shall be borne by the transhippers.

In the case of liners having preferential berths, special arrangements may be made with the Docks Manager as to the period during which free storage will be allowed.

34—28. *Cancelled.*

29. *Cranage.*

Vessels will be charged for the use of the Trustees' cranes as follows :—

A.—On a ship applying for cranes, if they are supplied, payment must be made for at least half a day whether they are used or not.

B.—Should the application have been for the first half only of a day, and the crane be required for a longer time, another application must be made through the Shed Superintendent at least one hour before the expiration of the first half of the day.

C.—Application for cranes required for the whole or half of the following day to be made by 4-30 P.M. (Indian Standard Time) to the Shed Superintendent.

D.—If required during the day application to be made to the Shed Superintendent.

E.—Application for cranes at night, whole or half, to be made to the Shed Superintendent before 4-30 P.M. (Indian Standard Time).

F.—Should cranes for which application has been made for the whole day or night not be required for more than the first half day or night, written notice must be given to the Shed Superintendent at least one hour previous to the end of the half day or night, or full day or night will be charged for.

G.—Should cranes for which application has been made for half night only be required for the whole night, application to be made at least two hours before the end of the half night to the Shed Superintendent.

H.—All applications for cranes to be in regular book forms with counterfoils, and to be signed by the Ship's Officer on duty, showing number of cranes required, from what time and for how long.

J.—The following rates will be charged for the use of the Trustees' cranes :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For each 1½-ton crane per day or per night ...	5	0	0
For each 1½-ton crane per half day or half night ...	2	8	0
For each steam crane per day or per night ...	7	0	0
For each steam crane per half day or half night ...	4	0	0

Day to be from 7-30 A.M. (Indian Standard Time) to 12-30 P.M. (Indian Standard Time) and from 1-30 P.M. (Indian Standard Time) to sunset. Half day to be from 7-30 A.M. (Indian Standard Time) to 12-30 P.M. (Indian Standard Time) or from 1-30 P.M. (Indian Standard Time) to sunset. Night to be from 7-30 P.M. (Indian Standard Time) to 3-30 A.M. (Indian Standard Time). Half night to be from 7-30 P.M. (Indian Standard Time) to midnight or from midnight to 3-30 A.M. (Indian Standard Time).

Any part of a day or night less than a half will be charged as half a day or night.

K.—Small consignments of transhipment goods, machinery, &c., landed from or shipped into boats, or country-crafts will be charged for the use of the 1½-ton cranes at the rate of 2 annas per ton, or the crane may be engaged by the day at the above rent of Rs. 5.

L.—(1) When hand cranes are used at Wet Docks the ordinary Dock cranage rates will be charged, but these rates will not include labour required to work the cranes. Shippers or consignees will have the option of waiting until a 30-cwt. hydraulic crane can be made available, or they may ship from the east wharf where Bunder cranage rates are charged.

(2) No charge will be made for the use of hand cranes for goods, machinery, etc., loaded into or unloaded from Railway trucks or wagons; but shippers or consignees must provide the labour to work the cranes at their own cost.

M.—For weights over 1½-tons and not exceeding

						Rs.	a.	p.	
				5	tons... ...	1	0	0	per ton.
„	5	„	„	8	„	2	0	0	„
„	8	„	„	11	„	3	4	0	„
„	11	„		...	... ...	4	0	0	„

N.—These charges will only be levied when Trustees' cranes are used.

O.—If weights are kept suspended more than one-fourth of an hour, double rates will be charged. The same charge will be levied for lifting weights from the hold of a vessel and placing them on deck as for placing them on the wharf.

P.—Machinery and other items charged as machinery will be charged by measurement or weight at option of Dock officers; if by measurement, forty cubic feet will be considered a ton, and the rate per ton shall be that at which the deadweight is chargeable. This rule will apply to wharfage as well as to cranage rates.

Q.—Vessels occupying the crane berth only for the purpose of using either the 30-ton crane or the 100-ton crane will be charged, a fee of Rs. 2½ for each working hour in addition to the cranage fees.

R.—An additional charge of Rupee 1 per ton will be made when articles required to be deposited on the wharf and afterwards lifted by the crane into trucks.

S.—For masting and dismasting ships the following charges will be levied :—

FOR SAILING SHIPS.

Net registered tonnage of ship.	Main Mast.	Fore Mast.	Mizen Mast.	Bow Sprit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,500 and over	140	110	85	55
1,000 to 1,500	110	90	65	45
750 to 1,000	80	60	50	30
300 to 750	50	40	30	20

FOR STEAMERS.

A charge of Rs. 10 for each ton or part of a ton weight of the mast.

The above charge will cover all cranage charges except those under 29-*Q*.

T.—In the case of masts and bow-sprits the ship will provide slings and the labour required for slinging, both for masting and dismasting.

U.—In all other cases the ship will provide slings and the labour required for slinging articles to be landed ; the Trustees will supply slings and labour for shipping and shifting on land.

V.—Any special work done by the 100-ton crane, to which the above rates cannot fairly be applied, will be charged by the hour, ton or lift as may be agreed upon with the Docks Manager.

30. *Cancelled.*

31. *Cancelled.*

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Aloes, in bags and boxes	20	.....
Alum, in „	20	.....
Aniseed, in bags	8	.....
Arrowroot, in cases	.....	50
Arsenic, in bags or cases	20	.....
Assafœtida, in bags and boxes	20	.....
Apparel, in boxes	.....	50
Bark, in bags...	8	.....
Bees' Wax	20	gross.
Barilla...	20	.....
Betel-nut	20	.....
Books	.....	50
Borax	20	.....
Bran	14	.....
Brimstone	20	.....
Bullion	at per	cent.
Cake-lac, in bags	16	.....
Camphor, in cases	.....	50
Cardamoms, in robbins	8	.....
„ „ boxes	.....	50
Cassia, in boxes	.....	50
„ „ bags	12	.....
Castor Seed	15	.....
Chillies (dry), in bags	8	.....

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet pe Ton.
China Root, in bags	11	.....
„ „ boxes	.....	50
Chiretta, in bales	16	50
Churrah	14	.....
Cigars	.....	50
Cloves, in bags	8	.....
„ „ boxes	.....	50
Coals	20	.....
Cochineal	.....	50
Coffee, in bags	18	.....
„ „ casks	16	.....
Coral, rough	20	.....
Coir, loose and unscrewed	12	.....
Coir, in dholls	10	.....
Copras or Cocoanut Kernel	14	.....
Coriander Seed	12	.....
Cotton, in bales	Actual measurement at	50
Cowries	20	.....
Cumin Seed	8	.....
„ „ Black	8	.....
Cutch, in bags	18	.....
„ „ cases	.....	50 not exceeding 20 cwt. gross.
Dates, wet	20	.....
„ dry	16	.....
Dhall	20	.....

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Elephants' Teeth, in bulk	20	.....
Furniture	.....	50
Garlic and Onions	12	.....
Ginger	16	.....
Gram	20	.....
Gums, in cases	.....	50
Gunny Bags and Gunny Cloth	.....	50 not exceeding 2,240 lbs.
Ganjah	.....	50 gross.
Hemp	5 bales not exceeding	52
Hides, Buffalo or Cow, cured	14 gross.	
Hoofs, Horn Shavings and Tips	20	.....
Horns, Cow, Buffalo, or Deer	20	.....
India-rubber, in bags	16	.....
„ „ cases	.....	50
Indigo...	.....	50
Iron	20	.....
Jute	5 bales not exceeding	52
Jute Cuttings	5 bales not exceeding	52
Lac Dye	.....	50
Lard	20 gross.	
Linseed	20	.....
Mace	.....	50
Machinery	20	.....
Metals	20	.....
Mathie Seed	18	.....

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Myrabollams...	16	.....
Molasses	2 puncheons	or 4 hhds.
Mother-o'-Pearl, in bags	20	.....
„ „ chests	20	.....
Mowrah Flowers	20	.....
Mowrah Seed	20	.....
Munjeet	.....	50
Mustard or Rape Seed	20	.....
Niger Seed	20	.....
Nutmegs, in cases or casks	.....	50
Nux Vomica	16	.....
Oats	16	.....
Oil, in cases	.....	50
„ „ casks	4 hhds.	
Oil-seed Cake	20	.....
Opium	per chest.	
Paddy	16	.....
Palmatine, in bags	16	.....
Peas	20	.....
Pepper, Long	12	.....
„ Black	14	.....
Planks and Deals	.....	50
Poppy Seed	20	.....
Putchuck	10	.....
Rags	.....	50
Raw Silk, in bales	10	.....

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Rattans, for dunnage	20	.....
Red Wood, „	20	.....
Rhea	5 bales not exceeding	52
Rice	20	.....
Rope, in coils	.....	50
Rope, Lines and Twines, in bundles ...	16	.....
Rum, in casks	2 puncheons	or 4 hhds.
Safflower	5 bales not exceeding	52
Sago, in cases	.....	50
Sal-ammoniac, in bags	20	.....
„ „ boxes	20	gr oss.
Saltpetre	20	.....
Salt	20	.....
Sapan-wood, for dunnage...	20	.....
Sealing Wax, in cases	.....	50
Seed-lac, in cases	.....	50
„ „ bags	16	.....
Senna	.....	50
Shells, rough, in bags	20	.....
Shellac, in cases	.....	50
„ „ bags	16	.....
Silk Chussum	.....	50
„ Waste	.....	50
Silk Piece-goods	.....	50
Skins	14	gr oss.

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Soap, country, in cases	.....	50
„ „ bags	15	.....
„ „ bar	20	.....
Stick, Lac, in cases	.....	50
„ „ bags	16	.....
Sugar	20	.....
Tallow, in cases or casks	20 gross.	
Talc	20	.....
Tamarind, in cases or casks	20 gross.	
Tapioca	.....	50
Tea	.....	50
Teel Seed	20	.....
Timber, round	.....	40
„ square	.....	50
Tincal...	20	.....
Tobacco, in bales	5 bales not exceeding.	52
Tortoise Shells, in chests	.....	50
Turmeric	16	.....
Wheat...	20	.....
Wool	.....	50

Jute, Jute Cuttings, Hemp, Cotton, Safflower, and other articles similarly packed, are screwed in bales varying from 300 *to* 400 *lbs.*

Goods in casks or cases to be calculated at gross weight when paying freight by weight.

At a Special General Meeting of the Chamber, held on the 29th November 1883, it was resolved—

That for Gunny Bags and Gunny Cloth the ton shall be 50 cubic feet, not exceeding 2,240 lbs. "Gross."

That the term "*Dead Weight*" shall be understood to mean the following articles "*only*" :—Sugar, Saltpetre, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Dhall, Peas and all Metals.

SCHEDULE OF COMMISSION CHARGES.

Revised and adopted by a Special General Meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, held on the 26th February 1892, with effect from that date.

1. On the sale, purchase, or shipment of Bullion, Gold Dust, or Coin ... ... 1 per cent.

2. On the purchase (when in funds) or sale of Raw Silk, Silk Piece-goods, Opium, Pearls, Precious Stones, or Jewellery ... ... 2½ „

3. On purchasing ditto when funds are provided by the Agent ... ... 5 „

4. On the sale or purchase of all other goods—the Commission in all cases to be charged upon the gross amount of sales, and in regard to purchases upon both cost and charges ... ... 5 „

5. On returns for Consignments if made in produce ... 2½ „

6. On returns of Consignments if in Bills, Bullion or Treasure ... ... 1 „

7. On accepting Bills against Consignments ... ... 1 „

8. On the sale or purchase of Ships, Factories, Houses, Lands and all property of a like description... ... 2½ „

9. On goods and treasure consigned, and all other property of any description referred to Agency for sale, whether advanced upon or otherwise, which shall afterwards be withdrawn, and on goods consigned for conditional delivery to others and so delivered, on invoice amount at 2*s.* per rupee ... ... ½ com.

10. On making advances or procuring loans of money for Commercial purposes, when the aggregate commission does not exceed 5 per cent. ... ... 2½ per cent.

11. On ordering or receiving and delivering goods or superintending the fulfilment of contracts or on the shipment of goods where no other commission is derived. 2½ „

12. On guaranteeing Bills, Bonds or other engagements, and on becoming security for administration of Estates, or to Government for the disbursement of public money ... ... 2½ „

13. On *del-credere*, or guaranteeing the due realisation of sales ... ...2½ per cent.

14. On the management of Estates for Executors or Administrators ... ... 2½ „

15. On chartering ships or engaging tonnage for constituents for vessels to proceed to outports for loading. 2½ „

16. On advertising as the Agents for Owners or Commanders of ships, for cabin passengers on the amount of passage money, whether the same shall pass through the Agent's hands or not... ... ... 2½ „

17. On procuring freight for a ship by Shipping Order or Charter, or on procuring employment for a ship on monthly hire, or acting as Agents for Owners, Captains or Charterers of a vessel, upon the gross amount of freight, brokerage inclusive ... ... 5 „

18. On engaging Asiatic Emigrants for a ship to the Mauritius, the West Indies, or elsewhere, upon the gross amount of earnings ... ... 5 „

19. On engaging troops for a ship to Great Britain or elsewhere on the gross amount of passage money for rank and file ... ... 2½ „

20. On realising inward freight, inward troop, emigrant, or cabin passage money ... ... 2½ „

21. On landing and re-shipping goods from any vessel in distress, or on landing and selling by auction damaged goods from any such vessel, and acting as Agent for the Master on behalf of all concerned—on the declared value of all such goods as may be re-shipped, and on the net proceeds of all such goods as may be publicly sold ... ...2½ to 5 „

If Opium, Indigo, Raw Silk or Silk Piece-goods. 1¼ to 2½ „

If Treasure, Precious Stones, or Jewellery ... ¾ to 1 „

22. On effecting Insurances, whether on lives or property ... 2½ „

23. On settling Insurance claims, losses and averages of all classes, and on procuring returns of premium ... 2½ „

24. On drawing, purchasing, selling or negotiating Bills of Exchange ... ... ½ per cent.

25. On debts or other claims when a process-at-law or arbitration is incurred in claiming them ... ... 2½ „

Or if recovered by such means ... ... 5 „

26. On Bills of Exchange returned dishonoured ... ... 1 „

27. On collecting house-rent ... ... 2½ „

28. On ship's disbursements ... ... 2½ „

29. On realising Bottomry Bonds, or negotiating any loan on *respondentia* ... ... 2½ „

30. On granting Letters-of-Credit ... ... 1 „

31. On sale or purchase of Government Securities and Bank or other Joint Stock Shares, and on every exchange or transfer, not by purchase from one class to another ... ... ½ „

32. On delivering up Government Securities and Bank or other Joint Stock Shares, on the market value ... ½ „

33. On all amounts debited and credited within the year (less the balance brought forward) upon which no commission amounting to 5 per cent. has been charged ... ... ½ „

☞ *Brokerage, when paid, is to be separately charged.*

COCHIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TONNAGE SCALE.

Goods.	Packages.	Shipping Ton.
Arrowroot	Cases	50 Cubic feet.
Ditto	Bags	16 Cwts. Nett.
Bees' Wax	Cases	50 Cubic feet.
Ditto	Bags	16 Cwts. Nett.
Betelnut	Do. or Mats	16 „ „
Blackwood	In square Logs ...	50 Cubic feet.
Blackwood, otherwise ...	Do. do. ...	20 Cwts. Nett.
Bone-meal	Bags	20 „ „
Cardamoms	Robbins...	10 „ „
Ditto	Bags	10 „ „
Ditto	Cases	50 Cubic feet.
Cashew Nuts	Bags	14 Cwts.
Cassia	Bales	800 lbs. Nett } 50 Cubic
Cinnamon	Do.	800 „ „ } feet.
Ditto	Cases	50 Cubic feet.
Citronella Oil	Cases, Drums or Tanks	50 „ „
Cocoanut Oil	Casks	14 Cwts. Nett.
Coculus Indicus ...	Robbins	14 „ „
Ditto ...	Bags	16 „ „
Coffee	Casks	16 „ „
Ditto	Bags	18 „ „
Ditto	Cases	50 Cubic feet.
Coir Fenders	Loose	8 Cwts. Nett.
Coir Yarn and Fibre ...	Pressed Bales	50 Cubic feet.
Ditto ...	Bundles or Coils ...	8 Cwts. Nett.
Ditto ...	Dholls not exceeding 4 lbs.	10 „ „

TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

Goods.	Packages.	Shipping Ton.
Coir Matting	Rolls	50 Cubic feet, $\frac{1}{7}$th allowed off for the round.
Coir Rope	Coils	8 Cwts. Nett.
Copprah...	Robbins	10 „ „
Ditto	In Pressed Bales ..	50 Cubic feet.
Ditto	Bulk	10 Cwts. Nett.
Ditto	Bags	10 „ „
Ditto	Bags each cup cut in 4 pieces	12 „ „
Cotton	Pressed Bales	50 Cubic feet.
Cowries	Bags or Cases	20 Cwts. Nett.
Cutch	Cases	50 Cubic feet.
Ditto	Bags or Baskets... ...	16 Cwts. Nett unscrewed.
Cinchona	Bales	50 Cubic feet.
Elephants' Teeth ...	Cases	50 „ „
Ditto ...	Bundles	18 Cwts. Nett.
Ditto ...	Loose	20 „ „
Fish Oil	Casks	14 „ „
Ginger	Cases	50 Cubic feet.
Ditto	Bags	12 Cwts. Nett.
Ditto	Casks	8 „ „
Gingelly Seed	Bags	20 „ „
Gums of all kinds ...	Cases	50 Cubic feet.
Hemp	Screwed Bales	50 „ „
Hides	Unpressed	12 Cwts. Nett.
Ditto Green	Do.	20 „ „
Ditto Dry	Bales	50 Cubic feet.
Horns, Buffalo and Cow.	Loose	16 Cwts. Nett.

TONNAGE SCALE—(*concld.*)

Goods.	Packages.	Shipping Ton.
Horns, Deer	Loose	12 Cwts. Nett.
Lemon Grass Oil ...	Cases, Drums or Tanks...	50 Cubic feet.
Linseed	Bags	18 Cwts. Nett.
Mica	Cases	50 Cubic feet.
Myrabollams	Bags	16 Cwts. Nett.
Nux Vomica	Robbins	14 „ „
Ditto	Bags	16 „ „
Nutmegs	Cases	50 Cubic feet.
Oil Seeds	Bags	17 Cwts. Nett.
Other Oils	Cases, Drums or Tanks.	50 Cubic feet.
Palmyra Fibre ...	Pressed Bales	50 „ „
Ditto	Bundles	8 Cwts.
Pepper	Bags	16 Cwts. Nett.
Ditto	Robbins	14 „ „
Plumbago	Bags or Barrels... ...	20 „ „
Poonac	Bundles, Bales or Bags.	20 „ „
Ditto	Broken Bags	17 „ „
Rice	Bags	20 „ „
Saltpetre	Do.	20 „ „
Sandal and Sapan Wood.	... ...	13 „ „
Sandalwood Roots ...	Bags or Bundles ...	13 „ „
Ditto ...	Loose	13 „ „
Sugar	Bags	20 „ „
Tallow	Casks and Cases ...	18 „ „
Tea	Chests	50 Cubic feet.
Timber (all kinds) square Logs or Planks ...	... ...	50 „ „
Ditto Round Logs...	... ...	50 „ „
Ditto otherwise ...	... ...	20 Cwts. Nett.
Turmeric...	Bags	14 „ „
Wheat	Do.	20 „ „
Ditto	Mooras	18 „ „

Coir Junk, Horns, Oil Breakers, Hides loose, and all Packages not exceeding 56 lbs. gross to be taken as broken stowage at half freight.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TONNAGE SCALE.

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Aloes, in bags	20	.....
Do. in boxes	20	.....
Alum	20	.....
Aniseed	8	.....
Arrowroot, in cases	.....	50
Assafœtida, in bags	20	.....
Do. in boxes	20	.....
Apparel	.....	50
Bark, in bags	8	.....
Barrilla	20	.....
Bees' Wax	20	.....
Betelnut	18	.....
Books	.....	50
Borax or Tincal	20	.....
Do. in cases	.....	50
Brimstone	20	.....
Bullion	at per cent.	
Cake Lac, in bags	16	.....
Camphor, in cases	.....	50
Cardamoms, in robbins	8	.....
Do. in boxes	.....	50
Do. in bags	10	.....
Cassia, all sorts	.....	50
Castor Seed	15	.....
Chillies, in bags	12	.....

TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Chillies, in robbins	14	.....
China root, in bags	11	.....
Do. in boxes...	.....	50
Chiretta...	.....	50
Cigars...	.....	50
Cloves, in bags	8	.....
Do. in chests	.....	50
Coals	20	.....
Cochineal	.....	50
Coffee, in bags	18	.....
Do. in robbins and casks	16	.....
Do. in cases	17	.....
Coir Yarn and Fibre, screwed bales ...	.....	50
Do. in bundles and dholls	10	.....
Copra, in bags	12	.....
Do. do. each cup cut in 4 pieces ...	14	.....
Coriander Seed	12	.....
Cotton, in bales	.....	50
Do. in Piece-goods	.....	50
Do. in yarn	.....	50
Cowries	20	.....
Cutch, in bags	17	.....
Dates, wet	20	.....
Do. dry	16	.....
Dhall	20	.....
Elephants' Teeth, in bulk	16	.....

TONNAGE SCALE—*(contd.)*

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Elephants' Teeth, in cases...	.....	50
Fenugreek Seed	16	.....
Furniture	.....	50
Garlic and Onions	12	.....
Ginger, in bags or bales	12	.....
Do. in cases	.....	50
Gingelly Seed	17	.....
Gram	20	.....
Ground Nuts, in shell	12	.....
Do. shelled	16	.....
Gums, in cases, not enumerated... ...	.....	50
Gunny Bags	.....	50
Do. Cloth	.....	50
Ganjah	.....	50
Hemp, in bales	.....	50
Hides	.....	50
Hoofs, Horn Shavings, and Tips... ...	20	.....
Horns, Cow and Buffalo	20	.....
Do. Deer	16	.....
Indigo	.....	50
Jute, in bales...	.....	50
Lac Dye	.....	50
Lard	.....	50
Linseed	18	.....
Mace, in cases	.....	50
Machinery	20	.....

TONNAGE SCALE.—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Metals	20	.....
Myrabollams	17	.....
Molasses	20	.....
Mother-o'-Pearl, in bags	20	.....
Do. in chests	20	.....
Munjeet	.....	50
Mustard Seed	18	.....
Niger Seed	17	.....
Nutmegs, in chests	.....	50
Nux Vomica, in bags or cases	16	.....
Oats	12	.....
Oil, in cases	20	.....
Do. in casks	210 Imperial	Gallons.
Olibanum	18	.....
Paddy, in bags	15	.....
Palmyra Fibre	.....	50
Peas	20	.....
Pepper, in bags	16	.....
Planks and Deals	.....	50
Poonac	20	.....
Poppy Seed	15	.....
Putchuk	10	.....
Rape Seed	18	.....
Raw Silk, in bales	10	.....
Rattans	20	.....
Redwood for Dunnage	20	.....
Rhea, in bales	.....	50

TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Rice, in bags	20	.....
Roping, in coils	.....	50
Do. lines and twines, in bundles ...	14	.....
Do. coir, in coils	10	.....
Rum, in casks	210 Imperial	Gallons.
Safflower, in bales	.....	50
Sago, in cases	.....	50
Sal Ammoniac, in bags	15	.....
Do. in cases	.....	50
Saltpetre	20	.....
Salt	20	.....
Sapan Wood	20	.....
Sharks' Fins	16	.....
Sealing Wax, in cases	.....	50
Seed Lac, in cases	.....	50
Do. in bags	16	....
Senna, in bales	.....	50
Sarsaparilla	.....	50
Shells, rough, in bags	20	.....
Shell Lac, in cases	.....	50
Do. in bags	16	.....
Silk Piece-goods	.....	50
Skins	.....	50
Soap, country, in cases	.....	50
Do. in bags	15	.....
Do. in bars	20	.....

TONNAGE SCALE—(*concld.*)

ARTICLES.	Cwt. per Ton Nett.	Cubic Feet per Ton.
Stick, Lac, in cases	.....	50
Do. in bags...	16	.....
Sugar, including Jaggery, in bags ...	20	.....
Tallow, cases or casks	20	.....
Talc	20	.....
Tamarind, in cases or casks	20	.....
Tapioca	.....	50
Tea, in chests	.....	50
Timber	.....	50
Tobacco, in bales	.....	50
Tortoise shell, in chests	.....	50
Turmeric, in bags	14	.....
Wheat	20	.....
Wool, in bales	.....	50
All other articles not enumerated, in bales or cases	.....	50

RULE.

The articles mentioned in the margin are to be measured before shipment, at the press, godown, or on the beach, at the option of the shipper, and the measurement is to be entered on the face of the Bill of Lading. In measuring, the callipers are to take in the rope, of iron hoop, on the one side of the bale, and leave it out on the other. Half inches are to be given and taken alternately. Ten bales per cent. as a maximum are to be measured, a moiety to be chosen by the shipper and a moiety by the ship; and, in the event of any dispute arising, the bales are to be measured by a surveyor, to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. The surveyor's decision to be final, and his fee to be five rupees, one-half to be borne by each party. All other goods to be measured at port of discharge.

Coir, in Bales.
Cotton.
Ganjah.
Hemp.
Jute.
Munjeet.
Palmyra Fibre.
Senna Leaf.
Wool.
Sarsaparilla.

A. J. YORKE,
Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

MADRAS, 30*th May* 1905.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TONNAGE SCALE.

1. The Karachi Tonnage Scale for Steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwt. dead weight except in the case of Salt.

2. The standard ton at Karachi for measurement of goods shall be taken at 50 cubic feet for Ships.

3. The Freight on Oil to be paid on the full gauge of the cask ascertained at the Port of discharge.

4. When Freight is payable on weight, the same is to be on the nett weight delivered.

5. When Cotton is shipped at a rate per bale, in the absence of special agreement, if the average measurement exceeds 13 feet per bale, the Ship shall be entitled to proportionate extra freight, but in no case shall a Ship be compelled to take bales larger than 14 feet.

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Aloes, in kegs	40 feet.	16 cwt.
Alum, in bags	16 cwt.	20 „
Annato, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Apparel „	40 „	50 „
Arrowroot, in cases...	40 „	50 „
Assafœtida, in cases...	40 „	50 „
Bajree, in bags	18 cwt.	20 cwt.
Barilla	16 „	20 „
Barley, in bags	15 „	18 „
Bees' Wax, in cases...	40 feet.	50 feet.
Betelnut, in bags	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Blackwood, in straight square logs ...	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. otherwise	16 cwt.	20 cwt.

TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Bone-meal and Bone-dust	20 cwt.	20 cwt.
*Bones, crushed, in bags (as per standards preserved by the Chamber)	17 „ 15 „ 14 „	20 „
Bones, loose	8 „	10 „
Books	40 feet.	50 feet.
Borax, in cases	40 „	50 „
Do. in bags	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
†Bran, in bags (pressed)	10 „	.....
Bran, in bags (unpressed)	9 „	.....
Buffalo horns, in bundles	6 „	8 cwt.
Bullion	per cent.	per cent.
Camphor, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Canes or Rattans, in bundles	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Cardamoms, in bundles	40 feet.	50 feet.
Cassia Lignea, Fistula and Buds	40 „	50 „
Chasum	8 cwt.	10 cwt.
China Root, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Cigars...	40 „	50 „
Cinnamon, in bales	.....	6 cwt.
Do. in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Cloves, in cases	40 „	50 „
Do. in bags or frazils	8 cwt.	10 cwt.
Coals...	20 „	20 „
Cocoa, in bags	10 „	12 „
Coculus Indicus, in bags	13 „	16 „
Coffee, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.

* NOTE.—The scale for grades differing from the standards to be settled by private arrangement between shippers and Steamer Agents. Any disputes between them to be referred to, and decided by, the Committee of the Chamber.

† NOTE.—Pressed Bran to be understood as not less than 5 mds. (of 28 lbs.) in a bag of 45½×25 inches.

TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Coffee, in bags or frazils	12 cwt.	16 cwt.
Coir, in bales...	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bundles or loose	5 cwt.	6 cwt.
Do. Rope, in coils...	40 feet.	8 „
Colocynth, in cases	40 „	50 feet.
Colombo Root, in bags	8 cwt.	14 cwt.
Copra, in robbins	8 „	12 „
Do. in bags	.....	12 „
Do. cut, in bags	11 cwt.	.....
Coral, rough (not specimen), in bags ...	16 „	20 cwt.
Cotton Seed	13 „	14 „
Do. in bales	40 feet.	50 feet.
Cowries, in cases	40 „	50 „
Do. in bags	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Cubebs	10 „	12 „
Cummin Seed, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Cutch or Terra Japonica, in bags or baskets, unscrewed	13 cwt.	16 cwt
* Cylindrical Packages, Rolls, &c... ...	40 feet.	.....
Dates, wet	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Do. dry	13 „	16 „
Dhall, crushed or split, in bags	17 „	20 „
Dragoons' Blood, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Ebony, square and straight	40 „	50 „
Do. otherwise	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Elephants' Teeth, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bundles	14 cwt.	18 cwt
Do. loose	16 „	20 „
Fennel Seed	10 „	.....

* NOTE.—On and after 1st March 1903, the following formula shall be recognised for the calculation of the cubical contents of cylindrical packages, &c., *viz.*, that the square of the diameter be multiplied by the length and one-fifth be deducted from the product.

TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Fenugreek or Methey Seed	17 cwt.	.....
Fishmaws (or Isinglass), in cases ...	40 feet.	.....
Flour	18 cwt.	.....
Do. Middlings or Sharps in bags ...	12 „	.....
Furniture	40 feet.	50 feet.
Galingals	10 cwt.	12 cwt.
Galls, in bags...	13 „	16 „
Do. in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Ghee, in dubbas or casks	40 „	15 cwt.
Ginger, dry, in cases	40 „	50 feet.
Do. in bags	10 cwt.	12 cwt.
Gram	17 „	20 „
Groundnuts, shelled	13 „	16 „
Do. unshelled	6 „	8 „
Gums, of all kinds, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Gum Olibanum, in bags	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Hurtall, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet
Hemp, in screwed bales	40 „	50 „
Do. loose or in bundles...	5 cwt.	7 cwt.
Hides and Skins, in screwed bales ...	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. loose, and in small bundles	40 „	12 cwt.
Horns, Buffalo and Cow, loose	13 cwt.	16 „
Do. Deer, loose	6 „	8 „
Horn Tips, of any kind, and hoofs ...	13 „	16 „
Indigo, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Iron, old or scrap	20 cwt.	.....
Iron or Steel Rails	20 „	.....

TONNAGE SCALE—*(contd.)*

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Jackwood	40 feet.	50 feet.
Jaggery	18 cwt.	.....
Jowari, in bags	18 „	20 cwt.
Lac Dye in shells or cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Lac (seed) in bags	13 cwt.	.....
Lang, in bags	18 „	20 cwt.
Lang, crushed, or Dhall	17 „	20 „
Linseed, in bags	16 „	18 „
Mace, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet
Maize, in bags	17 cwt.	20 cwt.
Mother-o'-Pearl, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in bags	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Mowra Flowers	18 „	20 „
Do. Seed, in bags	13 „	16 „
Munjeet or Madder Root, in cases or bales	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. do. in bundles or bags.	8 cwt.	12 cwt.
Musk, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Mussor, in bags	18 cwt.	20 cwt.
Mutter	18 „	20 „
Myrabollams, in bags	13 „	16 „
Niger Seed	14 „	17 „
Nutmegs, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Nux Vomica, in cases	40 „	50 „
Do. in bags	13 cwt.	16 cwt
Oil, of any kind, in casks	40 feet.	210 Impl. gals.
Oil, Cocoanut	11 cwt.	.....
Oil-cake in cakes, or lumps (in bags) ...	16 „	.....

TONNAGE SCALE—(*contd.*)

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Oil Seeds—		
Castor Seed	14 cwt.	17 cwt.
Teel or Gingelly Seed	15 „	.....
Rape Seed, Sita, Jamba and other kinds	16 „	.....
Mustard Seed	16 „	.....
Khorassan	16 „	.....
Opium	per chest.	per chest.
Paddy, in bags	13 cwt.	16 cwt.
Pepper, in bags	13 „	16 „
Pimento	12 „	14 „
Plumbago, in bags	16 „	20 „
Poppy Seed, in single bags (1½ cwt.) ...	13 „	16 „
Do. do. (1¼ cwt.) ...	14 „	17 „
Do. double bags (1¼ cwt.) ...	14 „	17 „
Do. in bags (1½ cwt.)	14 „	17 „
Rails, iron or steel	20 „	.....
Rattans, in bundles	13 „	16 cwt.
Do. Ground...	13 „	16 „
Red Wood	13 „	16 „
Rhubarb, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Rice, in bags...	18 cwt.	20 cwt.
Safflower, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in screwed bales	40 „	50 „
Do. in bags	8 cwt.	10 cwt.
Sago, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Sal-Ammoniac, in cases	40 „	50 „
Do. in bags	15 cwt.	18 cwt.
Salt	28 Indian maunds of 82-2/7 lbs.	28 Indian maunds of 82-2/7 lbs.
Salt Fish	14 cwt.	14 cwt.
Saltpetre	20 „	20 „
Sandal and Sapan-wood	11 „	16 „

TONNAGE SCALE—(*concld.*)

ARTICLES.	STEAMERS.	SHIPS.
	To the Ton.	To the Ton.
Sealing Wax, in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Senna, in bags	5 cwt.	6 cwt.
Do. in bales	40 feet.	50 feet.
Shells, rough, in bags	16 cwt.	20 cwt.
Silk, in bales	8 „	10 „
Do. in cases	40 feet.	50 feet.
Soap, in cases	40 „	50 „
Sugar, in bags	19 cwt.	20 cwt.
Talc	16 „	20 „
Tallow	40 feet.	50 feet.
Tamarind	15 cwt.	18 cwt.
Tanned Skins, in bundles	8 „	10 „
Do. in pressed bales	40 feet.	.....
Tea, in chests	40 „	50 feet.
Timber, Teak Square Planks and Poon ...	40 „	50 „
Timber, Teak round (one-fifth off) ...	.....	.....
Tobacco, in bales	40 feet.	50 feet.
Tortoise Shells, in chests	40 „	50 „
Turmeric, in bags	11 cwt.	13 cwt.
Tutenague	16 „	20 „
Unrated Wood	11 „	14 „
Whanghees (*vide* Canes)	13 „	16 „
Wheat	18 „	20 „
Wines and Spirits, in casks	40 feet.	50 feet.
Do. in cases	40 „	50 „
Wool, in screwed bales	40 „	50 „
Zedory	16 cwt.	20 cwt.

FREIGHT INWARDS.

Payable in Karachi.

The conversion into Indian Currency of sterling freight inward to Karachi, payable in Karachi, shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be made at the rate for Bank Bills of London payable on demand; and the rate ruling at the close of a mail shall be the rate applicable to such purpose during the subsequent week.

FREIGHT OUTWARDS.

Payable in Karachi.

Difference of freight outwards from Karachi stated in sterling payable in Karachi (in absence of any stipulation to the contrary on either the shipping order or Charter Party) shall be converted into Indian Currency at the rate for Bank Bills on London payable on demand. The rate applicable to such purpose shall be the rate ruling on the day on which the Bill of Lading is dated; an allowance of 4½ per cent. in the case of sailing ships, and 2½ in the case of steamers, being made as discount to cover cost of insurance and interest, until the due date of the freight.

SHUT-OUT CARGO.

The Harbour Board ruling in relation to shut-out goods is as follows:—

That shut-out goods be in future charged half import and half export fees under the provisions of Rules 3 and 4 published under the Wharfage Fees Act III of 1879.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

Articles.	Cwt. per ton net.	Cubic feet per ton.
Apparel, in cases	.....	40
Arrowroot, in cases	.....	50
Bark	20	.....
Beans	20	.....
Bees' Wax	20 gross	.....
Betelnut	20	.....
Books	.....	50
Bones, loose, and Bone-meal	20	.....
Bottles (empty)	.....	40
Bran	20	.....
Brimstone	20	.....
Bullion	at per cent.	.....
Cake lac, in bags	16	.....
Camphor, in cases	.....	50
Cardamoms, in boxes	8	.....
Castor seed	15	.....
Chillies, in bags	8	.....
China root, in bags	11	.....
Chiretta, in bales	16	.....
Cigars	.....	50
Cloves, in bags	8	.....
Coal	20	.....

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON—*contd.*

Articles.	Cwt. per ton net.	Cubic feet per ton.
Cochineal	.....	50
Coffee, in bags	18	.....
Coffee, in barrels	16	.....
Coir, loose	12	.....
Coir bundles	10	.....
Copra, in bags	14	.....
Cotton seed	15	.....
Cotton seed cake	20 gross	.....
Cotton seed oil.	20	.....
Cotton in bales	.....	50
Curios	.....	40
Cutch, in bags	16	.....
Cutch, in boxes	20 gross	.....
Dhall, in bags	20	.....
Elephant teeth, in bulk	20	.....
Elephant teeth, in cases	.....	50
Flour, in bags	20	.....
Furniture	.....	50
Garlic and Onions	12	.....
Ginger, in bags	16	.....
Gram, in bags	20	.....
Guano, in bags	16	.....
Gum, in cases	.....	50
Gunny bags and cloth	.....	50
Ganja	.....	50

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON—*contd.*

Articles.	Cwt. per ton net.	Cubic feet per ton.
Hemp, in bales	.....	50
Hides, Buffalo or Cow	16	.....
Horns, Buffalo or Cow	20	.....
India-rubber, in bags	20	.....
Iron	20	.....
Jute	.....	50
Lac-dye	.....	50
Linseed	20	.....
Machinery	20	.....
Maize	20	.....
Metals	20	.....
Millet	20	.....
Molasses	2pun. or 4 hhds.	.....
Mustard or Rapeseed	20	.....
Nutmegs, in casks	.....	50
Oats	16	.....
Oil, in cases	.....	50
Oil, in casks	4 hhds.	.....
Oil-seed cake	20	.....
Orchids	.....	40
Paddy	16	.....
Paraffine wax, in cases	20	.....
Peas	20	.....
Planks and deals	.....	50

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON—*contd.*

Articles.	Cwt. per ton net.	Cubic feet per ton.
Private effects	.....	40
Rags	.....	50
Raw silk, in bales	.....	50
Rattans for dunnage	20	.....
Rice, in bags	20	.....
Rice meal and Rice flour	20	.....
Rope, in coils	.....	50
Rope, in bundles	16	.....
Rum, in casks	2 puncheons.	.....
Sago, in cases	.....	50
Saltpetre	20	.....
Salt	20	.....
Seedlac, in cases	.....	50
Shells, rough, in bags	20	.....
Shellac, in cases	.....	50
Silk, in cases	.....	50
Silk piece-goods	.....	50
Silk (waste)	.....	50
Soap, country, in cases	.....	50
Sticklac, in bags	16	.....
Sugar, in bags	20	.....
Tallow, in casks	20	.....
Tamarind, in casks	20	.....
Tea, in chests	.....	50
Timber (Padouk)	.....	50
Timber (Pinkadoe)	.....	50
Timber (Teak in round or square, logs, scantlings)	.....	50
Til seed	20	.....
Tobacco, in bales	.....	50
Wheat	20	.....
Wool	.....	50

SCHEDULE OF COMMISSION CHARGES

AUTHORIZED BY THE
BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1. On the sale, purchase, or shipment of Bullion, Gold Dust or Coin ... ... 1 per cent.
2. On the purchase (when in funds) or sale of Raw Silk, Silk Piece-goods, Opium, Pearls, Precious Stones or Jewellery ... ... 2½ „
3. On purchasing ditto, when funds are provided by the Agent ... ... 5 „
4. On the sale or purchase of all other goods, the commission in all cases to be charged upon the gross amount of sales, and in regard to purchase upon both cost and charges ... ... 5 „
5. On returns for consignments, if made in produce ... 2½ „
6. On returns of consignments, if in Bills, Bullion or Treasure ... ... 1 „
7. On accepting bills against consignments ... . 1 „
8. On the sale or purchase of Ships, Factories, Houses, Lands and all Property of a like description ... 2½ „
9. On goods and treasure consigned, and all other property of any description referred to Agency for sale, whether advanced upon, or otherwise, which shall afterwards be withdrawn, and on goods consigned for conditional delivery to others and so delivered on invoice amount at 2s. per Rupee ... ... half com.
10. On making advances or procuring loans of money for commercial purposes, when the aggregate commission does not exceed 5 per cent. ... ... 2½ per cent.
11. On ordering, or receiving and delivering goods, superintending the fulfilment of contracts, or on the shipment of goods, where no other commission is derived ... ... 2½ „
12. On guaranteeing Bills, Bonds or other engagements, and on becoming security for administration of Estates or to Government for the disbursement of public money ... ... 2½ „

13. On *del-credere*, or guaranteeing the due or realisation of sales ... ... 2½ per cent.

14. On the management of Estates for Executors or Administrators ... ... 2½ „

15. On chartering ships or engaging tonnage for constituents for vessels to proceed to outports for loading ... ... 2½ „

16. On advertising as the Agents for Owners or Commanders of ships for cabin passengers, on the amount of passage money, whether the same shall pass through the Agent's hand or not ... ... 2½ „

17. On procuring freight for a ship by shipping order or charter, or on procuring employment for a ship on monthly hire, or acting as Agents for owners, Captain or Charterers of a vessel, upon the gross amount of freight brokerage inclusive ... 5 „

18. On engaging of Asiatic emigrants for a ship to the Mauritius, the West Indies, or elsewhere, upon the gross amount of earnings ... ... 5 „

19. On engaging troops for a ship, Great Britain or elsewhere, on the gross amount of passage money for rank and file ... ... 2½ „

20. On realizing inwards freight, inward troop, emigrant, or cabin passage money ... ... 2½ „

21. On landing and re-shipping goods from any vessel in distress, or on landing and selling by auction damaged goods for any such vessels, acting as Agents for the Master, on behalf of all concerned, on the declared value of all such goods as may be re-shipped, and on the net proceeds of all such goods as may be publicly sold ... ... 5 „

If Opium, Indigo, Raw Silk or Silk Piece-goods. 2½ „

If Treasure, Precious Stones or Jewellery ... 1 „

If a cargo loaded in Burma, consisting of Rice or Timber or Cutch ... ... 2½ „

22. On effecting Insurance, whether on lives or property ... ... 2½ „

23. On settling Insurance claims, losses and averages of all classes, and on procuring returns of premium.. 2½ „

24.	On drawing, purchasing, selling or negotiating Bills of Exchange	1	per cent.
25.	On debts or other claims when a process-at-law or arbitration is incurred in claiming them ...	2½	„
	Or if recovered by such means	5	„
26.	On Bills of Exchange returned dishonoured ...	1	„
27.	On collecting house-rent	2½	„
28.	On ship's disbursement	2½	„
29.	On realising Bottomry Bonds, or negotiating any loan or *respondentia*	2½	„
30.	On granting letters-of-credit	1	„
31.	On sale or purchase of Government Stocks and Bks. or other Joint Stock, and on every exchange or transfer not by purchase from one class to another	½	„
32.	On delivering up Government Stocks, and Bks. or other Joint Stock shares on the market value ...	½	„
33.	On all amounts debited and credited within the year (less the balance brought forward) upon which no commission amounting to 5 per cent. has been charged	½	„

CALENDAR FOR 1914.

1914.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
APRIL	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
MAY	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
JUNE	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...

1914.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
AUG.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
SEP.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...
OCT.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
DEC.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

For the Year 1915.

The following holidays are sanctioned by Government under Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the "Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881," including the New Year's Day (1st January), Good Friday (2nd April), and Christmas Day (25th December) which are already specified as holidays under the above Section :—

New year	1st January ..	Friday	1 Day.
Bara Wafat.. ..	29th January ..	Friday	1 „
Maha Shivratri ..	12th February ..	Friday	1 „
Holi	1st March	Monday	1 „
Ramnavami ..	25th March	Thursday	1 „
Good Friday ..	2nd April	Friday	1 „
Easter Saturday and Monday.	3rd and 5th April ..	Saturday and Monday	2 Days.
Birthday of His Majesty The King-Emperor.	3rd June	Thursday	1 Day.
Zarthost-no-Diso ..	19th June	Saturday	1 „
Ramzan-Id	13th August.. ..	Friday	1 „
Cocoanut Day ..	24th August ..	Tuesday	1 „
Gokal-Ashtami ..	2nd September ..	Thursday	1 „
Parsee New Year ..	11th September ..	Saturday	1 „
Khordadsal	17th September ..	Friday	1 „
Bakri-Id	20th October ..	Wednesday	1 „
Divali	6th and 8th November ..	Saturday and Monday	2 Days.
Mohurrum	18th November ..	Thursday	1 Day.
Christmas	24th and 25th December.	Friday and Saturday	2 Days.
New Year's Eve ..	31st December ..	Friday	1 Day.

NOTE.—No days are notified as holidays on account of Jamshedi-Naoroz, Ganesh Chaturthi and second day of Parsi New Year, Dassara, the second day of Divali, and the day after Christmas, because these festivals fall on days which are already declared to be Holidays under the Section referred to above.

HOLIDAYS UNDER CHARTER-PARTIES

For the Year 1915.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 22nd July 1881, the Committee of the Chamber beg to inform the public that the following days have been fixed by them to be holidays under Charter-Parties for the year 1915 :—

New Year	1st January	Friday	1 Day.
Holi	1st March	Monday	1 „
Ramnavami	25th March	Thursday	1 „
Good Friday	2nd April	Friday	1 „
Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor.	3rd June	Thursday	1 „
Cocoanut Day	24th August	Tuesday	1 „
Gokal-Ashtami	2nd September	Thursday	1 „
Bakri-Id	26th October	Wednesday	1 „
Divali	6th November	Saturday	1 „
Moharrum	18th November	Thursday	1 „
Christmas	25th December	Saturday	1 „

By order of the Committee,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

BOMBAY, 23*rd December* 1914.

List showing the various Statistical Returns published by the Bom

	Members.								
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Charge per copy.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscription for all publications (only to Members)	100	0	0	.....			.....		
Daily Trade Return (Exports and Imports). Issued daily... ...	27	0	0	4	8	0	0	4	0
Daily Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by Rail and Sea. Issued daily.	34	0	0	5	10	8	0	4	0
Weekly Return (Clearances of Cotton, Seeds and Wheat, &c.). Issued weekly				2	4	0	0	10	0
Half-yearly Return showing the clearances of Cotton, Seeds, Wheat, &c., Exports of Cotton from Bombay to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., and of Wool, Seeds, Wheat and other Sundry articles to Europe, including Port Said (for orders). Issued half-yearly ...	13	8	0	.....			1	0	0
Detailed Monthly Return of Principal Imports from Europe and elsewhere. Issued monthly				2	4	0	2	4	0
Import Manifests. Issued twice a week	20	0	0	3	5	4	0	8	0
Export Manifests. Issued twice a week.	20	0	0	3	5	4	0	8	0
Statement showing the Exports of Cotton from India to Europe, China and Japan, and of Wheat and Seeds to Europe and Port Said (for orders). Issued monthly	3	8	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Movement of Piece-goods and Yarns by Rail. Issued monthly	7	0	0	1	4	0	1	4	0
Current Quotations. Issued weekly.	.....			Free			.....		
Return showing Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Piece-goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets. Issued monthly	.....			Free			.....		
Rules and Regulations of the Chamber (with Tonnage Schedule) ...	.....			.....			0	6	0
Annual Report of the Chamber ...	2 copies free and for additional copies each.			.....			5	0	0
Index to the Chamber's Annual Reports (1836-1905)	.....			.....			5	0	0
Decisions on Shipping and Mercantile Matters	.....			.....			2	8	0
Subscription for Membership ...	90	0	0	15	0	0	.....		

bay Chamber of Commerce, their respective Subscriptions, &c.

Non-Members.									Postage.						
Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Charge per copy.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
.....			.....			.....			.....			.. ...			
51	0	0	8	8	0	0	8	0	3	4	0	0	8	0	Mail
									4	14	0	0	13	0	Inland.
51	0	0	8	8	0	0	8	0	3	4	0	0	8	0	Mail
									4	14	0	0	13	0	Inland.
15	0	0	2	8	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	2	0	
2	8	0	.....			2	8	0	0	0	6	.....			
15	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	
45	0	0	7	8	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	0	4	0	
45	0	0	7	8	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	0	4	0	
7	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	
15	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	
7	8	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	13	0	0	2	0	
6	0	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	
.....			.....			0	8	0	.....			.....			
.....			.....			6	8	0	.....			.....			
.....			.....			5	0	0	.....			0	10	0	Mail
												0	5	0	Inland.
.....			.....			2	8	0	.....			0	2	0	Mail
												0	1	0	Inland.
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			

Printed by E. G. Pearson at the Times Press, Bombay.—1004·15.

Weekly Current Quotations as Estimated by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during the year 1914.

QUOTATIONS.	Week ending 2nd January.	Week ending 9th January.	Week ending 16th January.	Week ending 23rd January.	Week ending 30th January.	Week ending 6th February.	Week ending 13th February.	Week ending 20th February.	Week ending 27th February.	Week ending 6th March.	Week ending 13th March.	Week ending 20th March.	Week ending 27th March.	Week ending 3rd April.	Week ending 9th April.	Week ending 17th April.	Week ending 24th April.	Week ending 1st May.	Week ending 8th May.	Week ending 15th May.	Week ending 22nd May.	Week ending 29th May.	Week ending 5th June.
EXCHANGE.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.
On England Bank Bills, Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 29/32d.	1s. 4 29/32d.	1s. 3 15/16d.
" " sight	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3 32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 29/32d.	1s. 3 15/16d.	1s. 3 31/32d.
" " ... 3 months' "	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 3/16d.	1s. 4 3/16d.	1s. 4 3/16d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 7/32d.	1s. 4 3/16d.	1s. 4 7/32d.	1s. 4 3/16d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 3/16d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 3/16d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4 1/32d.
First Class Credits ... ... 3 "	1s. 4 5/8d.	1s. 4 5/8d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 1/4d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 1/4d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 1/4d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 1/4d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 5/32d.
" " ... 6 "	1s. 4 9/16d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 9/32d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.
Documents ... ... 3 "	1s. 4 13/32d.	1s. 4 11/32d.	1s. 4 11/32d.	1s. 4 11/32d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.
" " ... 6 "	1s. 4 5/8d.	1s. 4 17/32d.	1s. 4 17/32d.	1s. 4 17/32d.	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.
Paris Franc Mercantile Bills 3 "	1/72 3/4	1/71 3/4	1/71 3/4	1/71 1/2	1/71	1/71	1/71	1/71	1/70 1/2	1/70 1/4	1/70 1/4	1/70 1/2	1/70 1/2	1/70 1/2	1/70 1/2	1/70 1/2	1/70 1/4	1/70 1/4	1/70	1/69 3/4	1/69 3/4	1/69 3/4	1/69 3/4	1/69 3/4
On Calcutta Bank Telegraphic Transfer ...	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/16	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/16	100 1/32	100	100	100	100	100	100	Par.	Par.	Par.	Par.	100 1/32
On China Mercantile Bills, 30 days' sight, { per 100 Dollars	Rs. a. p. H 141 12 0	Rs. a. p. 142 4 0	Rs. a. p. 141 8 0	Rs. a. p. 140 4 0	Rs. a. p. 140 8 0	Rs. a. p. 140 4 0	Rs. a. p. 140 4 0	Rs. a. p. 140 4 0	Rs. a. p. 140 12 0	Rs. a. p. 142 4 0	Rs. a. p. 142 4 0	Rs. a. p. 142 12 0	Rs. a. p. 142 12 0	Rs. a. p. 142 4 0	Rs. a. p. 142 4 0	Rs. a. p. 142 4 0	Rs. a. p. 143 8 0	Rs. a. p. 144 8 0	Rs. a. p. 144 8 0	Rs. a. p. 144 0 0	Rs. a. p. 144 0 0	Rs. a. p. 142 12 0	Rs. a. p. 141 12 0
" 100 Taels...	S 190 12 0	191 0 0	189 8 0	188 8 0	188 12 0	189 8 0	190 4 0	189 8 0	189 4 0	192 4 0	192 4 0	192 0 0	192 0 0	192 4 0	191 4 0	192 8 0	193 4 0	195 0 0	194 12 0	194 12 0	194 6 0	193 4 0	190 4 0	188 12 0
" 100 Yens...	J 148 8 0	148 8 0	148 12 0	148 12 0	148 12 0	148 8 0	148 8 0	149 4 0	149 12 0	149 4 0	149 4 0	149 12 0	149 12 0	149 4 0	149 8 0	149 8 0	149 8 0	150 8 0	150 12 0	150 12 0	151 4 0	151 4 0	151 4 0	151 4 0
English Bar Gold, 100 touch (per tola) ...	24 0 3	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	23 15 9	24 0 0	23 15 9	24 0 0	23 15 6	24 0 0	24 0 3	24 0 3	24 1 8	24 1 6	24 1 6	24 2 6	24 3 0	24 3 0	24 1 9	24 1 0	24 1 0	24 0 6	24 0 6	24 0 6
Sovereigns	15 6 0	15 6 0	15 6 0	15 6 0	15 6 0	15 6 0	15 6 0	15 6 0	15 10 0 Shields.	15 9 0 (Old Die).	15-9-0 to 15-10-0 (Old Die).	15-9-0 to 15-10-0 Shills.	15 9 6Shlds.	15 9 6Shlds.	15 9 6Shlds.	15 9 6Shlds.	15 9 0Shlds.	15 8 0Shlds.	15 8 0Shlds.	15 8 0Shlds.	15 8 0Shlds.	15 8 0Shlds.	15 8 0Shlds.	15 8 0Shlds.
Bar, Silver (Ex. Duty) ... { Ready.	68 1 0	68 10 0	69 10 0	67 10 0	68 0 0	67 7 0	67 12 0	68 6 0	69 2 0	69 2 0	68 14 0	68 2 0	68 3 0	68 2 0	68 8 0	68 12 0	68 12 0	69 6 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	67 14 0	67 0 0	66 5 0
Forward.	67 13 0	68 1 0	67 1 0	66 14 0	67 7 0	67 5 0	67 9 0	67 5 0	68 3 0	68 3 0	67 14 0	68 2 0	68 8 0	68 8 0	68 8 0	68 12 0	68 12 0	69 9 0	69 1 0	67 12 0	67 1 0	67 1 0	66 6 0
RATES OF DISCOUNT.																							
Bank Rate of Discount on Private Bills, 60 days' sight	6½ per cent.	6½ per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	6½ per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.
Bank Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Securities	5 "	5 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	"	"	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	5 "	5 "	4 "
Rate of Interest in the Open Market on Government Paper	5 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	"	4 "	4 "	4 "	5 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	5 "	4 "	4 "	4 "	3 "	3½ "	3 "
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.																							
Three-and-a-half per cent.	Rs. 95 10 0	Rs. 95 7 0	Rs. 95 5 0	Rs. 95 5 0	Rs. 95 8 0	Rs. 95 14 0	Rs. 95 14 0	Rs. 95 14 0	Rs. 95 14 0	Rs. 95 12 0	Rs. 95 12 0	Rs. 95 9 0	Rs. 95 10 0	Rs. 95 10 0	Rs. 95 11 0	Rs. 95 10 0	Rs. 95 11 0	Rs. 95 15 0	Rs. 96 0 0	Rs. 96 0 0	Rs. 95 14 0	Rs. 96 0 0	Rs. 96 0 0
Three per cent.	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0
Government Paper enfaced for London	3,000	" 7,500	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Government Paper enfaced from London to Bombay	" 3,00,000	" 3,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 65,000	Rs. 1,01,500	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Rs. 3,50,000	" 2,00,000	" 3,00,000	Rs. 2,00,000	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Rs. 20,000	Nil.	Nil.	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 50,000	Nil.	Nil.
IMPORTS.																							
PIECE-GOODS—																							
7 lbs. 28in. 37½ yds. Grey Shirtings (per piece) ...	Rs. 4 4 0	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 2 6	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0
8 lbs. 32in. 37½ to 38 yds. " " (") ...	" 5 3 6	" 5 3 0	" 5 3 0	" 5 3 0	" 5 3 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0
No. 40s Water Twist (per lb.)	As. 11½ to 12½	As. 11½ to 12½	As. 11½ to 12½	As. 11½ to 12½	As. 11½ to 12½	As. 11½ to 12½	As. 11½ to 12½	As. 11½ to 12½	As. 12 to 12½	As. 11½ to 12	As. 11½ to 12½	As. 12 to 12½	As. 12 to 12½	As. 12½ to 12½	As. 12½ to 12½	As. 12½ to 12½	As. 12½ to 12½	As. 12½ to 12½	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12½ to 12½	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12½ to 13
No. 30s " (")	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 10½	" 10½ to 10½	" 10½ to 10½	" 10½ to 10½	" 10½ to 10½	" 10½ to 10½	" 10½ to 10½	" 11 to 11½	" 11 to 11½	" 11 to 11½	" 11 to 11½	" 11 to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 11 to 11½	" 11 to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½
Copper Braziers (in bundles) per cwt. ...	Rs. 62 12 0	Rs. 63 0 0	Rs. 63 0 0	Rs. 63 0 0	Rs. 63 0 0	Rs. 64 8 0	Rs. 64 4 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 64 2 0	Rs. 64 8 0	Rs. 64 8 0	Rs. 64 8 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 63 12 0	Rs. 62 12 0	Rs. 62 6 0	Rs. 62 0 0	Rs. 62 0 0	Rs. 61 12 0	Rs. 61 12 0	Rs. 61 12 0	Rs. 61 12 0	Rs. 61 12 0	Rs. 61 12 0
Yellow Metal (" ") ...	" 52 0 0	" 52 0 0	" 50 0 0	" 52 2 0	" 52 8 0	" 52 8 0	" 52 2 0	" 52 0 0	" 52 4 0	" 52 8 0	" 52 4 0	" 52 0 0	" 52 4 0	" 52 0 0	" 51 0 0	" 50 8 0	" 50 8 0	" 50 8 0	" 50 2 0	" 50 2 0	" 51 0 0	" 50 12 0	" 51 0 0	" 50 8 0
Belgian No. 2, Bar Iron (per candy of 746½ lbs.) ...	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 29 8 0	" 29 0 0	" 29 0 0	" 29 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 27 0 0	" 27 0 0	" 27 0 0	" 26 0 0
Basic Steel (" ") ...	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 30 0 0	" 29 0 0	" 29 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 27 0 0	" 27 0 0	" 27 0 0	" 26 0 0
Swedish Bar Iron (" ") ...	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 64 0 0	" 64 0 0	" 64 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 61 8 0	" 61 8 0	" 61 8 0	" 61 8 0	" 61 8 0	" 61 8 0	" 61 8 0	" 61 0 0	" 61 0 0	" 61 0 0	" 61 0 0
Sugar, Ordinary Crystals Beet (per cwt. Ex. Godown)	" 9 11 0	" 9 11 0	" 9 13 0	" 9 11 0	" 9-10-0 to 9-11-0	" 9-10-0 to 9-11-0	" 9 13 0	" 9 13 0	" 9 14 0	" 9 14 0	" 10 0	" 10 0 0	" 10 1 0	" 10 1 0	" 10 1 0	" 10 1 0	" 10 6 0	" 10 4 0	" 10 5 0	" 10 5 0	" 10 5 0	" 10 5 0	" 10 5 0
" Mauritius Ordinary Grains, D to J (per cwt. Ex. Godown)	" 9-7-0 to 9-8-0	" 9-7-0 to 9-8-0	" 9-8-0 to 9-9-0	" 9-7-0 to 9-8-0	" 9-7-0 to 9-8-0	" 9-7-0 to 9-8-0	" 9-7-0 to 9-8-0	" 9-7-0 to 9-8-0	" 9-7-0 to 9-8-0	" 9-7-0 to 9-8-0	" 9-7-0 to 9-8-0	" 9-8-0 to 9-12-0	" 9-8-0 to 9-12-0	" 9-8-0 to 9-12-0	" 9-8-0 to 9-12-0	" 9-8-0 to 9-12-0	" 9-8-0 to 9-12-0	" 9-8-0 to 9-14-0	" 9-10-0 to 9-14-0	" 9-10-0 to 9-14-0	" 9-8-0 to 9-14-0	" 9-6-0 to 9-14-0	" 9-6-0 to 9-14-0
" China, Best Soft, White (per cwt. Ex. Godown)	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0
Davison's West Hartley Coal (per ton) alongside.	" 20 8 0 Fwd.	" 21 8 0 Fwd.	" 20 8 0 Fwd.	" 21 4 0 Fwd.	" 20 8 0 Fwd.	" 19 8 0 Fwd.	" 20 0 0 Fwd.	" 18 0 0 Fwd.	" 18 0 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 0 Fwd.	" 18 0 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 17 12 0 to 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Rdy.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.
Cardiff " " "	" 23 0 0 to 28 0 0	" 22 8 0	" 23 4 0	" 23 4 0	" 21 12 0	" 21 8 0	" 21 8 0	" 21 8 0	" 21 8 0	" 21 8 0	" 21 8 0	" 22 8 0	" 22 8 0	" 19-8-0 to 22-8-0 Fwd.	" 19 0 0 to 22 8 0 Fwd.	" 19 0 0 to 28 0 0 Fwd.	" 22 8 0 Fwd.	" 23 8 0 Fwd.	" 23 8 0 Fwd.	" 24 8 0 Fwd.	" 24 0 0 Fwd.	" 24 0 0 Fwd.	" 24 0 0 Fwd.	" 24 0 0 Fwd.
Dosharghur (Bengal) " " "	" 16 8 0 to 17 0 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 to 16 12 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 to 17 0 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 to 17 0 0 Rdy.	" 16 12 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 to 16 12 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 to 17 0 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 to 17 0 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 16-4-0 to 16-8-0 Rdy	" 16 4 0 Rdy.	" 16 4 0 to 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 16 4 0 to 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 16 4 0 to 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 16 4 0 to 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 16 4 0 Rdy.	" 16 4 0 Rdy.	" 16 0 0 to 16 4 0 Rdy.	" 16 0 0 to 16 4 0 Rdy.	" 16 0 0 to 16 4 0 Rdy.
Shaw's Best Steam " " "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "
" Ordinary " " "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "
Seebpore (Bengal) " " "	" 16 0 0 Fwd.	" 16 0 0 Fwd.	" 16 8 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 4 0 Fwd.	" 16 0 0 Fwd.	" 16 0 0 Fwd.	" 16 0 0 Fwd.	" 16 0 0 Fwd.	" 16 0 0 Fwd.	" 16 0 0 Fwd.	" 16 0 0 Fwd.	" 16 0 0 Fwd.
Natal (St. George's and Dandee) "	" 18 8 0 "	" 18 8 0 "	" 18 4 0 "	" 18 4 0 "	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 0 0	" 18 0 0	" 18 0 0 "	" 18 0 0 "	" 18 4 0 "	" 18 0 0 "	" 18 4 0 "	" 18 0 0 "	" 17 4 0 "	" 16 12 0 "	" 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 17 0 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 16 8 0 Rdy.	" 17 0 0 "	" 18 0 0 "	" 18 0 0 "
EXPORTS.																							
COTTON—																							
(Full-pressed ; per candy of 784 lbs.)—																							
H.G. Bengals (Railway Terms.) ...	Fine ... Rs. 215, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 216, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 219, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 219 Rdy.	Rs. 213, 1st to 25th Mar.	Rs. 203, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 201, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 200, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 192, 25th Mar.	.....	Rs. 195, 25th Mar.	.....	.....	Rs. 182, 25th Mar.	Rs. 178, 25th Mar.	Rs. 212, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 211, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 218, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 209, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 212, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 168 Ready.	Rs. 209, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 175 "	Rs. 201 Ready.	Rs. 201 Ready.
" " (") ...	F.G. ... " 210 "	" 213 "	" 214 "	" 213 "	" 206 "	" 196 "	" 195 "	" 194 "	Rs. 192, 25th Mar.	.....	.....	Rs. 182, 25th Mar.	Rs. 178, 25th Mar.	Rs. 212, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 211, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 218, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 209, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 212, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 168 Ready.	Rs. 209, Jan. 1915.	" 175 "	" 188 "	" 191 "	" 191 "
M. G. " (") ...	Fine ... " 215 "	" 219 "	" 222 "	" 220 "	" 216 "	" 205 "	" 205 "	" 205 "	" 204 "	.....	" 195 "	" 194-0-0 "	" 200, 25th May.	" 205, 25th May.	" 207, 25th Apl.	" 199, May 1914.	" 198, 25th May 1914.	" 190 "	" 217 "	" 197 "	" 208 "	" 214 "	" 214 "
" " (") ...	F.G. ... " 210 "	" 214 "	" 215 "	" 213 "	" 207 "	" 197 "	" 196 "	" 195 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 187 "	" 198 "	" 204 "	" 204 "	" 204 "
" Scind-Punjab (") ...	Fine ... " 215 "	" 218 "	" 221 "	" 218 "	" 214 "	" 202 "	" 202 "	" 201 "	Rs. 190, 25th Mar.	Rs. 191, 25th Mar.	Rs. 190, 25th Mar.	Rs. 188, 25th Mar.	Rs. 192, 25th May.	Rs. 196, 25th May.	Rs. 263 to 204, 24th Apl.-May.	Rs. 196, May 1914.	Rs. 195, 25th May 1914.	Rs. 187 Ready.	Rs. 187, May 1914.	" 194 "	" 204 "	" 210 "	" 211 "
" " (") ...	F.G. ... " 209 "	" 213 "	" 214 "	" 211 "	" 205 "	" 194 "	" 194 "	" 192 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 184 "	" 194 "	" 200 "	" 201 "	" 201 "
" Khandesh	Fine ... " 229 "	" 228 "	" 229 "	" 231 "	" 224 "	" 217 "	" 210 "	" 207 "	Rs. 208, 25th Mar.	Rs. 203, 25th Mar.	Rs. 200, 25th Mar.	Rs. 199, 25th Mar.	Rs. 208, 25th May.	Rs. 203, 25th May.	Rs. 216, 25th May.	Rs. 206, May 1914.	Rs. 204, 25th May 1914.	Rs. 197 Ready.	Rs. 193, May 1914.	" 209 "	" 210 "	" 219 "	" 217 "
" "	F.G. ... " 218 "	" 218 "	" 221 "	" 221 "	" 216 "	" 208 "	" 201 "	" 199 "	" 195 "	" 192 "	" 191 "	" 194 "	" 194 "	" 200 "	" 196 "	" 194 "	.....	.....	.....	" 186 "	" 209 "	" 209 "	" 207 "	" 207 "
" Dhamangaum, Poolgaum ...	Fine ... " 265 "	" 265 "	" 268 "	" 258 "	" 246 "	" 238 "	" 231 "	" 236 "	" 237 "	" 231 "	" 229 "	" 230 "	" 239 "	" 231 "	" 231 "	" 230 "	" 230 "	Rs. 228 Ready.	" 220 "	" 226 "	" 235 "	" 245 "	" 246 "
" " "	F.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Nagpur and Kamptee	Fine ... Rs. 278, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 280, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 286, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 282 Rdy.	Rs. 268, 1st to 25th Mar.	Rs. 256, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 250, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 249, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 253, 25th Mar.	Rs. 250, 25th Mar.	Rs. 250, 25th Mar.	Rs. 248, 25th Mar.	Rs. 248, 25th May.	Rs. 246, 25th May.	Rs. 254, 25th May.	Rs. 247, May 1914.	Rs. 247, 25th May 1914.	Rs. 240 Ready.	Rs. 240, May 1914.	Rs. 244 Ready.	Rs. 250 Ready.	Rs. 258 Ready.	Rs. 264 Ready.
" " "	F.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Oomrawattee (descriptions) ...	Fine ... Rs. 257, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 256, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 259, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 258 Rdy.	Rs. 244, 1st to 25th Mar.	Rs. 239, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 238, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 229, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 229, 25th Mar.	Rs. 225, 25th Mar.	Rs. 222, 25th Mar.	Rs. 220, 25th Mar.	Rs. 220, 25th May.	Rs. 222, 25th May.	Rs. 233, 25th May.	Rs. 223, May 1914.	Rs. 222, 25th May 1914.	Rs. 220 Ready.	Rs. 210, May 1914.	Rs. 217 Ready.	Rs. 226 Ready.	Rs. 235 Ready.	Rs. 236 Ready.
" Akola, Khamgaum, Karanja (Fair Staple) ...	F.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fine ... Rs. 254, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914	Rs. 253, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 256, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 256 Rdy.	Rs. 242, 1st to 25th Mar.	Rs. 237, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 230, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 226, 1st to 26th March.	Rs. 227 to 228, 25th Mar.	Rs. 223, 25th Mar.	Rs. 219, 25th Mar.	Rs. 216 to 217, 24th Mar.	Rs. 215, 25th May.	Rs. 216 to 217, 26th May.	Rs. 227, 25th May.	Rs. 216 to 217, May 1914.	Rs. 214, 25th May 1914.	Rs. 210 Ready.	Rs. 205, May 1914.	Rs. 211 Ready.	Rs. 220 Ready.	Rs. 230 Ready.	Rs. 233 Ready.
" " " "	F.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Muttia	Fine ... Rs. 223, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 225, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914	Rs. 226, 1st to 25th Jan. 1914.	Rs. 226 Rdy.	Rs. 221, 1st to 25th Mar.	Rs. 211, 1st to 25th March.	Rs. 206, 1st to 26th March.	Rs. 204, 1st to 26th March.	Rs. 204, 25th Mar.	Rs. 198, 25th Mar.	Rs. 197, 25th Mar.	Rs. 196, 25th Mar.	Rs. 200, 25th May.	Rs. 200, 25th May.	Rs. 206, 25th May.	Rs. 202, May 1914.	Rs. 200, 25th May 1914.	Rs. 192 Ready.	Rs. 191, May 1914.	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " "	F.G. ... " 206 "	" 205 "	" 211 "	" 212 "	" 204 "	" 198 "	" 191 "	" 196 "	" 192 "	" 186 "	" 185 "	" 185 "	" 190 "	" 195 "	"

Weekly Current Quotations as Estimated by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during the year 1914.

Week ending 2nd January.	Week ending 9th January.	Week ending 16th January.	Week ending 23rd January.	Week ending 30th January.	Week ending 6th February.	Week ending 13th February.	Week ending 20th February.	Week ending 27th February.	Week ending 6th March.	Week ending 13th March.	Week ending 20th March.	Week ending 27th March.	Week ending 3rd April.	Week ending 9th April.	Week ending 17th April.	Week ending 24th April.	Week ending 1st May.	Week ending 8th May.	Week ending 15th May.	Week ending 22nd May.	Week ending 29th May.	Week ending 5th June.	Week ending 12th June.	Week ending 18th June.	Week ending 26th June.
Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.
4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 3 31/32d.	1s. 3 31/32d.	1s. 3 31/32d.	1s. 3 31/32d.	1s. 3 31/32d.	1s. 3 31/32d.	1s. 3 31/32d.	1s. 3 31/32d.
4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 1

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H. Hongkong.

S. Shanghai.

J. Japan.

Weekly Current Quotations as Estimated by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during the year 1914—*cont.*

QUOTATIONS.	Week ending 3rd July.	Week ending 10th July.	Week ending 17th July.	Week ending 24th July.	Week ending 31st July.	Week ending 7th August.	Week ending 13th August.	Week ending 21st August.	Week ending 28th August.	Week ending 4th September.	Week ending 10th September.	Week ending 18th September.	Week ending 25th September.	Week ending 2nd October.	Week ending 9th October.	Week ending 16th October.	Week ending 23rd October.	Week ending 29th October.	Week ending 6th November.	Week ending 13th November.	Week ending 20th November.	Week ending 27th November.	Week ending 4th December.	Week ending 11th D
EXCHANGE.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Rea
On England Bank Bills, Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 15/16d.	1s. 3 15/16d.	1s. 3 15/16d.	1s. 3 29/32d.	1s. 3 27/32d.	1s. 3 25/32d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 25/32d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13
" " sight	1s. 3 31/32d.	1s. 3 31/32d.	1s. 3 31/32d.	1s. 3 15/16d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8
" " 3 m'ths' "	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4 3/32d.	1s. 4 1/32d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	No quotations.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	.....	1s. 4d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16
First Class Credits ... ... 3 " "	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	"	1s. 4 8/8d.	1s. 4 8/8d.	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 8/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 4/8
" " " " 6 " "	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 9/16d.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Documents ... ... 8 " "	1s. 4 9/16d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 8/16d.	1s. 4 8/8d.	1s. 4 11/32d.	"	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/1
" " " " 6 " "	1s. 4⅛d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4⅛d.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris Franc Mercantile Bills ... 3 " "	1'69 3/4	1'69⅞	1'69⅞	1'69¾	No quotation.	No quotations.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No quotations.	No quotations.	No quotations.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No quotation.	No qu
On Calcutta Bank, Telegraphic Transfer	100 1/32	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	"	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16
On China Mercantile Bills, 30 days' sight. { per 100 Dollars H. 140 0 0 / S. 137 0 0 / 100 Taels J. 151 8 0 / 100 Yens	Rs. a. p. 139 4 0 / 138 8 0 / 151 8 0	Rs. a. p. 137 8 0 / 136 0 0 / 151 8 0	Rs. a. p. 135 8 0 / 133 0 0 / 151 8 0	Rs. a. p. 135 8 0 / 133 0 0 / 151 8 0	Rs. a. p. 128 4 0 / 126 8 0 / 150 0 0	"	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 131 0 0 / 129 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 131 0 0 / 129 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0 / 128 4 0 / 149 8 0
English Bar Gold, 100 touch (per tola) ...	24 1 0	24 1 0	24 1 0	24 2 0	24 2 0	"	24 2 0	24 2 0	24 2 0	24 2 0	25 7 0	25 6 0	25 2 0	25 6 0	25 10 0	26 10 0	25 15 0	25 14 0	26 1 0	26 10 0	25 10 0	25 14 0	24 14 0	25 4 0	24
Sovereigns	15 8 8 0Shlds	15 8 8 0Shlds	15 8 8 0Shlds	15 8 8 0Shlds	15 7 6	"	15 8 8 0Shlds	15 8 8 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15
Bar Silver {Ex. Duty} ... ... { Rdy. / Fwd.	66 5 0 / 66 8 0	66 11 0 / 66 15 0	64 7 0 / 64 7 0	64 1 0 / 63 13 0	62 8 0 / 62 10 0	"	64 10 0 /	67 0 0 /	67 8 0 /	66 0 0 /	66 2 0 /	.....	65 13 0 /	65 1 0 /	64 11 0 /	63 3 0 /	61 11 0 /	61 10 0 /	64 6 0 /	64 4 0 /	62 4 0 /	61 6 0 /	61 6 0 /	61 6 0 /	61
RATES OF DISCOUNT.																								
Bank Rate of Discount on Private Bills, 60 days' sight	3½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per
Bank Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Securities	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "	4 "	4 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6
Rate of Interest in the Open Market on Government Paper	2 "	2 "	2 "	1 "	2 "	.....	4 "	6 "	.....	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	4
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.																								
Three-and-a-half per cent.	Rs. 95 10 0	Rs. 95 15 0	Rs. 96 2 0	Rs. 96 2 0	Rs. 94 4 0	Rs. 93 8 0	Rs. 93 8 0	Rs. 93 8 0	Rs. 92 8 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 8 0 Nom.	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 1
Three per cent.	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 81 0 0 Nom.	" 79 0 0	" 79 0 0 Nom.	" 79 0 0	" 78 0 0	" 78 0 0	" 78 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 78 0 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 1
Government Paper enfaced for London	" 9,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	" 11,500	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	
Government Paper enfaced from London to Bombay	" 10,000	*Nil.*	Rs. 1,00,000	*Nil.*	Rs. 5,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	" 1,000	Rs. 1,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	
IMPORTS.																								
PIECE-GOODS—																								
7lbs. 38in. 37½ yds. Grey Shirtings (per piece)	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 6	Rs. 4 2 6	Rs. 4 2 6	Rs. 4 2 6	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 1 0	Rs. 4 1 0	Rs. 4 1 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 3 15 0	Rs. 3 15 0	Rs. 3 14 0	Rs. 3 14 0	Rs. 3 1
8lbs. 36in. 37½ to 38 yds. " " "	" 5 4 6	" 5 4 6	" 5 4 6	" 5 5 0	" 5 5 0	" 5 5 6	" 5 5 6	" 5 5 6	" 5 5 6	" 5 5 6	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 3 0	" 5 3 0	" 5 3 0	" 5 2 0	" 5 2 0	" 5 1 0	" 5 1 0	" 5 0 0	" 5 0 0	" 5
No. 40s Water Twist (per lb.)	As. 12¼ to 13	As. 12¼ to 13	As. 12¼ to 13	As. 12¼ to 13	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12¼ to 13	As. 12¼ to 13	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12½ to 13	As. 12 to 12½	As. 12 to 12½	As. 12 to 12½	As. 12 to 12½	As. 11 to 12	As. 11 to 12	As. 11 to 12	As. 11 to 12	As. 10
No. 80s Water " "	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 11 to 12	" 11¼ to 12	" 11¼ to 12	" 11¼ to 12	" 11¼ to 12	" 11¼ to 12	" 11¼ to 12	" 11¼ to 12	" 11 to 11½	" 11 to 11½	Rs. 64 0 0	" 10½ to 11½	" 10 to 11	" 10 to 11	" 10 to 11	" 10 to 11	" 10 to 11	" 10 to 11	" 10 to 11	" 9
Copper Braziers (in bundles) per cwt. ...	Rs. 60 4 0	Rs. 60 4 0	Rs. 60 8 0	Rs. 60 8 0	Rs. 60 8 0	Rs. 65 0 0	Rs. 66 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 63 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	" 55 0 0	Rs. 63 8 0	Rs. 62 12 0	Rs. 62 0 0	Rs. 62 0 0	Rs. 59 0 0	Rs. 59 0 0	Rs. 60 8 0	Rs. 62
Yellow Metal	" 50 4 0	" 50 4 0	" 50 8 0	" 50 8 0	" 50 8 0	" 55 0 0	" 56 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 53 0 0	" 53 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 41 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 53 8 0	" 53
Belgian No. 2 Bar Iron (per candy of 746½ lbs.) ...	" 26 0 0	" 26 0 0	" 26 0 0	" 26 0 0	" 26 0 0	" 34 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 36 0 0	" 36 0 0	" 36 0 0	" 36 0 0	" 36 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 40 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 89
Basic Steel " "	" 26 0 0	" 26 0 0	" 26 0 0	" 26 0 0	" 26 0 0	" 34 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 40 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 89
Swedish Bar Iron " "	" 61 0 0	" 61 0 0	" 61 0 0	" 61 0 0	" 61 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0
Sugar Ordinary Crystals Beet(per cwt. Ex Godown)	" 10 5 0	" 10 5 0	" 10 5 0	" 10 5 0	" 10 5 0	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No s
Do. Mauritius Ordinary Grains, D to J. (per cwt Ex. Godown)	" 9-6-0 to 10-0-0	" 9-6-0 to 9-14-0	" 9-6-0 to 9-14-0	" 9-6-0 to 9-14-0	" 9-4-8 to 9-12-0	Rs. 14-4-0 to 15-0-0	Rs. 13 0-0 to 13-8-0	Rs. 12 0 0	Rs. 12-4-0 to 13-0-0	Rs. 14-6-0 to 14-10-0	Rs. 15 0 0	Rs. 14-2-0 to 14-10-0	Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-12-0	Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-10-0	Rs. 14-6-0 to 15-2-0	Rs. 14-6-0 to 15-2-0	Rs. 14-10-0to 15-6-0	Rs. 14-10-0to15-10-0	Rs. 15-12-0 to 16-8-0	Rs. 15-2-0 to 16-8-0	Rs. 15-12-0 to16-8-0	Rs. 15-8-0 to 16-4-0	Rs. 15-4-0 to 16-0-0	Rs. 15-14
Do. China Best Soft White (per cwt. " "	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No
Davison's West Hartley Coal (per ton) alongside	" 18 8 0 Fwd.	" 18 4 0 Fwd.	" 18 0 0 Fwd.	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardiff " " " ...	" 22 0 0 to 23 8 0 Fwd.	" 21 0 0 to 23 0 0 Fwd.	" 21-0-0 to 23-8 0 Fwd.	Rs. 22 0-0 to 24-0-0 Fwd.	All rates up about 25% to 50% over last week.	Rs. 20-0-0; 25 0.0 to 30-0-0 on Bunder. } Rdy.	Anything from Rs. 18-4-0 to 25-0-0 Rdy.	Rs. 19 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 19 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 8 0 to 19 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18-0-0 to 20-0-0 Fwd.	Rs. 18 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 17 8 0 Fwd.	Rs. 17 8 0 Rdy. Business done.	Rs. 17 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 17 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 17 4 6	Rs. 17-8-0 to 18-0-0 Rdy.	Rs. 17-4-0 to 17-8-0 Rdy.	Rs. 17-0-0 to 17-4-0 Rdy.	Rs. 17 4
Desharghur (Bengal) " " "	" 14-0-0BCC. Rdy. / " 15-0-0ECC "	" 14-0 0 BCC. Rdy. / " 15-2-0ECC "	" 14-2-0 to 14-12-0 Rdy.	" 14-2-0 to 14-8-0 Rdy.	Rs. 15 0 0 Rdy. / " 14 0 0 "	Rs. 15 0 0 / " 14 0 0 " } Rdy.	Rs. 15 0 0 Rdy. / " 14 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 " / " 14 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 " / " 14 0 0 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaw's Best Steam " " " ...	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	All rates up about 25% to 50% over last week.	Rs. 20-0-0; 25-00 to 30-0-0 on Bunder. } Rdy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Ordinary " " " ...	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "																				
Seebpore (Bengal) " " " ...	.....	" 15 0 0 Fwd.	" 14-8-0 to 15-0-0 Fwd.	" 14 8 0 Fwd.																Rs. 17 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 17 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 17 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 16 14 0 "	Rs. 16 14
Natal (St. George's & Dundee) " "	Rs. 18 0 0 Fwd.	" 17 8 0 "	" 17 8 0 "	" 17 8 0 "	Rs. 17 8 0 Fwd.			Rs. 24 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 25 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 25 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 12 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	" 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 18 8 0 "	" 19 0 0 "	" 19 0 0 "	" 19 0 0 "	" 20
EXPORTS.																								
COTTON—																								
{Full-pressed; per candy of 784 lbs.)—																								
H. G. Bengals (Railway Terms) ... ... Fine ...	Rs. 197 Rdy.	Rs. 193	Rs. 191 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 190 Rdy.	Impossible to give quotations.	No reliable quotations available.	Rs. 148 Rdy.	Rs. 140 Rdy. Nom.	Rs. 138 Rdy.	Unchanged from last week.	Unchanged from last week.	.....	Rs. 125 Rdy.	Rs. 115 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 95 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 110 Rdy.	Rs. 110 Rdy.	Rs. 108 Rdy. Old Crop.	
" " " " ... F. G. ...	" 187 "	" 183 "	" 181 0 0 "	" 180 "			" 138 "	" 130 "	" 120 "				Rs. 130 Rdy.	" 115 "	" 105 "	" 90 "	" 90 "	" 85 "	" 90 "	" 98 "	" 100 "	" 100 "	" 98 "	Rs. 117,
M. G. " " ... Fine ...	" 218 "	" 205 "	" 204 0 0 "	" 203 "			" 158 "	" 146 "	" 142 "				" 148 "	" 130 "	" 120 "	" 110 "	" 105 "	" 105 "	" 105 "	" 120 "	" 116 "	" 112 "	" 120 "	" 121
" " " ... F. G. ...	" 208 "	" 195 "	" 194 0 0 "	" 193 "			" 148 "	" 135 "	" 132 "				" 135 "	" 118 "	" 110 "	" 100 "	" 95 "	" 95 "	" 105 "	" 110 "	" 110 "	" 106 "	" 102 "	
" Scind-Punjab " ... ... Fine ...	" 210 "	" 202 "	" 201 0 0 "	" 200 "			" 150 "	" 148 "	" 140 "				" 144 "	" 126 "	" 117 "	" 106 "	" 102 "	" 102 "	" 115 "	" 117 "	" 117 "	" 108 "	" 108 "	Rs. 119,
" " " ... F. G. ...	" 200 "	" 192 "	" 191 0 0 "	" 190 "			" 140 "	" 133 "	" 130 "				" 131 "	" 114 "	" 107 "	" 98 "	" 92 "	" 92 "	" 102 "	" 107 "	" 107 "	" 103 "	" 98 "	
" Khandesh ... ... Fine ...	" 220 "	" 209 "	" 209 0 0 "	" 210 "			" 165 "	" 155 "	" 150 "				" 160 "	" 135 "	" 125 "	" 110 "	" 108 "	" 110 "	" 122 "	" 123 "	" 120 "	" 114 "	" 115 "	Rs. 135,
" " " ... F. G. ...	" 210 "	" 199 "	" 199 0 0 "	" 200 "			" 155 "	" 143 "	" 140 "				" 140 "	" 125 "	" 115 "	" 100 "	" 98 "	" 100 "	" 112 "	" 115 "	" 120 "	" 104 "	" 105 "	" 124
" Dharwargaum, Poolgaum ... ... Fine ...	" 248 "	" 243 "	" 239 0 0 "	" 240 "			" 182 "	" 170 "	" 167 "				" 167 "	" 152 "	" 145 "	" 140 "	" 140 "	" 130 "	" 145 "	" 147 "	" 139 "	" 138 "	" 135 "	" 150
" " " ... F. G. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" Nagpur & Kamptee ... ... Fine ...	Rs. 264 Rdy.	Rs. 258 "	Rs. 254 0 0 "	Rs. 255 "			Rs. 190 Rdy.	Rs. 180 Rdy. Nom.	" 161 "				" 159 "	" 142 "	" 135 "	" 130 "	" 130 "	" 129 "	" 135 "	" 137 "	" 139 "	" 128 "	" 126 "	Rs. 156,
" " " ... F. G. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	" 170 "				" 172 "	" 155 "	" 160 "	" 150 "	" 148 "	" 140 "	" 135 "	" 152 "	" 154 "	" 144 "	" 140 "	
" Oomrawattees (descriptions) ... ... Fine ...	Rs. 240 Rdy.	Rs. 234 "	Rs. 229 0 0 "	Rs. 230 "			Rs. 178 Rdy.	Rs. 167 Rdy. Nom.	" 165 "				" 166 "	" 155 "	" 150 "	" 140 "	" 138 "	" 130 "	" 125 "	" 142 "	" 144 "	" 134 "	" 130 "	Rs. 147,
" " " ... F. G. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	" 168 "				" 164 "	" 153 "	" 140 "	" 130 "	" 130 "	" 125 "	" 122 "	" 142 "	" 146 "	" 136 "	" 130 "	
" Akola, Khamgaum, Karanja (Fair staple) Fine	Rs. 285 Rdy.	Rs. 278 "	Rs. 275 "	Rs. 275 "			Rs. 175 Rdy.	Rs. 165 Rdy. Nom.	" 157 "				" 156 "	" 143 "	" 130 "	" 120 "	" 120 "	" 115 "	" 112 "	" 130 "	" 135 "	" 120 "	" 120 "	Rs. 145,
" " " ... F. G. ...	" 227 "	" 220 "	" 217 0 0 "	" 220 "			.....	" 165 "	" 154 "				" 152 "	" 140 "	" 128 "	" 115 "	" 118 "	" 112 "	" 110 "	" 125 "	" 127 "	" 128 "	" 126 "	
" Muttia ... ... Fine ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" " " ... F. G. ...	Rs. 204 Rdy.	Rs. 198 "	Rs. 195 0 0 "	Rs. 195 Rdy.			Rs. 180 Rdy.	Rs. 185 Rdy. Nom.	Rs. 135 Rdy.				Rs. 138 Rdy.	Rs. 120 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 90 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 90 Rdy.	Rs. 115 Ready.	Rs. 118 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 106 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 103 Rdy. Old Crop	
" Broach ... ... Fine ...	" 287 "	" 275 "	" 274 0 0 "	" 274 "			" 220 "	" 210 "	" 190 "				.....	" 135 "	" 130 "	" 17- "	.....	.....	" 155 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" " " ... F. G. ...	" 281 "	" 269 "	" 268 0 0 "	" 268 "			" 214 "	" 205 "	" 180 "				Rs. 183 Rdy.	" 170 "	" 170 "	" 160 "	Rs. 160 Rdy.	Rs. 165 Rdy.	" 145 "	Rs. 160 Rdy.	Rs. 160 Ready.	Rs. 164 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 160 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 165 Rdy. Old Crop
" " " ... Good...	" 279 "	" 267 "	" 266 0 0 "	" 266 "			" 210 "	" 200 "	" 175 "				" 175 "	" 164 "	" 160 "	" 150 "	" 155 "	" 135 "	" 150 "	" 168 "				Rs. 171,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar ... ... Good...	" 287 "	" 261 "	" 262 0 0 "	" 268 "			" 205 "	" 200 "	" 200 "				.....	" 195 "	" 190 "	" 160 "	" 160 "	" 145 "	" 168 "	Rs. 167 Rdy.	Rs. 170 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 168 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 165 Rdy. Old Crop	
M. G. Westerns ... ... Good...	" 270 "	" 261 "	" 262 0 0 "	" 268 "			" 215 "	" 205 "	" 200 "				Rs. 200 Rdy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gingelly seed, White Bold.. ... (per cwt.) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 12 2 6 Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 12-2-6 Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 12-2-6 Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 11-8-6 Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 10-14-6 Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 10 4 6 Rdy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 155 Rdy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 7-15-0 Nov.-Dec.	Rs. 8 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8 6 6 Rdy.	Rs. 8 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8 6 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8-8-6 Dec.-Jan.
" Mixed 50 per cent. ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....																				
Linseed, Bold ... ... "	Rs. 9 1 6 Rdy.	Rs. 9 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 9 0 6 Rdy.	Rs. 9 4 9 Rdy.	Rs. 8 14 6 Rdy.	Rs. 8 6 Rdy.	Rs. 8 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 11 6 Rdy. Nom.	Rs. 6 14 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 18 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 6 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 12 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 13 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 2 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 2 6 Rdy.	Rs. 6 4 0 Rdy	Rs. 6 5 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 11 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8
" Small Seed ... ... "	.....	.....	.....	.....																				
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow ... ... "	Rs. 9-11-0, July-Aug.	Rs. 9-11-0, July.-Aug.	Rs. 9 11 0 Rdy.	Rs. 9 11 0 Rdy.	Rs. 9 11 0 Rdy.		Rs. 9 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 9 0 0 Rdy. Nom.	Rs. 9-0-0 Aug.-Sept.	Rs. 7 15 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 15 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 18 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 13 0 Aug.-Sept. Nom.	Rs. 7 7 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 15 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8 7 6 Rdy.	Rs. 8 12 0 Rdy.	Rs. 9 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8 14 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8 8 14 0 Nom. Rdy.	Rs. 9 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8 14 0 Nom. Rdy.		Rs. 8 14

Weekly Current Quotations as Estimated by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during the year 1914—*contd.*

ending July.	Week ending 17th July.	Week ending 24th July.	Week ending 31st July.	Week ending 7th August.	Week ending 13th August.	Week ending 21st August.	Week ending 28th August.	Week ending 4th September.	Week ending 10th September.	Week ending 18th September.	Week ending 25th September.	Week ending 2nd October.	Week ending 9th October.	Week ending 16th October.	Week ending 23rd October.	Week ending 29th October.	Week ending 6th November.	Week ending 13th November.	Week ending 20th November.	Week ending 27th November.	Week ending 4th December.	Week ending 11th December.	Week ending 18th December.	Week ending 23rd December.	Week ending 30th December.
y.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.	Ready.
8d.	1s. 3 15/16d.	1s. 3 29/32d.	1s. 3 27/32d.	1s. 3 25/32d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 26/32d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.	1s. 3 13/16d.
2d.	1s. 3 31/32d.	1s. 3 15/16d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.	1s. 3 7/8d.
d.	1s.-4 1/32d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	No quotations	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
l.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/32d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	"	1s. 4 8/8d.	1s. 4 8/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 4/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4 3/8d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
d	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 5/16d.	1s. 4 9/16d.	"	.....	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	.....	1s. 4 7/16d.	.....	1s. 4 7/16d.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d.	1s. 4 8/8d.	1s. 4 8/8d.	1s. 4½d.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
l.	1-59/64 100 1/16	1-59/64 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 1/16	"	No quotations. 100 1/16	No quotations. 100 1/16	No quotations. 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 1/16d.	No quotation. 100 1/16	No quotations. 100 1/16	No quotations. 100 1/16	No quotations. 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 1/62	No quotation. 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 2/16	No quotation. 100 1/16	No quotations. 100 1/16	No quotations. 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 1/16	No quotation. 100 1/16
p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	"	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0	187 8 0	183 0 0	158 8 0	"	Rs. 25 10 0	158 8 0	181 0 0	180 0 0	178 8 0	185 0 0	184 12 0	178 0 0	182 12 0	181 8 0	128 8 0	127 0 0	127 8 0	126 4 0	127 12 0	129 8 0	182 4 0	184 8 0	181 8 0	181 8 0	131 4 0
0	183 0 0	180 8 0	156 4 0	"	" 15 12 0Shlds	156 4 0	172 8 0	168 4 0	171 12 0	175 0 0	173 0 0	172 8 0	171 0 0	169 8 0	165 8 0	163 0 0	164 0 0	163 8 0	162 8 0	165 0 0	168 4 0	170 0 0	168 8 0	167 12 0	167 0 0
0	151 8 0	151 8 0	24 2 0	"	" 69 10 0	24 2 0	149 8 0	149 8 0	148 0 0	147 0 0	147 8 0	146 0 0	146 0 0	145 12 0	145 12 0	145 12 0	145 12 0	144 0 0	146 12 0	147 12 0	146 12 0	147 12 0	147 12 0	147 12 0	144 0 0
0	24 1 0	24 2 0	15 7 6	"	.....	15 7 6	25 2 0	25 8 0	25 7 0	25 6 0	25 9 0	25 10 0	26 6 0	26 1 0	25 15 0	25 14 0	26 8 9	25 10 0	25 10 0	25 4 0	24 14 0	24 9 0	24 7 0	24 14 0	24 8 0
0Shlds	15 8 0 0Shlds	15 8 0 0Shlds	62 8 0	"	.....	62 8 0	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0 Shlds.	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds.	15 14 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15 14 0Shlds	15 12 0 Shlds.	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds	15 12 0Shlds
0	64 7 0	64 1 0	62 10 0	"	.....	62 8 0	67 8 0	66 8 0	66 2 0	65 2 0	65 13 0	65 1 0	64 11 0	63 3 0	61 11 0	61 10 0	.....	62 4 0	62 4 0	.....	.....	61 3 0	60 1 0	.....	59 10 0
0	64 7 0	63 18 0	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 7 0 (1st Settlement.)
t.	3½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.	7 per cent.
	3 "	3 "	3 "	4 "	4 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "
	2 "	1 "	2 "	.....	4 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	6 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	4 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	5 "
0	Rs. 96 2 0	Rs. 96 2 0	Rs. 94 4 0	Rs. 93 8 0	Rs. 93 8 0	Rs. 93 8 0	Rs. 92 8 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 92 0 0	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 8 0 Nom.	Rs. 91 0 0Nom.	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 8 0	Rs. 91 12 0	Rs. 93 0 0	Rs. 93 4 0	Rs. 93 8 0
0	" 82 0 0	" 82 0 0	" 81 0 0 Nom.	" 79 0 0	" 79 0 0 Nom.	" 79 0 0	" 78 0 0	" 78 0 0	" 78 0 0	" 78 0 0	" 78 0 0	" 78 0 0	" 78 0 0	" 78 0 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 8 0 "	" 77 0 0 "	" 77 8 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 8 0	" 77 12 0	" 79 0 0	" 79 4 0	" 79 8 0
	Nil.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	1,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	25,000
	Rs. 1,00,000	*Nil.*	Rs. 5,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	11,500	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Rs. 1,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 2 6	Rs. 4 2 6	Rs. 4 2 6	Rs. 4 2 6	Rs. 4 2 6	Rs. 4 2 0	Rs. 4 1 0	Rs. 4 1 0	Rs. 4 1 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 3 15 0	Rs. 3 15 0	Rs. 3 15 0	Rs. 3 14 0	Rs. 3 14 0	Rs. 3 14 0	Rs. 3 14 0	Rs. 3 14 0	Rs. 3 14
6	" 5 4 6	" 5 4 6	" 5 5 6	" 5 5 6	" 5 5 6	" 5 5 6	" 5 4 6	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 4 0	" 5 8 0	" 5 8 0	" 5 8 0	" 5 2 0	" 5 1 0	" 5 1 0	" 5 0 0	" 5 0 0	" 4 15 0	" 4 15 0	" 5 0 0	" 4 15 0
3	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 17½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 12½ to 18	As. 11½ to 12½	As. 1 to 12	As. 11 to 12	As. 11 to 12	As. 11 to 12	As. 10½ to 11	As. 10½ to 11	As. 11 to 12	As. 10½ to 11
11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 10½ to 11½	" 11 to 12	" 11½ to 12	" 11½ to 11½	" 11½ to 12	" 11½ to 12	" 11½ to 11½	" 11½ to 12	" 11 to 11½	" 11 to 11½	" 11 to 11½	" 10 to 11	" 10 to 11	" 10 to 11	" 10½ to 11	" 10 to 11	" 10 to 11	" 10 to 11	" 10 to 11	" 9½ to 10½	" 9½ to 10½	" 10 to 11	" 9½ to 10½
0	Rs. 60 8 0	Rs. 60 8 0	Rs. 60 8 0	Rs. 65 0 0	Rs. 66 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 63 0 0	Rs. 63 0 0	Rs. 64 0 0	Rs. 63 8 0	Rs. 63 0 0	Rs. 62 12 0	Rs. 62 0 0	Rs. 59 0 0	Rs. 59 0 0	Rs. 59 0 0	Rs. 59 0 0	Rs. 62 8 0	Rs. 62 8 0	Rs. 62 8 0	Rs. 62 4 0
0	" 50 8 0	" 50 8 0	" 50 8 0	" 55 0 0	" 56 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 54 0 0	" 53 0 0	" 53 0 0	" 55 0 0	" 55 0 0	" 55 0 0	" 55 0 0	" 58 0 0	" 58 0 0	" 58 0 0	" 58 0 0	" 58 0 0	" 58 0 0	" 54 8 0	" 54 8 0	" 54 8 0
0	" 26 0 0	" 26 0 0	" 26 0 0	" 34 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 36 0 0	" 36 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 41 0 0	" 41 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 39 0 0	" 39 0 0	" 39 0 0
0	" 28 0 0	" 28 0 0	" 26 0 0	" 34 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 35 0 0	" 36 0 0	" 36 0 0	" 36 0 0	" 36 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 37 0 0	" 40 0 0	" 40 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 42 0 0	" 39 0 0	" 39 0 0	" 39 0 0
0	" 61 0 0	" 61 0 0	" 61 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 62 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 65 0 0	" 66 0 0	" 66 0 0	" 66 0 0
0	" 10 5 0	" 10 5 0	" 10 5 0	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	.....
9-14-0	9-6-0 to 9-14-0	9-6-0 to 9-14-0	9-4-6 to 9-12-6	Rs.14-4-0 to 15-1-8	Rs. 13 0-0 to 13 8-0	Rs. 12 0 0	Rs. 12-4-0 to 13-6-0	Rs.14-6-0 to 14-10-0	Rs. 15 0 0	Rs. 14-2-0 to14-10-0	Rs.14-0-0 to 14-12-0	Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-10-0	Rs. 14-6-0 to 15-2-0	Rs. 14-6-0 to 15-2-0	Rs. 14-10-0to15-6-0	Rs. 14-10-0to15-10-0	Rs. 15-12-0 to 16-8-0	Rs. 15-12-0 to 16-8-0	Rs. 15-12-0 to16-8-0	Rs. 16-8-0 to 16-4-0	Rs. 16-4-0 to 16-0-0	Rs. 15-4-0 to 16-0-0	Rs. 15-4-0 to 16-0-0	Rs. 15-4-0 to 16-0-0	Rs.15-12-0 to 16-8-0
0 Fwd.	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	" 11 8 0	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	14 12 0	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	.....
0 to	21-0-0 to 28-8 0	Rs. 22 0-0 to 24-0-0	All rates up about 25% to 50% over last week.	Rs.14-4-0 to 15-1-8	Anything from Rs. 18-4-0 to 25-0-0	Rs. 19 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 19 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 8 0 to 19 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 12 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.
0 Fwd.	" 14-2-0 to 14-12-0 Rdy.	" 14-2-0 to 14-8-0 Fwd.	All rates up about 25% to 50% over last week.	Rs. 15 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 15 0 0 Rdy.	" 16 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 "	" 15 0 0 "	" 15 0 0 "	Rs. 15 0 0 Rdy.	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	" 14 0 0 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 Fwd.	" 14-8-0 to 15-0-0 Fwd.	" 14 8 0 Fwd.	All rates up about 25% to 50% over last week.	" 14 0 0 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 "	" 17 8 0 "	" 17 8 0 "	Rs. 17 8 0 Fwd.	.....	.....	Rs. 24 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 25 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 25 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 18 12 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	" 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	Rs. 19 0 0 Fwd.	" 19 0 0 "	" 19 0 0 "	" 19 0 0 "	" 20 0 0 "	" 19 0 0 "	" 19 0 0 "	" 19 8 0 Rdy.	
	Rs. 191 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 190 Rdy.			Rs. 148 Rdy.	Rs. 140 Rdy. Nom.	Rs. 133 Rdy.	Unchanged from last week.	Unchanged from last week.	.....	Rs. 125 Rdy.	Rs. 115 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 95 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 105 Rdy.	Rs. 110 Rdy.	Rs. 110 Rdy.	Rs. 108 Rdy. Old Crop.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	" 181 0 0 "	" 180 "			" 138 "	" 130 " "	" 120 "			Rs. 180 Rdy.	" 115 "	" 105 "	" 90 "	" 90 "	" 90 "	" 85 "	" 90 "	" 95 "	" 100 "	" 100 "	" 98 "	Rs. 117, Jany. New Crop.	Rs. 120, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 12..., Jan. 1915.	Rs. 129, Jan. 1915.
	" 204 0 0	" 208 "			" 153 "	" 146 " "	" 142 "			" 148 "	" 130 "	" 120 "	" 110 "	" 105 "	" 105 "	" 105 "	" 118 "	" 120 "	" 120 "	" 116 "	" 112 " "	" 121 "	" 125 "	" 127 "	" 125 "
	" 194 0 0	" 193 "			" 143 "	" 135 " "	" 132 "			" 144 "	" 126 "	" 117 "	" 106 "	" 102 "	" 102 "	" 102 "	" 115 "	" 117 "	" 117 "	" 118 "	" 108 "	Rs. 119, Jany. New Crop.	Rs. 122, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 128, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 123, Jan. 1915.
	" 201 0 0	" 200 "			" 150 "	" 148 " "	" 140 "																		
	" 191 0 0	" 190 "			" 140 "	" 138 " "	" 130 "			" 131 "	" 114 "	" 107 "	" 96 "	" 92 "	" 92 "	" 92 "	" 102 "	" 102 "	" 107 "	" 108 "	" 98 "				
	" 209 0 0	" 210 "			" 165 "	" 155 " "	" 150 "			" 150 "	" 135 "	" 125 "	" 110 "	" 108 "	" 110 "	" 110 "	" 122 "	" 125 "	" 130 "	" 114 "	" 115 "	Rs. 135, Jany. New Crop.	Rs. 137, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 140, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 140, Jan. 1915.
	" 199 0 0	" 200 "			" 155 "	" 143 " "	" 140 "			" 140 "	" 125 "	" 115 "	" 100 "	" 98 "	" 100 "	" 100 "	" 112 "	" 115 "	" 120 "	" 104 "	" 105 "	" 124 "	" 126 "	" 129 "	" 130 "
	" 239 0 0	" 240 "			" 182 "	" 170 " "	" 167 "			" 167 "	" 152 "	" 145 "	" 140 "	" 140 "	" 140 "	" 125 "	" 146 "	" 147 "	" 148 "	" 138 "	" 135 "	" 149 "	" 150 "	" 153 "	" 156 "	" 157 "
	Rs. 254 0 0	Rs. 255 Rdy.			Rs. 190 Rdy.	Rs. 180 Rdy. Nom.	" 161 "			" 159 "	" 142 "	" 135 "	" 130 "	" 130 "	" 130 "	" 129 "	" 135 "	" 135 "	" 137 "	" 139 "	" 128 "	" 125 "				
	" 229 0 0	Rs. 230 Rdy.			Rs. 178 Rdy.	Rs. 167 Rdy. Nom.	" 165 "			" 172 "	" 165 "	" 160 "	" 150 "	" 150 "	" 140 "	" 135 "	" 150 "	" 152 "	" 154 "	" 144 "	" 140 "	Rs. 156, Jany. New Crop.	Rs. 159, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 161, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 161, Jan. 1915.
	Rs. 225 0 0	Rs. 228 Rdy.			Rs. 175 Rdy.	Rs. 165 Rdy. Nom.	" 157 "			" 166 "	" 155 "	" 150 "	" 140 "	" 138 "	" 130 "	" 125 "	" 140 "	" 142 "	" 144 "	" 134 "	" 130 "	Rs. 147, Jany. New Crop.	Rs. 151, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 153, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 153, Jan. 1915.
	" 217 0 0	" 220 "			" 165 "	" 160 "	" 150 "			" 163 "	" 140 "	" 130 "	" 125 "	" 125 "	" 120 "	" 120 "	" 130 "	" 132 "	" 135 "	" 136 "	" 130 "				
	Rs. 195 0 0	Rs. 195 Rdy.			Rs. 180 Rdy.	Rs. 135 Rdy. Nom.	Rs. 135 Rdy.			" 166 "	" 148 "	" 130 "	" 120 "	" 120 "	" 116 "	" 112 "	" 130 "	" 132 "	" 137 "	" 128 "	" 120 "	Rs. 146, Jany. New Crop.	Rs. 149, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 151, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 151, Jan. 1915.
	" 274 0 0	" 274 "			" 220 "	" 210 " "	" 190 "			" 160 "	" 150 "	" 128 "	" 125 "	" 128 "	" 122 "	" 120 "	" 135 "	" 137 "	" 127 "	" 128 "	" 126 "				
	" 268 0 0	" 268 "			" 214 "	" 206 " "	" 180 "			" 162 "	" 140 "	" 128 "	" 115 "	" 118 "	" 112 "	" 110 "	" 125 "	" 127 "	" 127 "	" 118 "	" 116 "				
	" 266 0 0	" 266 "			" 210 "	" 200 " "	" 175 "																	Rs. 151, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 151, Jan. 1915.
	" 262 0 0	" 263 "			" 215 "	" 205 " "	" 200 "			Rs. 138 Rdy.	Rs. 120 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 90 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 100 Rdy.	Rs. 90 Rdy.	Rs. 115 Ready.	Rs. 113 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 106 0 0 Rdy.	Rs.103Rdy.OldCrop			Rs. 135, Jan. 1915.	Rs. 137, Jan. 1915.
	" 262 0 0	" 263 "			" 210 "	" 205 " "	" 200 "																	" 124 "	" 127 "
	.....	.....								Rs. 200 Rdy.			Rs. 160 Rdy.	Rs. 165 Rdy.											
			Rs. 12 2 6 Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 12-2-6 Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 12-2-6 Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 11-8-6 Dec.-Jan.	10-14-6 Dec.-Jan. Nom.	Rs. 10 4 6 Rdy.						Rs. 155 Rdy.			Rs 7-15-0 Nov.-Dec.								
0 Rdy.	Rs. 9 0 6 Rdy.	Rs. 9 4 9 Rdy.	Rs. 8 14 6 Rdy.	Rs. 8 6 6 Rdy.	Rs. 8 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 11 6 Rdy. Nom.	Rs. 6 14 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 16 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 12 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 13 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 2 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 2 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 5 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 8 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 4 0 Rdy.	Rs. 6 11 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8 5 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 7 6 Rdy.	Rs. 7 7 6 Rdy.	Rs. 7 7 6 Rdy.
ly.-Aug.	Rs. 9 11 0 Rdy.	Rs. 9 11 0 Rdy.	Rs. 9 11 0 Rdy.	.....	Rs. 9 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 9 0 0 Rdy. Nom.	Rs. 9-0-0 Aug.-Sept.	Rs. 7 15 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 15 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 13 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 18 0 Aug.-Sept. Nom.	Rs. 7 7 0 Rdy.	Rs. 7 15 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8 7 6 Rdy.	Rs. 8 12 6 Rdy.	Rs. 9 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8 14 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8 14 6Nom. Rdy.	Rs. 9 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 8 14 0Nom. Rdy.	.....	Rs. 8 14 0 Rdy.	Rs. 9 0 0 Rdy.	Rs. 9 0 0 "	Rs. 8-7-6, Mar.-May

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